

Compleat History
OF
EUROPE
OR, A
VIEW of the AFFAIRS thereof,
CIVIL and MILITARY,
FOR
The YEAR 1708.

CONTAINING

All the Publick and Secret TRANSACTIONS therein; The several STEPS taken by *France*, for an Universal Monarchy, and to Enslave her Neighbours; The Wars in *Italy*, *Poland*, *Muscovy*, *Netherlands*, *Spain*, *Germany*, *Hungary*, &c.

Intermix'd with

Great Variety of Original PAPERS, LETTERS, MEMOIRS, TREATIES, &c. Several of which never before made Publick; And the particulars of the INVASION, &c.

WITH

The REMARKABLES of the Year; Including the Lives of several Eminent Persons, both at Home and Abroad, that died therein.

Illustrated with MAPS.

To be Continued Annually:

L O N D O N,

Printed for Henry Rhodes, near Bride-Lane, Fleetstreet; John Nicholson, in Little-Britain; and Andrew Bell, at the Cross Keys, in Cornhill. 1709.

Where may be had the Compleat History of Europe, from the Year 1600. to this Year, in Twelve Volumes.

A
Complete History
W. Musgrave

VIEW OF THE
CIVIL AND MILITARY
FOR



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All the Public
Altho' the
an the
parts: The
17th
Great Variety of Original
My notes, &c. &c. &c.
never before made
of the 18th
The
two
Home and
Illustrated with
17th
London
Printed
17th

THE
PREFACE.

THE *Alternative of Difficulties and Disappointments, wherewith the High Allies were visited in 1707. more particularly by the fatal Loss at Almanza, and the fruitless Attempts upon Thoulon; were so far from Discouraging, that they did but the more Unite and Animate them, to make more vigorous Efforts in this against the Common and yet Unhumbled Enemy.*

'Tis true, Her Majesty of Great Britain, our most Gracious Sovereign, gained a Point, which none of Her Predecessors ever attempted with any reasonable Prospect of Success, which was the Uniting of Her Kingdoms of England and Scotland: And yet this very Blessing was by the Enemy made Use of, as a proper Handle to Invade the Nation, and to endeavour to overturn our whole Fabrick and Constitution.

Previous to this, but I will not say 'twas the Foundation of it; there was a Design formed, to make those Changes at Court in the beginning

The P R E F A C E.

beginning of the Year, as could not in such a Conjunction rationally forebode any Good to us or our Allies; the Particulars of which, and the secret Springs that set the whole Machine in Motion, so far as Duty and Modesty would let us pry into the Arcana's of State, we have delivered with Candor and Sincerity; together with the whole Scheme and Prosecution of the Pretender's Invasion, till the final Disappointment of it.

The Campaign that ensued in the Netherlands, which began with mortifying Circumstances to the Allies, took such a quite different Turn, as to become not only very Glorious, but even Stupendous in its Progress and Success; and so unparallel'd in its Duration, as not to be matched in History; and yet upon a near view of it, the kind Hand of Providence, the Benignity of the Stars, and the Infatuated Councils of our Enemies contributed much more to it, than some perhaps may be willing to allow.

The Bouncings of France on the side of Spain, terminating in the Acquisition of a Single and no Strong Town, was far over-balanced by the Efforts of that magnanimous Prince, the Duke of Savoy; who notwithstanding the Inclemency of the Season, made himself Master of the Key of France on the Side of Dauphine.

The Controversy about the Succession to the Principality of Neuchatel, of which we gave so many Particulars last Year, we have brought

THE PREFACE.

to a happy Conclusion in this, to the Disappointment of France, and the Satisfaction of the High Allies.

Happy it was to the Confederates, that the Swede proposing to himself imaginary Conquests in Muscovy, prosecuted his Animosity against the Czar with such Traverses of Fortune, as gave them no Jealousies or Apprehensions of any farther Interruptions from that Quarter.

Our Domestick Affairs, besides what we have already taken notice of, have been more carefully improv'd, than at any Time before, with the Promotions and Alterations either Civil or Military, that have been made among us; and this may in a great measure compensate for the Lists that at first were wont to be added at the latter End of the History.

It was judg'd nothing could contribute more to the Reader's Satisfaction; and give him a better Idea of the various und uncommon Traverses of the Campaign in the Netherlands, than an exact Map of the Seat of the War there; and because the Fight at Wynnendale, considering the vast Superiority of the Enemy, is scarce matchable in History, you are presented also with a very neat and regular Plan of it, done with the Approbation of Major General Webb, who was at the Head of that Affair, whereby he acquir'd never-fading Laurels and Immortality of Fame.

THE PREFACE.

We have proceeded in the usual Method with the Remarkables of the Year, and hope, at least with no worse Success than before: You have among many others, the Lives of General Patkul, Sir Edward Seymour, Dr. Stainoe, Cardinal Nerli, Dr. Beveridge, Bishop of St. Asaph, Lord Jermin and Dover, Duke of Mantua, Dr. Edward Tyson, Dr. Edward Brown, Earl of Bradford, Mr. Spademan, Cardinal Morigia, Prince George of Denmark, the Lord Belhaven, &c.

The late War, which begun in 1688, and continued to 1697, was, before the Expiration of the Ninth Year, terminated by the Treaty of Reswyck: The present War commenced in Italy in 1701. and who knows but the Eye of Providence, now we are coming to the same Compass of Tears, may look down with Favour and Compassion upon Bleeding Europe, and put a Stop to the Effusion of any more Christian Blood, by giving us a much more Glorious and Durable Peace.

TH E Five last Volumes contain the last Century, beginning with 1600, and ending with the Year 1700.

Vol. I. begins at 1600, and ends 1610.

Vol. II. begins at 1610, and ends 1642: These Two Volumes contain, besides the Publick and Secret Affairs, the most remarkable Original Papers, viz. Queen Elizabeth's last Speech to her Parliament; Her Will, Death, &c. King James's Speeches and Proceedings at his coming to the Crown, all the Papers, &c. relating to an Union with Scotland in King James the First's Time, the Book of Sports, that for which *Primm, Burrow* and *Burghall*, lost their Ears; Debates and Proceedings about Ship-Money, in the Star-Chamber; Preparing the Liturgy in Scotland, with the Tumults thereon. Several Speeches of Mr. *Whitlock*, Mr. *Pym*, Sir *Edward Hyde*, &c. with near a Hundred Original Papers not elsewhere to be met with.

Vol. III. Begins 1643, and ends 1646; containing besides the Affairs abroad, a more particular Account of ours in England, than any yet publish'd; with the Proceedings in the Parliament, Cabals, &c. as well as in the Field between the King and Parliament; wherein you have not only the Account as by my Lord *Clarendon*, but by others the best Historians, to compare one with other.

Vol. IV. Begins 1647, and ends 1676, where the Treaty of *Nimeguen* begun; in this you have the fatal end of the War by the Beheading of the King; the Management of the Parliament afterwards; the Intreagues of *Cromwell*, till he got to be Protector: His Protectorship. *Richard's* Government. The Restoration of King *Charles II.* and what happen'd during his Reign, till the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. Throughout all these Four Volumes, you have the Remarkables of each Year; with the Lives and Characters of all the Great Men Abroad; done from *Thuanus*, *Nani*, *Puffendorf*, *Mexeray*, &c. and those at Home, according to my Lord *Clarendon*; and also the same Persons done by Mr. *Whitlock*, Dr. *Welwood*, Sir *P. Warwick*, and other the best Historians; which Characters compared together, the best Judgment may be made of their History and Lives.

Vol. V. Contains from the beginning of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, 1676, and ends 1700, including the Articles of *Nimeguen*, and the several Infringments of them; the Turkish Wars, the forming of the Grand Confederacy, the Revolution in England, Affairs in Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Muscovy, Spain, &c. with a particular Account of the Actions by Sea and Land on every side, and the Secret Steps that have been made towards a Peace, both before, as well as during the Negotiations at *Reswick*; wherein are all the Treaties of that Peace; as also those of Partition: The King of Spain's Will, &c.

Note, These Five Volumes, perfecting all the last Century, are sold for 1 l. 5 s. Bound.

After the Century they go on Annually, viz. for 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, and 1708, and so to continue.

That for 1701, besides the Publick and Secret Transactions, with K. *William's* last Speech, &c. contains in the Remarkables of the Year, these Persons Lives and Characters, viz. Sir *John Holland*, Count *Caprara*, Mr. *Barbesieux*, E. of *Bellemont*, E. of *Falconbridge*, E. of *Bridgewater*, D. of *Norfolk*, Lord *Carington*, E. of *Lindsey*, E. of *Huntington*, Admiral *Tourville*, E. of *Tankerville*, D. of *Orlean*, E. of *Warwick*, E. of *Bath*, K. *James*, Sir *Jos. Williamson*, E. of *Macklesfield*, &c.

That for 1702 contains the Death of K. *William*; with the Account

race and breaking out of the War on account of the D. of Aragon's being made K. of Spain, the several Treaties of Partition, with the Debates thereon, the Characters of all the great Persons that dyed that Year, &c.

That for 1703. contains the Bill about Occasional Conformity, and all the Debates thereon; the Proceedings against the L. *Hallifax*, &c. the War against the *Comstons*, the Elector of *Saxony's* Perfidy in seizing *Ulm*, *Ratisbon*, &c. Wars in *Poland*, the *Mediterranean*, &c. with the Death and Character of the Grand Visier, E. of *Ablone*, Countess of *Tekely*, L. *Langdale*, E. of *Oxford*, E. of *Sunderland*, Esq; *Pepys*, Mr. *John George Gravins*, E. of *Cardigan*, Mr. *Perault*, E. of *Orety*, Monsieur *St. Evremont*, Dr. *Wallis*, Count *Sereni*, an account of the dreadful Storm, &c.

That for 1704. contains Proceedings about the Occasional Bill, with Bishop *Burnet's* Speech against it, and the Bill rejected; the D. of *Marlborough's* March into *Germany*, the Famous Battle of *Hochstedt*; with all the Generals Letters and Particulars thereof; the taking of *Gibraltar*, D. of *Marlborough's* March back from the *Rhine*, the Siege and Taking of *Landau*, &c. with several Cuts, as the Seat of the War in *Germany*, with a Tract of the D. of *Marlborough's* March thither; a Plan of the Battle of *Hochstedt*, a Draught of *Gibraltar*, &c. with the Deaths and Characters of Dr. *Kidder*, Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, of *Sultan Mustapha*, D. of *Wolfenbuttel*, D. of *Buckingham*, E. of *Burlington*, Cardinal *Norris*, Gen. *Coborn*, L. *Longueville*, E. of *Romney*, Cardinal *Parsenburgh*, Bp. of *Meaux*, L. *Shannon*, Prince *Vaudemont*, Dr. *Buchholt's* Death and Will, Marshal *Duras*, Mr. *Lock*, Sir *Roger L'Esfrange*, Col. *Tiras*, &c.

That for 1705. contains the Proceedings in the Convocation, the D. of *Marlborough's* forcing the Lines in *Flanders*, with a Cut thereof; also a new Map of *Spain and Portugal*, with all the Actions and Proceedings there; King *Stanislaus* Crown'd King of *Poland*, with all the Actions there, as also in *Italy*, &c. the Death and Characters of the Lord *Lucas*, E. of *Huntington*, Countess of *Northumberland*, E. of *Dalkeith*, Mr *How*, the Emperor of *Germany*, the Admiral of *Castile*, E. of *Leicester*, E. of *Castlemaine*, Dr. *Gates*, D. of *Zell*, Count *Tekeli*, Prime of *Poland*, Duke of *Norfolk*, Queen *Dowager*, General *Ramsay*, &c. with an Appendix of many Original Papers, &c.

That for 1706. contains the Proceedings about the Union with *Scotland*; the Battle of *Ramillies*, with the good Consequences thereof, Prince *Eugene's* above 30 Days March to relieve *Turin*, and the Battle there; Affairs in *Spain*, *Italy*, &c. with three Cuts or Maps, viz. a Plan of the Battle of *Ramillies*, Map of *France*, and another of *Italy*, the Deaths and Characters of the E. of *Dorset*, E. of *Berkshire*, John *Bales* 130 Years old, Lord *Grey*, L. C. Baron *Montague*, Lord *Arundel*, L. *Hutton*, L. *Dungannon*, Bp. of *Winchester*, Countess of *Pembroke*, King of *Portugal*, Pr. *Lewis* of *Baden*, Mr. *Bayle*, Mr. *Dod*, with his Will, Mr. *Evelyn*, &c. the Jubilee at *Frankfort*, &c.

That for 1707. contains the Proceedings about *Neuschatel*, with a Map of *Switzerland*, the besieging of *Toulon*, with a Plan thereof, the completing the Union, with a Map of the South, and another of the North part of *Great Britain*, with the Death and Character of Sir R. *Delaval*, Dutchess of *Athol*, E. of *Stair*, Mr. *Hume*, Lord *Cutts*, Paul *Diack*, Dr. *Waller*, Mr. *White*, Marshal *Vauban*, L. *Gerard*, Bp. of *Ely*, E. of *Melvil*, D. of *Nemours*, Dr. *Mills*, Sir R. *Clayton*, Brigadier *Blood*, Duke of *Devonshire*, Mr. *Stepney*, Mr. *Standhope*, Sir *Cloudesty Shovel*, Mr. *Petit*, L. *Granvil*, E. of *Scarfe*, *Male*, Drs. *Hody*, *Jane*, *Sherlock*, &c. To every Vol. is added an Appendix of all Original Papers, &c. not elsewhere to be met with, &c.

This for the Year 1708. makes thirteen Vols. in all. Note, in order to perfect a small Number of the said 13 Vols, those for 1702, 1703 and 1704, must be re-printed, and then the Proprietors of the Copy as in the Title, will have about 150 compleat Sets to dispose of, which they propose to sell at 3 l. 5 s. the whole 13 Vols. well bound: There is an Allowance to Booksellers that take 2 Compleat Sets, viz. the same as in other Subscriptions, provided they give notice by the 30th of May next, to Messrs. *Roper*, *W. Nicholson*, or *Judith Bell* for whom the Sets will be made perfect.

Compleat History

OF

EUROPE,

FOR

The YEAR 1708, &c.

THE History of the last Year concluded *January.* with a Joynt Address to Her Majesty from both Houses of Parliament, about the Necessity of reducing the whole *Spanish* Monarchy under the Power of the House of *Austria*; before a safe and honourable Peace could be made with *France*; and Her Majesty's ready Concurrence in the same Opinion with them; a Day or Two previous unto which, there was a long and Memorable Debate in the House of Lords, in relation to the Affairs of *Spain*, the Queen being present, *integro* *nito*, till Five of the Clock in the Afternoon. The Earl of R. spoke first, and having commended the Earl of P. w's Courage and Conduct, and enumerated his Services, said, *It had been a constant Custom, That when a Person of Rank, that had been employ'd abroad, in so eminent a Post as his Lordship had, return'd home, he had either Thanks given him, or was call'd to an Account: Urging, that the same ought to be done in relation to the Earl of P. w.*

Debate in the House of Lords, about the Earl of P. w and the Affairs of Spain. Dec. 19.

B The

January. The Lord H x, who spoke next, enlarg'd likewise on the Earl of P w's successful Services, but cunningly put off the returning him Thanks, till the whole Tenor of his Conduct had been examin'd, than which the Earl himself profess'd, he had nothing more at Heart.

H m. The Lord Hav m was not silent: But having highly extoll'd my Lord P w's Valour, Skill, and Successes, made a side-wind Reflection on the Earl G y, saying, *'Twas no wonder our Affairs in Spain went so ill, since, the Management of them had been entrusted to a Foreigner.* Hereupon, several Members shew'd the Necessity of carrying on the War, till the whole Monarchy of Spain was recover'd, and King Charles settled on his Throne; and among the rest the Earl of P w said, *They ought to give the Queen Nineteen Shillings in the Pound, rather than make Peace upon any other Terms; adding that if it were thought necessary, he was ready to return to Spain, and serve, even under the Earl of G y.*

This naturally brought on the Consideration of Ways and Means to retrieve the Affairs of Spain, in relation to which the Earl of R r said, *That we seem'd to neglect the principal Business, and mind only Accessories; adding, he remembered the Saying of a Great General, the old Duke of Schomberg, viz. That the attacking France in the Netherlands, was like raking a Bull by the Horns: And therefore, his Lordship propos'd, That we should stand on the Defensive in Flanders, and send from thence 15. or 20000 Men into Catalonia.*

N m. That noble Peer was seconded by the Earl of N m, who complain'd of Spain being in a manner abandon'd.

The Duke of M gh's Speech. But the Duke of M gh shew'd, with some Warmth, the Danger of such an undigested Counsel, and the Necessity of augmenting rather than diminishing our Forces in Flanders. The Two chief Reasons his Grace urg'd were, First, *That most of the Enemies strong Places there might be kept with one Battalion in each; whereas, the great Towns of Brabant, we had conquer'd, requir'd twenty times that Number of Men for their Preservation.* Secondly, *That if our Army, in the Netherlands was weaken'd, and the French by their great Superiority, should gain any considerable Advantage, which it was not improbable they might, the Discontented Party*

3
In Holland, who were not a few, and had with Impatience the necessary Charges of the War, would not fail crying aloud for Peace.

Hereupon, the Earl of R. . . . r said, He wonder'd that noble Peer, who had been ever conspicuous for his Calmness and Moderation, should now be out of his Temper; adding, That there being an absolute Necessity to succour Spain; his Grace would oblige their Lordships, if he would let them know, where they might get Troops to send thither; and the more, because the Earl of P. w had that very Day assur'd them, That he had heard Prince Eugene say, That the German Soldiers had rather be decimated than sent into Spain.

The Duke of M. gb answer'd for the Cause of having shew'd some Warmth, by saying, The Thing was of too great Importance to be spoken of without Concernment; And as for the Question proposed by the Earl, he added, That although it was improper to disclose secret Projects in so great an Assembly (to which that Day, many Strangers had been admitted by the Favour of the Queen's Presence) because the Enemy would not fail being informed of them: yet, to gratifie their Lordships, he might assure them, That Measures had already been concerted with the Emperor for the forming an Army of 40000 Men (whom, he specified,) under the Command of the Duke of Savoy, and for sending powerful Succours to King Charles; adding, it was to be hop'd, that Prince Eugene might be prevail'd with to go and Command in Spain, in which case the Germans would gladly follow him thither. The only Difficulty which his Grace said might be objected against this Scheme, was the usual Slowness of the Court of Vienna, to which Purpose he took Notice, That if the 7000 German Recruits which the Emperor had promised for the Army in Piedmont, had arriv'd time enough, the Enterprize against Toulon might have been attended with Success: But that it was to be hoped, and he durst engage his Word for it, that for the future his Imperial Majesty would punctually perform his Promises: Whereupon the Debate ended.

How well these Promises have afterwards been made good time has shew'd: I think no body can justly lay any Fault on the Emperor; but how far the other Members of that great Body have made good their

B 2

January. respective Quota's and Promises, that brave Prince the Elector of *Hannover* can best judge.

Mr. Greg
commit-
ted to
Newgate.
3.

A thing very unusual, at least rarely discovered, happen'd at this time; for on the last Day of *December*, Mr. *William Greg*, a Clerk in Mr. Secretary *Herley's* Office, whose late Correspondence with the Enemy had been discover'd by the Post-Master at *Brussels*, was taken into the Custody of a Messenger, and having been examin'd three times by a Committee of Council, was on the Third of *January* committed to *Newgate* for High-Treason; as was also Four Days after *Alexander Valiere*, (alias *John Clark*) for the same Crime. The next Day Mr. *Glaude Baud*, a Native of *Piedmont*, and Secretary to Count *de Briancon*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy*, was apprehended at the Request of that Minister, by Warrant from the Earl of *Sunderland*, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, for traiterous Practices against Her Majesty and Government; but the same Night, as the Two Messengers that had him in Custody, were carrying him to *Newgate*, he made his Escape from them. Being Four Days after followed by the Queen's Proclamation, wherein a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds was promised to whoever should discover and secure him: Within Two Hours after the Publication of the said Proclamation, he was retaken, and put into the Custody of a Messenger.

Also Mr.
Valiere.
7.

12.

Mr. Greg
condem-
ned.
19.

On the 19th of the same Month, Mr. *Greg* was brought from *Newgate*, to the Sessions-house in the *Old Baily*; where an Indictment of High-Treason was read to this Effect: 'That he had sent Letters to ' *Monfieur Chamillard*, one of the *French King's* Prime ' Ministers; particularly one dated the 28th of *November* last; and others, wherein were inclosed the ' Proceedings of both Houses of Parliament in relation to the Augmentation of our Forces; a Copy of ' a Letter from the Queen to the Emperor, Private ' Business sent to the Duke of *Savoy*, &c. To which Indictment he pleaded Guilty; the Lord Chief Justice *Holt*, and most of the Judges, being present. After which, the Recorder pronounced Sentence of Death upon him, as in Cases of High-Treason.

The same Day was published her Majesty's Proclamation, for encouraging Seamen and Land Men to
enter

enter themselves on board Her Majesty's Ships of War; and on the 26th another for the more effectual recruiting Her Majesty's Land Forces and the Marines. At the same time, Sir *John Leake* was made Admiral of the *White*, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Fleet; Sir *George Byng* Admiral of the *Blue*, Sir *John Jennings* Vice-Admiral of the *Red*; Sir *John Norris* Vice-Admiral of the *White*; the Lord *Dursley* Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*, Sir *Edward Whitaker* Rear Admiral of the *Red*; and *John Baker* Esq. Rear-Admiral of the *White*.

Commanders at Sea appointed. 26.

But to return again to the Parliament, the Commons after their Recess for the Holy Days; on the 12th Instant resolved to present Three several Addresses to the Queen; 'First, that she would be pleased to give Directions for laying before the House an Account of the Effective Men of the Portuguese Troops yearly, since the Treaty with Portugal; and also an Account of what Number of them were present at the Battle of *Almanza*, or at that Time, in any other Parts of *Spain* or *Portugal*. Secondly, An Account of the Money remitted upon Account of *Spain*, for the Year 1707, and when; and when the same arrived there. And Thirdly, An Account of all Sea-Officers and Sea-Men which had been taken Prisoners by *France*; with which Three Addresses Her Majesty readily comply'd; as She did with a Fourth, that was presented to Her the 15th, for an Account of what Number of Men were wanting for Recruiting the Land-Forces and the Marines.

Commons resolve on several Addresses to the Queen. 12.

The next Day the Commons resolved to present Two other Addresses to desire Her Majesty to cause to be laid before them, *First*, 'Copies of all Counsels of War, Letters, and Papers (which were in the Admiralty) relating to the War with *Spain*; And Secondly, The Account given by the Earl of *Peterborough*, of his Proceedings in *Spain*, and also the Memorial given by Count *Gallas*, and the Letters between the King of *Spain*, and the Earl of *Peterborough*, in the Month of *June* and *July*, 1706. All which were accordingly laid before the House.

On the 19th, the Commons in a Committee of the whole House, took several Resolutions for raising part of the Supply by Sale of Annuities, which were the

January. next Day agreed to by the House, the same Day they in a Grand Committee, took into further Consideration the more effectual Recruiting Her Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines. There being near 16000 Men wanting for that Purpose, some proposed, That the several Parishes and Counties should be oblig'd to furnish a certain Number; but the opposite Party very warmly opposed that Motion, as tending to abridge the Liberty of the Subject; and the greatest Part of the Court Party being shy of pressing a Counsel, that might endanger their Elections for the next Parliament, that Overture was dropp'd, and the Committee came to a Resolution, which with some Amendments, was agreed to by the House on the 21th, and was as follows: 'That a sufficient Number of Men, necessary for the effectual Recruiting Her Majesty's Lands-Forces and Marines, and for restoring the Regiments that were broken at the Battle of *Almanza*, for which the Money had already been granted by the House, be raised for the Service of the Year 1708. out of such Persons as have no lawful Calling or Employment, or do not follow the same, or have not any Estate real or personal, for their Maintenance and Livelihood, or any lawful Means of Livelihood by their own Labour, or allowance from their Parents: And a Bill was order'd to be brought in pursuant to that Resolution. Upon this Occasion Sir *William Courtney* made a notable Speech, in relation to the unfair Methods by which several young Officers, both by Sea and Land, were advanc'd to the Prejudice of others of longer standing, and more Experience.

Proposals
to recruit
the Land-
Forces re-
jected.
20.

Resolu-
tion about
Recruit-
ing the
Land For-
ces, &c.

An Ad-
dress of
the Com-
mons
about Re-
cruiting
the Army.
23

Two Days after, the Commons came to an unanimous Resolution, 'That an Humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, That She would be pleased to issue Her Royal Proclamation, for the better putting in Execution an Act made in the Fifth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, for the better recruiting Her Majesty's Land Forces and the Marines; and for the greater Encouragement of the Parish-Officers to perform their Duty enjoined by that Act, That for every Person they shall bring before the Magistrate, who shall be Impressed, they do receive the Sum of Twenty Shillings; and that

that every Volunteer, for his Encouragement to come into the Service, do receive Four Pounds; and also that Her Majesty will be pleased to signify Her Royal Pleasure, That the said Volunteer shall have his Discharge after three Years Service, if he desires it: As likewise that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant the same Allowances and Encouragements to such Persons as shall voluntarily come into the Service out of that Part of the united Kingdom called *Scotland*.

The said Address being accordingly presented to the Queen, Her Majesty was pleased to give an Answer, 'That She should lose no time in giving Orders for such a Proclamation, pursuant to their Address; nothing being more essential for the Publick Service, than the immediate providing the necessary Recruits for the Army; and that She could not but hope they would take Care it should be done, in such a Manner as might be effectual: But of our Domestick and Parliamentary Affairs, more hereafter; only before we go into Foreign Parts, 'tis convenient we should observe, that Her Majesty about the beginning of the Month, was pleased to appoint Major-General *Palmes*, to go Envoy Extraordinary to the Duke of *Savoy*. That on the 7th, She was pleased to declare *Dr. Charles Trimmell*, Bishop of *Norwich*, that See being vacant by the Translation of *Dr. John Moor* to *Ely*; *Dr. Offspring Blackall*, Bishop of *Exeter*, vacant by the Promotion of *Sir Jonathan Trelawny*, to the Bishoprick of *Winchester*; and *Sir William Dawes*, Bishop of *Chester*, void by the Death of *Dr. Nicholas Stratford*: About the same time *Dr. White Kennet*, was appointed Dean of *Peterborough*, in the room of *Dr. Freeman* deceased; and *Dr. Potter*, Regius Professor of Divinity, in the Place of *Dr. William Fane*, deceased. That on the 10th, the Lords Proprietors of *Carolina* met at *Craven-house*, and unanimously Elected *William Lord Craven*, Lord Palatine of the said Province, in the room of the Lord *Granville*, deceased; whom his Grace the Duke of *Beaufort*, succeeded also in his Proprietorship.

The Contests that happened last Year, about the Succession of the Principality of *Neuchâtel*, occasioned by the Death of the Dutchess of *Nemours*, of *Neuchâtel*.

January.

Queen's Answer.

Major-General Palmes made Envoy to the Duke of Savoy, New Bishops made.

Lord Craven chosen Palatine of Carolina.

A Recapitulation of the Affairs

January.

were not near so far adjusted, but that they continue to make up a Part of the History of this: The Threats and Preparations of *France*, upon the *Neuf-chate-lois* rejecting all other Pretenders, and receiving the King of *Prussia* for their Sovereign, were not so mighty and effectual, as to frighten the *Swiss Cantons*, and more particularly that of *Bern*, from standing stoutly by them; to which, we informed the Reader, the Memorials given in by the *English* and *Dutch* Envoys, to the *Bernois*, did not a little contribute to hearten them to it; and for which, the Magistrates and Clergy of *Neufchatel*, wrote the following Letter to Her Majesty, for the Concern she had expessed for them.

M A D A M,

*Neufcha-
telois Ma-
gistrates
Letter to
the Queen
of Great-
Britain,
Dec. 1707.*

WE took some time ago, the Liberty to let Your Majesty know, the grateful Sense we had of the Honour Your Majesty has done us, in writing to us a Letter full of kind Expressions towards us, and at the same time we humbly signify'd, that we had received, with a profound Respect, and all possible Deference, the Wise Counsels Your Majesty had been pleased to give us by Your Minister. Now Madam, we take the Liberty to render You our most humble Thanks for the same, and acknowledge, That next to God, 'tis chiefly to Your wholesome Counsels, and the favourable and powerful Intervention of Your Majesty, that we owe the happy Condition wherein we are at this Time; for notwithstanding the lawful Rights of our Sovereign Prince and Lord, had been so evidently set forth, that there was cause to hope, that the Supreme Tribunal of the Three States would do him Justice, yet nothing less than the positive Assurance of Your Majesty's Protection, would have been able to encourage the Judges, and remove the Fears of the People, in the surprizing and unexpected Incidents that have happened during the Course of that long Proceeding. The just and entire Confidence we have taken in Your Majesty, having dissipated our Apprehensions, removed the Difficulties, and maintained the Liberty of Voting, our Supreme Tribunal has been at last in a Condition to pronounce

pronounce a Sentence agreeable to the Rules of Justice and the Good of our Country; and this through a happy Concurrence of Events, which we take for a good Omen, on the same Day that the Blessed Reformation was settled amongst us 177 Years ago, and the same Day that Your Majesty has had the Satisfaction to see the Parliament of Great-Britain assembled, for the first Time, since the Union of Your Kingdoms. And as so happy a Success, will prove to us an inexhaustible Source of Felicity, so it must be for us and our Posterity, an inexhaustible Source of Gratitude towards Your Majesty, which we will not only preserve for ever in our Hearts, but will also take care to transmit it to our Children. They will read in the History of this Age, the Great and Glorious Actions of Your Majesty, and the continual Wonders of Your Reign; but our Part will be to tell them, That Your Majesty has vouchsafed to think of us, tho' at such a Distance from You, notwithstanding Your Greatness, and our mean Circumstances, and the great and important Affairs, which take up Your Majesty's Thoughts at this Time. We will tell them, How so great a Queen, who so justly bears, and on all Occasions maintains with so much Glory and Zeal, the Glorious Title of *Defender of the Faith*, has not thought unworthy of Her Charitable and Christian Care, a little Corner of the World, inconsiderable indeed in it self, but which has a considerable Number of Reformed Churches, sincerely and inviolably addicted to the Holy Religion, they have the Happiness to profess; insomuch, that at the same time, that they will see that Holy Religion flourish in this Country, under the Wise and Gracious Government of our August Monarch and his Successors, We and our Children will always remember, that this is a happiness to which Your Majesty, has powerfully and effectually contributed which will be a Monument more lasting and durable than Brass or Marble. Here give us leave, Madam, to give Mr. *Stanyan* Your Envoy Extraordinary, the just Testimony we owe him. It is certainly true, and we may say it without Flattery, that through his good and wise Conduct, his great Capacity

January.



Capacity and Penetration, he has very much contributed to the good Success, the just and lawful Pretensions of the King our Sovereign have had. He has on the other Hand, expressed so much Concern and Zeal, not only for our Holy Religion, but also in particular for the Good, Advantage and Safety of our Country, that we cannot but have for him the highest Esteem, and a most sincere Gratitude; of which we have thought fit to give him a slight Mark in offering and conferring upon him the Right of *Burgess* of our City, as the thing that is most dear and valuable to us. May Your Majesty always have able and wise Ministers, and see more and more your just and great Designs prosper, as well at Home as Abroad, for the Good, Advantage, and Union of the Protestant Churches, and for restoring and securing in Christendom, Peace, Tranquility, and the Publick Liberty. May therefore the Almighty preserve for a great number of Years, the Sacred Person of Your Majesty in perfect Health and Prosperity. These are, Madam, the sincere and Fervent Prayers we have for a long time since put up to God, and which we shall not fail to continue, and even to redouble, if possible, with all imaginable Zeal: Lastly, we humbly beseech Your Majesty to accept the most humble and respectful Assurances, we take the Liberty to give You, of the highest Veneration, and the most profound Submission, with which we have the Honour to subscribe our selves,

Neufchatel,

MADAM,

Decem. the

5th. 1707.

Your Majesty's most Humble
and most Obedient Servants,The Four Ministreaux, Council, and
Commonalty of the City of Neufchatel.

The Magistrates having in this Manner expressed their thankful Acknowledgements to Her Majesty, the Clergy of that Country were not wanting to do the same in the following Words:

The Neuf-
chatelois
Clergy's
Letter to
the Queen.

MADAM,

AFTER having returned Thanks to God, for His singular Blessing to our Country and our Churches, in placing over us the King our Sovereign

reign Lord, we think our selves obliged to discharge what we owe to the Glorious Instrument Providence has made Use of, to procure unto us that great Advantage. This is a Duty, Madam, to which we are most indispensibly obliged towards Your Majesty, seeing You have concerned Your Self in this important Revolution, in a manner so effectual and so gracious for us. This State, and in particular, our Body have seen, as well by the Letters Your Majesty has been pleased to honour us with, as by the Conduct of Mr. *Stanyan*, Your Envoy, how much Your Majesty had at Heart, the Interests of the King of *Prussia* and our own; So that it is chiefly to Your Majesty that we owe the Felicity we enjoy at this Time, and the further Advantages we expect to enjoy for the future. Give us leave therefore, Madam, to offer Your Majesty our most humble Thanks, at the same time that with all the Zeal we are capable of, we put up to God Almighty, our Prayers for the Sacred Person of Your Majesty, and for the Glory and long Continuance of Your Reign, under which we hope to see the Kingdom of our Great God, enlarged and flourish more and more. We crave leave to beseech Your Majesty, That as You have been pleased to prevent us by Your Christian and Royal Charity, so You would be pleased to continue to Honour our Company, and our Churches with Your Protection and Favour. We shall always reckon it a Glory to profess our selves with a respectful Zeal, and the most profound Submission,

M A D A M,

Neufchatel, Your Majesty's most Humble

Dec. 7th. and most Obedient Servants,

1707.

The Dean, and Pastors of the Churches
of Neufchatel and Valangin.

Not content with those Expressions of Gratitude, the Magistrates out of the Sense they had of the Zeal and Services of Mr. *Stanyan*, the Queen's Envoy to their Principality, were pleased to confer upon him the Right of *Burgessy*. And all the while being watchful of their own Security, and informed that the *French* gave out, as a Pretence to colour their Designs against that Principality

Dec. 5th.

January.

A Representation
of the
*Neufchâ-
teau* to
the *Prus-
sian* Mini-
ster.

13.

pality, that the Allies intended to attack *France* on that side, they made a Representation to Count *Metternich* the *Prussian* Minister to this Effect: ' That being inform'd of a Report, as if the King of *Prussia*, their lawful Sovereign Prince and Lord, had a design to make use of the State of *Neufchâtel*, to carry the War from thence into the Country of *Burgundy*, both on his own Account, and on that of the Allies; so that there was ground to fear that this was the Reason, or rather the Pretext, which the *French* would make use of to put their Threats in Execution against them: They found themselves obliged, according to their former Associations to lay their humble Remonstrances before his Excellency the Count de *Metternich* Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary for his *Prussian* Majesty in *Switzerland*, and his Representative in that Country.

' For though they were fully persuaded, by what his Excellency had declared oftner than once, both in Word and Writing, That His Majesty out of his Clemency and Paternal Affection to that State, would not expose it to the Misfortunes which were the unavoidable Consequences of War; and that besides, his Natural Justice and Equity would not suffer him to do any thing in that respect, which might any ways alter the Franchises and Liberties of the People in general, nor theirs in particular: Yet, that no Potentate or Neighbouring State might be ignorant of it, nor make it a Pretext directly nor indirectly to molest, or any way disturb them, they requested his Excellency to make known and manifest to the Publick His Majesty's Intentions, with Relation to the Neutrality of that State, which was not a new thing, but what they had enjoy'd in all time past, upon the same foot with the laudable *Helvetic* Confederacy.

' That in Effect, besides that the said State was uncontrovertably included within the Limits of *Switzerland*, it had at all times been reckon'd a true Member of the *Helvetic* Body, both by the laudable Cantons themselves, and by Foreign Powers, as might be seen amongst others by several Treaties of Peace and Alliance made with them, and especially in those which the *Swissers* made with the Crown of *France*

France in the Years 1516, and 1663; and likewise in the famous Treaty of *Reswick*: And which was still more fresh, the said State was expressly included in the Treaty of Neutrality, agreed on at *Baden* in 1702 for the whole laudable *Helvetic* Body betwixt the Emperor and Empire, and the most Christian King.

That 'twas also evident, that both during the present War, and those which preceded, the said State, though subject to *French* Princes, was constantly maintain'd in its Neutrality, and particularly with the County of *Burgundy*, whilst it belonged to the Crown of *Spain*, even at the time when the late Duke of *Longueville* commanded in Person a *French* Army in that Province, and the Subjects and Inhabitants of that State did peaceably, and without Molestation enjoy in the same Manner as other *Swissers* did, Freedom of Commerce both in the Dominions of the Empire and in those of other Powers, which were at this Day, or formerly at War with *France*. That by the Treaties of Alliance and Burghership, which had been so strictly observed for above 300 Years between the City and Republick of *Bern*, with the Prince and State of *Neufchatel* in general, and with the City of *Neufchatel* and the Burghership of *Valangin* in particular, 'twas evident, not only that the said State was a Part of the laudable *Helvetic* Body, but likewise that the Neutrality of it could not be infring'd, without disturbing at the same time the Peace and Tranquility of the Canton of *Bern*.

That as the Neutrality of the State of *Neufchatel* was agreeable to its Situation and Treaties with other Potentates abroad, it was no less so to the Rights, Franchises and Liberties, both of the Town of *Neufchatel*, and the Burghership of *Valangin*, whereby neither of those Two Bodies could be engaged in any War, which was not the proper War of the Prince of *Neufchatel*, (*i. e.*) for the Defence of the State; so as the same was confirmed as far as was necessary, and also enlarged in favour of the whole Sovereignty, by the 3d of the general Articles agreed to by his Majesty for the whole State, and ratify'd by the Oaths taken by his Excellency in his Name, both

January. both to the Town of *Neufchatel*, and all the People depending on *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*.

They only mentioned those things, that all the World might know, that this Neutrality was not a new thing for that State, but that on the contrary it had at all times enjoy'd it on the same foot with the laudable *Helvetick* Body; for they doubted not but His Excellency knew all these Things very well, and would forthwith give in the Name of his Majesty, a Publick and Authentick Declaration of His said Majesty's good Intentions, for preserving the Neutrality of that State, that by this means there might be an end put to the ill-grounded Reports which had been spread abroad on that Head; and that not only those who would have a Design to molest or disturb them under that Pretext, but also, and especially, That their Excellencies of *Bern* and other Neighbouring States, who were well-affected to them, might be fully assured, that His Majesty, in as far as He was Prince of *Neufchatel*, was firmly resolved to entertain with all the Neighbouring Princes and States, without Exception, so long as they did the like with that State, the same good Neighbourhood, Friendship, Freedom of Commerce and Neutrality that had hitherto been maintain'd betwixt them.

And as they doubted not that His Excellency would grant them in his Majesty's Name a favourable Declaration in that respect. They assured him that this would redouble, if it were possible, the ardent Zeal which they had already for His Majesty's Service, and that inviolable Fidelity which they had sworn to him as their true and lawful Sovereign: And that this would be a new and powerful Motive to incline them, according as their Duty and the solemn Oaths which they had sworn to oblige them to sacrifice their Bodies, Lives and Estates, for maintaining his just Authority over them.

Count
Metternich's Declaration
to satisfy
the *Neuf-*
chateaux.

Count *Metternich* having received that Representation, publish'd the same Day a Declaration importing, That he publickly had made known, even before the Sentence of Investiture, the good Intentions of His Majesty to preserve the Neutrality of the State of *Neufchatel*, His Majesty having nothing more at Heart

Heart, than to maintain that State in the Peace and Quiet they had hitherto enjoy'd; Yet he was willing out of regard to the Remonstrances that had been made to him by the People of that State, (and particularly by the City of *Neufchatel* and the Burgers of *Valangin*) thereby expressly to declare anew, that he solemnly engaged himself, promising His Majesty's Ratification if need were, that in Case the King of *France* would give sufficient Assurance, that he would not attack the State of *Neufchatel*, but that with respect to that State he would let things be on the same foot of Neutrality, free Commerce, and good Neighbourhood, as before the Investiture conferr'd on His Majesty by the Sovereign Tribunal of the Three States, nothing should be attempted on the Part of His Majesty, directly or indirectly from the County of *Neufchatel* against the County of *Burgundy* or any other Part of the Dominions of the King of *France*; and that not only an exact Neutrality should be observed as fully as was practised by the Canton of *Bern*, but likewise the same good Neighbourhood as formerly, with solemn Promises to do nothing contrary thereunto; and he remitted that Declaration to the laudable Canton of *Bern*, that if it should be required, they might be Guarantees of it. However, for as much as the Troops which *France* had caused to advance into the Neighbourhood of that State, and the great Preparation they had made there, gave him ground to think that they design'd an Irruption into the Country, He found himself oblig'd to make timely Provision for the just and lawful Defence of that State, as well by its own Troops as by those of its Allies and Comburchers; and for as much as it indispensibly imported his Majesty to know the Intention of the Court of *France* hereupon, and to be fully assur'd of it, He declar'd, that that Declaration which He had made on the King's Part, touching the Neutrality, should have entire Effect, provided, the *French* King on his Part gave the Assurance above-mention'd.

In the mean time the Sovereign Council of the Canton of *Bern* met on the 4th, 5th and 6th Instant, on the Affairs of *Neufchatel*, and especially upon a Request

January.

quest made unto them by the Town of that Name, for 300 Men of their Troops for their Garrison; but after a great many Debates, it was resolv'd to come to no final Resolution on this Particular, till the Return of the Deputies, sent some Days before into the Country of *Neufchatel* to view the Frontiers, and get Intelligence of the Motions of the Enemy, of whose Preparations they had a formidable Account, which undoubtedly were somewhat exaggerated; and therefore the Advices they had, tho' very particular, were contradicted by the *French* Emissaries, who gave out, that those Intelligences were trump'd up by a certain Party, who design'd to engage that Canton into some Measures that might, perhaps, occasion a Rupture with *France*.

M. *Puisseux's* Letters to *Bern*.

The Marquis *de Puisseux* being exactly inform'd of all the Steps of the Council, returned a very civil Answer, to a Letter the Regency writ to him some Days before, 'To desire him to send the most Christian King, the Letter they thought fit to write to him on the Affairs of the present Conjunction; and 'His Excellency assur'd them that he had sent their Letter by an Express, and expected in a few Days 'an Account of his Master's Intentions on the Affair 'of *Neufchatel*. He sent them also on the 6th another Letter, importing, 'That he had receiv'd the most 'Christian King's Answer to the Proposals made unto 'him on the part of the Protestant Cantons assembled at *Langenthal*, being in Substance, That His 'Majesty persisted in his Resolution not to disturb in 'any wise the Repose and Tranquility of the *Helvetic* Body; but that as to *Neufchatel*, His Majesty 'thought fit, upon Account of the Menaces made 'some time since by the Allies, to take such Measures 'for the Good of his Kingdom, as might secure the 'same on that side, and interrupt the dangerous Correspondencies his Enemies might keep, by means 'of that Country, with his own Dominions.

Bernois resolve to assist *Neufchatel*.

This Answer being not at all satisfactory to the *Bernois*, they soon after came to a Resolution *Nemine contradicente*, 'Forthwith to assist *Neufchatel* with all their Forces in case of need: That the 300 Men design'd by that Town should march thereinto for it Security, on the 8th; That 4000 Men more should 'likewise

likewise march and take Post in that Principality, as soon as their Deputation was returned: That repeated Orders should be issued out to all the Forces of the Canton to march to their respective Rendez-vous upon the first Signal: That these Resolutions should be forthwith communicated to the whole *Helvetic* Body: That the Protestant Cantons should be particularly desired to hold their Troops in a Readiness to assist the Canton.

The Sovereign Council having come to divers other vigorous Resolutions about the actual March of the Troops, Artillery, and the like. The *French* Ambassador wrote to them, ' That he was surprized at the Motions of their Troops: That he had sent an Express to the Commander in Chief of the Troops in *Burgundy*, to desire him to make no further Motions till new Orders from Court; but that he was afraid, that if the Gentlemen of *Bern* continued to send their Troops towards the Frontiers, that General would think it necessary to cause his own to advance towards *Neufchatel*, which might easily occasion some new Disorders, to which it would be perhaps difficult afterwards to apply a Remedy; and rather the more, because he could not give any Assurances, that his Master, would for all that, desist from his Design to chastise the *Neufchatelois*, and cover thereby his Country against the Enterprizes which his Enemies might form on that side. This Answer, instead of cooling the Zeal of the *Bernois*, animated them more and more; and the 1000 Men before-mention'd not only marched into the Territories of *Neufchatel*, but actually canton'd along the Frontiers of *Burgundy*, with the Troops of *Neufchatel*; and Major-General *Nscharner*, who was to command those Troops in chief. took the usual Oath; and having received his Instruction set out from thence with the Two Banderets that were to assist in the Councils of War on the Part of the Canton; and having viewed the several Posts on the Frontiers of *Neufchatel* towards *Burgundy*, resolved to form a Camp near the *Brevine*, and fortify the same, as being an advantageous Post, from which they might succour the others, and even cut off the Enemies, if they should attempt to force any one of the Passes.

January.

French concerned at the Motion of the *Bernois*.

January.

The Regency of Bern, at the same time thought fit to acquaint all their Subjects with the Reasons that moved them to take such Measures, and therefore drew up the following Manifesto, in French and High Dutch, which was read in all the Churches of their Territories, and justly deserves a Place here.

The Regency of Bern's Manifesto to their Subjects.

WE the Advoyer, Little and great Council of the City of Bern, to our dear and beloved Burghers and Subjects, and generally to all the Inhabitants of our Cities, Lordships and Territories both of the German and Roman Countries: to our Officers Ecclesiastical and Civil, and those committed to their Charge, of what State, Rank or Condition soever: Our amicable Greeting, with the Assurance of our Benevolence; be it known,
That our Ancestors of happy Memory, having for above Three Hundred Years past, consider'd that our Territories and Countries are Frontiers of the Counties of Neufchatel and Valengin, inasmuch that our own Security depends on the Preservation of the said Countries, which are in our Neighbourhood, our said laudable Ancestors thought fit to enter into a strict Friendship both with the said County and the City of Neufchatel, and divers Corporations of that Country, and to knit it closer by contracting with them all perpetual Treaties of Alliance and Comburghership; the Conditions whereof do principally amount to this,

That the County of Neufchatel, as likewise the City and divers Corporations of that Country, have engag'd themselves towards our State, to assist us and our Subjects with their Lives and Fortunes, either with all their Forces, or with such Numbers as we shall desire. And moreover, all their Castles, Cities and strong Places, ought to be open to us, whensoever we shall have Occasion for the same, &c.

On the other hand, our Predecessors, of happy Memory, have also declar'd, That they had admitted the said County of Neufchatel, their Heirs and Successors as also the City of Neufchatel, and divers Corporations of that Country, to be their perpetual Burghers, and taken them under the Protection of our City, and have engag'd themselves to them by Oath, and in Honesty, and without Fraud, have promised to them to assist the County, City

Corporations above-mention'd, and faithfully *January*
 with their Lives and Fortunes, and with all their
 against all, who contrary to Rights, might attack
 molest them in their Franchises, Bodies, Goods and
 Honour, to prevent their Ruin, and to advance the Profe
 Honour of their said Burghers whenever Occasion shall
 require, and upon their Demand, without any Delay or
 refusal, &c.

Now it has happen'd some Months ago, That
 the States of *Neufchatel*, after the Decease of their
 princeps, have nam'd and acknowledg'd His Ma-
 jesty the King of *Prussia* for their lawful Lord and
 Prince, which has drawn upon them so much Ma-
 levence in Foreign Countries, that the said Coun-
 try has found it self threatned with an Enemy's Ir-
 ruption; for which purpose all manner of Warlike
 Preparations have been made on their Frontiers:
 We therefore having thereupon been requir'd and
 desir'd, both by the Regency of *Neufchatel*, and by
 the City and the said Corporations of that Country,
 with whom we are allied, to assist them against the
 Danger with which they are threatned, would not
 be wanting on this Occasion, both to avert God's
 Wrath and Judgments, and for our own Security,
 to accomplish whatever our Oaths and Alliances ex-
 act from us towards our trusty and afflicted Burg-
 ers; and in consequence thereof, to grant them for
 their Relief, the Troops they have demanded of us:
 The rather because all the Preparations of War
 we now make, or may hereafter make, are not or-
 der'd with Intention to wrong any Body, but solely
 to preserve our selves and our Burghers against an
 Enemy's Violence and Irruption: And therefore no
 Body ought to take ill what we do, nor suspect us of
 any ill Design.

And whereas out of our wonted Good-will to-
 wards you, we have been willing to acquaint you
 with the Premises by these Presents, so we have
 thought fit paternally to exhort you all in general,
 and every one of you in particular, that you all
 take care: In the first place, and above all things to
 make your Peace with God, and to put your whole
 Trust solely in him, and after that, to recal to your
 Remembrances your Duties and Obligations towards

January.

us, and the Oaths whereby you are tied to us, and in case of Need, to approve your selves Loyal, Stout and Valiant, that by God's Blessing, and your Faithful Assistance, we may repel all the Efforts of our Enemies, and so all of you may be preserv'd in your Spiritual and Temporal Liberties, together with your Wives and Children, Houses and Goods, without receiving any Detriment. And whereas you are a free People, and bless'd above many others, you ought therefore to be encouraged thereunto by the Example of your good Ancestors, who have exerted their Bravery on so many important Occasions, repuls'd their Enemies, how powerful so ever; and acquir'd for us and you the Liberties we have so long enjoy'd.

We do rather expect this from you, because we on our part shall spare neither Care nor great Cost, neither Pains nor Labour, nor in general, any thing in our Power, that may conduce to that End: After which there is Reason to hope, that the Almighty Lord will so bless the Resolution we have taken in so just a Cause, that he will vouchsafe to dispel all Dangers from us, and still to preserve us in a sweet and happy Peace.

Given in the Assembly of our great Council.

Amusing Stories of divers kinds flew about all this while, and the *French* were intent upon making the Cantons believe, their Design was not in Reality upon *Neufchatel*; but that they had some great Enterprize in View on the side of *Germany*: But they did not find it so easie a Task to impose upon the Credulity of the *Swiss* Cantons, who were now assembled in a general Diet at *Baden*, and of whom the *French* Ambassador on the 19th had his publick Audience, and made a Speech in his usual Style, which was only an useles Comment on the Abstract of the Instructions which he had received from the King his Master, relating to the Affair of *Neufchatel*; which he communicated to the Assembly to this purpose:

French
King's
Declarati-
on to the
Cantons.

MY Intention is, that in my Name you notify and declare, that although, out of Consideration for the Cantons, I might have granted a Neu-

trality

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Confide-
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trality

trality with the City and County of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, yet it is not adviseable for me to consent to it, after the Proceedings of the Canton of *Bern*, and the Reports which my Enemies have affected to spread of the Use they pretend to make of that State, to penetrate one Day into the Provinces of my Kingdom: That I am oblig'd to prevent the Designs of which they themselves have given me Warning: That the Motions I cause my Troops to make, ought not to disturb any of the Cantons, because I have Ground to believe, that not one of them will be wanting to the Alliances they have with me, nor maintain Injustice in favour of a Prince who is actually my Enemy: That I am persuaded of their Honour, and so much inclined to give them on all Occasions, Proofs of my Good-will, that I promise them to let the Country of *Neufchatel* enjoy an entire Tranquility, if the Cantons in general will engage to cause the Officers of the Elector of *Brandenburgh* to depart that State, and to keep in Sequestration the City and County of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, and their Dependencies, till Peace shall be made, when an equitable Tribunal may be agreed on to decide the Rights of the Pretenders to that Sovereignty.

*Done at Versailles, the 12th of January, 1708,
and deliver'd at Baden the 19th ditto.*

*Collated with the Original by us, his Majesty's Am-
bassador in Switzerland.*

Sign'd,

PUISIEUX.

Now though the Deputies of the several Cantons did not seem to be all of a Piece; and that 'twas suspected some of the Popish ones were somewhat inclin'd to the *French* Interest, yet those of *Bern* who were the most potent of all, stood stoutly to their Resolutions of supporting the *Neufchate-lois*; and upon a new Representation of theirs on the 24th to the *French* Ambassador, he made Answer, 'That upon the Representations they took the Pains to make to him that Morning, he told them that the Answer which His Majesty

*French
Ambassa-
dor's An-
swer to
the Re-
presenta-
tion about
the Neuf-
chate-lois.*

January.

Majesty had return'd to the Letter of their Cantons
 of the 31st of the last Month, was conceived in such
 Terms, that their Superiors would be satisfy'd with
 That if His Majesty had not thought fit to write
 more particularly, he had however, forbid him
 enter into any further Explanations. That he knew
 a long time since what he was to do: That the Se-
 questration he propos'd to the whole *Helvetic* Body
 was a certain Evidence of his Desire to see *Switzerland*
 continuing to enjoy the Tranquility they had enjoy-
 ed for some Ages: That if the Lords, their Superi-
 ours, were resolv'd punctually to perform the Obliga-
 tions of their perpetual Peace, Treaties and Alli-
 ances, His Majesty was in the same Sentiments.
 That he had told further, that he had no Orders to
 hearken to any Proposals but those he made unto
 them: That he wish'd that all the laudable Cantons
 in general would find the Expedient to satisfy every
 Body, and that if they had to offer any Accommo-
 dation that might be suitable to the Interest of His
 Majesty, and no ways prejudicial to the Rights of
 the Prince of *Conti*, and other Pretenders to the So-
 vereignty of *Neufchatel*, and at the same time, agree-
 able to the whole *Helvetic* Body, he would take it
 upon him to transmit them to the King, and second
 them with his good Offices; but that it was necessary
 that they should speak to him in the Name of all the
 laudable Cantons, being forbidden to treat with any
 one of them in particular. That he had likewise
 given them to understand, that it was to be wish'd,
 that that Dyet should not separate without conclu-
 ding the Affair in Question, because otherwise it
 would not be in his Power to hinder the *Mareschal*
de Villars from executing the Order he was Intrusted
 with. He repeated to them, that the whole *Helve-
 tick* Body ought to be sensible, that these Ten Years
 since that he had the Honour to be the King's Am-
 bassador in that Country, his chief Application had
 been to divert what might have alter'd the Peace
 and Tranquility of the Country, and that he had
 nothing so much at Heart, as to remove whatever
 might disturb it.

The Protestant and Popish Deputies had in the
 mean while divers Squabbles in the Dyet; but the
 former

former being the stronger; the other at length declared on the 16th, ' That for preserving the Peace of *Switzerland*, it was necessary to give some sort of Satisfaction to *France*, and find out some expedient in order to it, since the Sequestration of *Neuchâtel* proposed by that Crown, met with so many Oppositions on the Part of the Cantons; and that a bare Neutrality proposed by the Gentlemen of *Bern* and *Neuchâtel*, was not likely to be accepted by *France*, nor consented to by some of the Cantons; concluding therefore, ' That it was their Opinion, that the Neutrality proposed, should receive some Modifications and Restrictions, so that *France* might be satisfied therewith; and the *French Pretenders* and the *Roman Catholick Cantons*, or at least, those in Alliance with *Neuchâtel* find their Security therein. The Deputies of *Bern* opposed that Proposal with all their Interest, and having shew'd the Unreasonableness and ill Consequences thereof, protested, ' That their Canton would never consent to the Neutrality of *Neuchâtel*, such as was desired by *France*, and the Adherents of that Crown, and would insist on the same Neutrality that they had proposed, and such as had been observed heretofore. This occasioned long Debates, and at last it was agreed, ' That the first Deputies of the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Uri*, *Zug*, *Bazil*, *Friburgh* and *Solothurn*, be appointed, as Commissaries, to draw up several Projects of a Neutrality, to endeavour to find out an Expedient that might satisfy both Parties.

Notwithstanding which, the Protestants on the 29th met separately from the Popish, and resolved to draw up a Project of their own without the Participation of the Commissaries, and on the 30th presented the same to the General Assembly, which seem'd to approve it: But some of the *Roman Catholick Cantons* insisted, that a Clause should be added thereunto by way of Reservation, importing, ' That the present Treaty should no ways prejudice the Rights of the Combergesy of the Cantons in Alliance with *Neuchâtel*, nor the Rights of the whole *Helvetick Body*, nor the Pretensions of the Canton of *Uri*, and those that any other might have for the future. This Clause of Reservation was hotly debated in the Assembly, but

Altercations in the *Swiss Diet*,

29,

30,

January. the Popish Cantons would not recede from it; so that
 the Dyet broke up without coming to any Resolution.
 On the 31st the Marquis de *Puisieux* sent his Secretary
 to the Deputies of *Zurich* to acquaint them, ' That
 ' he was surprized at the slow Proceedings of the
 ' Dyet, and desired them to accelerate the Resoluti-
 ' ons thereof, that he and the Marechal of *Villars*
 ' might take their Measures thereupon. The same
 Day the Dyet met again, and the Protestant Cantons
 offer'd another Project of Neutrality, with a Clause,
 importing, ' That the said Treaty should give no
 ' Right to any, nor deprive any one of their Rights;
 but this general Expression was not liked by the Po-
 pish Deputies, who in their Project would have the
 Protestation made by the Three Cantons in Alliance
 with *Neufchatel*, against the Tribunal that had been
 erected there, remain in its full Force; which occasi-
 oned hot Debates, and with which terminated the
 Affairs of this Month, amongst the Representatives of
 the *Helvetick* Body.

Oran ta-
ken by the
Moors:

While things were agitated in this Manner amongst
 the *Swiss* Cantons; King *Charles III.* of *Spain* was re-
 inforced with a Body of about 6000 *Palatine* Foot
 from *Italy*; But *Oran* on the Coast of *Africa* was now
 taken by the *Moors*, after a Siege of Six Months; the
Spaniards having kept Possession of that Place, against
 all the Efforts of the Infidels, ever since 1509; when
 they took it under the Direction of the famous Cardi-
 nal *Ximenes*: The Governor finding it impossible to
 defend it any longer, caus'd the Inhabitants and Gar-
 rison with the Artillery, except some Pieces that were
 nailed up, to be shipped off and landed at *Carthagena*
 on the 24th, having left 700 Men in *Mazalquivir*, ano-
 ther Place on that Coast.

Design to
betray
Friburg
to the
French.

But let us return towards *Germany*, on whose Fron-
 tiers the Motions of the Marechal de *Villars* occasioned
 great Jealousies. I confess, I do not know what to say as
 to the Truth of the Account we had of a Design for-
 med to betray *Friburg* into his Hands; the Matter was
 related thus: That Lieutenant Colonel *Tillier* of a *Swiss*
 Regiment in Garrison at *Friburg*, being in Want of
 Money, one *Wentz*, formerly in the Service of *Hesse*
Cassel, and *Zorn* a *French* Spy, began to tamper, and
 offered him a great Sum, in case he delivered up to
 the

the *French* a certain Fort, situate on an Eminence that commanded the Town, when his Regiment should guard the Fort: But *Tellier* discovering the whole Matter to the Governor, he presently imparted it to General *Thungen*, who ordered *Tillier* to proceed in his Negotiation, which he managed so, that he received 10000 *Livers* before-hand at *Zurzach*; that the Day being appointed for the *French* to advance with 5000 Men of the Garrison of *Brisack* in order to seize the Place, General *Thungen* and the Governor of *Friburg* formed a Design to surround those Troops, and accordingly ordered Forces to march that way from the *Black Forrest*; the Motion of which put the *French* upon the Guard, and made them conclude the Design had taken Wind.

The Imperial Court at *Vienna* shew'd no Disposition all this while to let Prince *Eugene* go and command in *Spain*, according to the Desire of the Maritime Powers in the Grand Alliance; and the Malecontents in *Hungary* having all last Year been so far from making Paces towards an Accommodation with that Court, that at a Dyet held at *Onod*, they declared the Throne of *Hungary* vacant; the Emperor in a long Letter appealed to all Christian Potentates against their Obstinacy; annulled by his Declaration all the Acts and Proceedings of that Assembly, and issued out a circular Letter to hold a Dyet at *Presburg* in Person, in order amicably to accommodate the Differences; the Proceedings of which we shall meet with hereafter.

Dec. 23.
1707.

In the mean time the Execution of the late Treaty between the Emperor and the King of *Sweden* at *Alt-Ranstadt* met with great Difficulties, by reason of the Demands of the *Swedes*, contained in the Memorial of the Baron *Stralenhelm*, which the Imperialists would not grant, upon Pretence, that they were not contained in the Treaty. The Liberty of Conscience for the *Calvinists*, and the publick Exercise of their Religion in *Silesia* was one of the most difficult Points; and the Imperialists were so averse to this Act of Justice, that the united Offices of the Queen of *Great Britain*, the King of *Prussia*, the States General, and other Princes of that Communion, had not been able to obtain from the Emperor any favourable Answer as to that Point; concerning which Matter the following

January. ing Letter from the Queen of Great-Britain to the King of Sweden, was made publick in Germany about this time, and though it has no Date, the same is look'd upon as Genuine, and therefore is inserted here.

ANNE by the Grace of GOD, Queen of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To the most Illustrious and Parent Prince, Charles by the Grace of God, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandals, &c.

Queen of
Englands
Letter to
the Swede
about the
Calvinists.

WE have read your Majesty's Letter with great Pleasure, and with a Mind very sensibly affected; finding in it, to our Satisfaction, not only many Marks of your peculiar Friendship for us, but also the extraordinary Advantage accruing to Religion from the Treaty you have concluded. By the little Regard your Majesty has shewn for your private Interest in that Treary, you will acquire so much the greater Glory from Posterity, and immortalize your Name. For Doubtless, a Prince, a Hero and a Christian, cannot exert himself more worthily, than in making it his sole Aim, that the Honour and Worship due to God be promoted, and the Treaties agreed between Potentates, sacredly and inviolably observ'd. Hence we have entertain'd a firm Perswasion, that in Consequence of the Agreement, newly made between the Emperor and Your Majesty, all such Points of the Pacification of *Westphalia*, that in the Course of Time have either sunk into Oblivion, or by the Ambition of Princes been suppress'd and abolish'd, will be restor'd to their first Force and Tenour. For our Part, we most willingly and readily take upon us the Guaranty of that Agreement; being zealously dispos'd to embrace all Opportunities of joyning our Designs and the Power God has given us, to those of your Majesty, for procuring a happy Deliverance to oppress'd Europe. On this Occasion, we cannot omit to acquaint your Majesty, that in Concurrency with the great Body of the Protestants, we being affected with a most passionate Concern, do desire your Majesty to procure for the Calvinists the same Happiness which by the Help and Intervention of your

for the *English* 1708.
Her Majesty the Lutherans have actually obtained.
We conclude with recommending your Majesty and
all Your Designs, to the Protection of that Great
God, for whose Honour you have hitherto been so
laudably Zealous.

Her Majesty was not more intent upon promoting
the Protestant Interest Abroad, than Her Loyal
Commons were at Home, in providing Supplies to
carry on the just War She was engaged in; and there-
fore on the 31th, they agreed to the Resolutions tak-
en by the Committee of the whole House, which
was to this Effect: 'That in Case the *English* Com-
'pany Trading to the *East-Indies*, upon the Account
'of the United Stock, would advance a farther Sum
'of One Million Two Hundred Thousand Pounds,
'for the Service of the Year 1708. that a farther
'Term of Fourteen Years and a half, (including
'Three Years notice,) to take Effect after the expi-
'ration of their present Term, should be granted to
'the said Company, of, and in the whole Fund of
'One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Pounds *per*
'Annum, and the Benefit of Trade, and other Pri-
'viledges and Advantages granted by, or in Pur-
'suance of the Act made in the 9th Year of the
'Reign of His late Majesty King *William III.* of
'Glorious Memory. Now some Managers of the
United Trade to the *East-Indies*, having on the se-
cond of *February*, delivered in a Paper at the Bar of
the House of Commons, of the *English* Company's
Submission to the said Resolution, a Bill was
ordered to be brought in accordingly: But before
this, *viz.* on the 29th of the last Month, the House
taking into Consideration the State of the War with
Spain; and the Residue of the Papers which had
been laid before the House having been read, and the
Question being proposed, 'That of the Twenty
'Nine Thousand Three Hundred Ninety Five *En-*
'*glish* Forces provided by Parliament, for the Ser-
'vice of *Spain* and *Portugal*, in the Year 1707, there
'was but Eight Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty in
'*Spain* and *Portugal*, at the time of the Battle of *Al-*
'*manza*: A Debate arose thereupon, which was ad-
journ'd to the 3^d of *February*, when the House re-
sumed

Resolu-
tions in
Favour of
of the U-
nited
Indi
Company
ny.

31.

February.

February. Sum'd it, and Mr. St. John offering to the House, an Account of the Number of Forces provided for *Spain* and *Portugal* in 1707. the same was brought up to the Table, and read; and the Question formerly proposed and debated, was (with an Amendment) agreed unto by the House, as followeth, viz. Resolved, 'That it appears to this House, That of the Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred Ninety Five *English* Forces provided by Parliament for the Service of *Spain* and *Portugal*, in the Year 1707. there was but Eight Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty Men, besides Commission and Non-Commission Officers, and Servants, in *Spain* and *Portugal* at the time of the Battel of *Almanza*. Then a Motion being made, and the Question proposed, That an Humble Address be presented to Her Majesty (laying the said Resolution before Her Majesty) and humbly desiring That She would be graciously pleased to order an Account to be laid before that House, how it came to pass that there were no more *English* Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal* at the time of the Battel of *Almanza*; and also that Her Majesty would be pleased to use Her utmost Endeavours, That the War in *Spain* might be vigorously and effectually prosecuted: It was carried in the Affirmative; And resolved that the said Address be presented to Her Majesty by the whole House. Accordingly, on the 5th, the Speaker, with the House attended the Queen with the said Address, to which Her Majesty answer'd: Gentlemen, *What you desire shall be carefully examin'd, and I will send you an Answer in a short Time.*

The Earl
of *Peter-*
borough's
Conduct
found
blameless
by the
Lords.

All this while the Lords had under Consideration the Business of *Spain*, and the Grievances of the Merchants. In reference to the First, they bestowed several sittings on the Examination of the Earl of *Peterborough's* Conduct, which appearing to be altogether blameless, his Lordship's Friends labour'd to have the Thanks of the House return'd him; which, however, they could not obtain: For Reasons that for the present must remain a Mystery. Its well his Lordship came off thus, as times go, God knows what would have become of him, if he had lost the Battel

Battel of *Almanza*; and since that fatal and ruinous *February* Action, has been so often mentioned in Parliament, 'tis next to a Miracle, that no Body should have so much Resolution, I could say more, as to inquire into that Matter, but tamely acquiesce.

But to proceed to the Grievances of the Merchants, their Lordships having maturely consider'd the Complaints against Captain *Kerr*, presented the following Address to Her Majesty.

May it Please Your most Excellent Majesty,

WE, Your Majesties most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, do humbly Inform Your Majesty, That there has been Laid before this House by Mr. *Thomas Wood*, in behalf of himself and divers other *Jamaica* Merchants, a Complaint against Captain *William Kerr*, late Commander of a Squadron of Your Majesty's Ships at that Island, for Refusing to Grant Convoys for their Ships to the *Spanish* Coast of *America*; and in particular, that the said Mr. *Thomas Wood* had offered to the said Captain *Kerr* the Sum of Six Hundred Pounds, as a Gratuity, if he would Order One of Your Majesties Men of War under his Command, to go as Convoy to the *Neptune* Sloop, and *Martha* Galley, loaded with Woollen and other Goods of Your Majesties Subjects. That the said Captain *Kerr* at that time seemed pleased with the Proposal, and said, The *Windsor* should be the Ship, and ordered Mr. *Wood* to make what Dispatch he could in getting the Galley and Sloop ready. On which Encouragement he got them ready to Sail, and bought Three Hundred Negroes to put on Board them; and then acquainted Captain *Kerr* therewith, and with the great Charge he was at in Maintaining the Negroes, and his fear of their Sickness. Captain *Kerr* then said, He fear'd he could not spare a Man of War, but the next Day sent Mr. *Tudor Trevor*, Captain of the *Windsor*, to acquaint Mr. *Wood*, that Captain *Kerr* said, He thought Mr. *Wood* could not have offered less than Two Thousand, or at least Fifteen Hundred Pounds. Whereupon Mr.

The Lords
Address
about
Captain
Kerr.

7.

Wood

February.

Wood declared the Sum was so great, that the Trade could not bear it, and so the Sloop and Galley proceeded on their Voyage without Convoy; and in their Return the Sloop, loaded with great Wealth, being pursued by French Privateers, and having no Convoy, and crowding too much Sail to get from the Enemy, was unhappily Overset and Lost.

The said Mr. Thomas Wood also made another Complaint, That upon a further Application to the said Mr. Kerr, for a Convoy for Three Sloops bound for the said Spanish Coast, he promised to give the *Experiment* Man of War, Commanded by Captain Bowler, as a Convoy, for which the said Mr. Wood agreed to give Eight Hundred Pounds; Four Hundred Pounds, part whereof was paid to the said Bowler, and the other Four Hundred Pounds was made payable by Note to one Mr. Herbert, for the Use of Mr. Kerr, which Note was sent in a Letter to Mr. Kerr, and by him put into Mr. Herbert's Hands: And besides that, as a further Encouragement for Allowing the said Convoy, Mr. Kerr had an Adventure of Fifteen Hundred Pounds in the said Sloops without Advancing any Money. To this Complaint Mr. Kerr put in his Answer, and both Parties were fully heard by themselves, and their Witnesses; and upon the whole matter, the House came to this following Resolution, That the said Complaint of the said Mr. Wood against the said Captain Kerr, as well in relation to the *Neptune*, and *Martha* Gally, as also in relation to the other Three Sloops that went under the Convoy of the *Experiment* Man of War, hath been fully made out and proved to the Satisfaction of this House.

These Matters we think our selves bound in Duty to Lay before Your Majesty, as being of the highest Consequence to the Trade of Your Majesties Subjects, whereupon the Wealth and Flourishing Estate of the Kingdom doth so manifestly Depend.

We do also think our selves obliged to Inform Your Majesty, That in the Examination of these Complaints, we find divers corrupt and unjustifiable Practices of the like kind (tho' not attended with altogether such aggravating Circumstances) have

' have been too frequent in Your Majesty's Fleet: *Feb.*
 ' And we are humbly of Opinion, That nothing
 ' can be of more pernicious Consequence than the
 ' suffering such Abuses to proceed with Impunity;
 ' And therefore we beseech Your Majesty to be Pleas-
 ' ed to give such effectual Orders and Directions, as
 ' shall for the future prevent the like corrupt Doings,
 ' to the Oppression of the Merchants, who at this
 ' time lie under many heavy Discouragements. And
 ' we do humbly hope, Your Majesty will be Pleas-
 ' ed to declare in such a manner as may be most Pub-
 ' lick and Effectual to all Commanders of Squadrons,
 ' and Captains of Ships of War, That their Care
 ' and Diligence in Attending, Protecting, and Securing
 ' the Trade of Your Majesty's Subjects, when any
 ' Charge of that Nature shall be committed to them;
 ' or when they shall have any Opportunity of doing
 ' it, shall be a sure, particular, and principal Re-
 ' commendation of them to Your Majesty's Favour,
 ' in any of their Pretensions to Promotion in your
 ' Majesty's Service.

To this Address, the Queen was pleased to make *Queen's*
 the following Answer, viz. ' That her Majesty *Answer.*
 ' would take Care in the most effectual Manner, to
 ' discourage the Abuses and ill Practises complained
 ' of in that Address, and to prevent the like for the
 ' future; and the House might be assured, that her
 ' Majesty would always countenance with Her Fa-
 ' vour, such Commanders and Officers, who should
 ' Discharge their Duty by Protecting and Securing
 ' the Trade of the Nation.

Very unseasonably and unhappily to the Proje-
 ctors, there was at this time a bold Attempt made, to
 bring about great Alterations in the Ministry at Court; *Attempts*
 those who were to succeed in the Great Offices to be *of Altera-*
 vacant, were rather guessed at, than certainly known; *tions at*
 it will not be proper to name Names of any kind in *Court.*
 this Place: Her Majesty Her self was perplexed,
 and the Blow being warded off with difficulty, on
 the 11th, *Robert Harley* Esq; resigned his Office of
 one of the Principal Secretaries of State, wherein he
 was succeeded by the Right Honourable *Henry*
Boyle, Esq; Chancellour of the Exchequer, who ap- *Great*
 pointed *teratio*
 at Cou *11, 12.*

February. pointed *Horatio Walpole* Esq; and *George Tilson* Esq; to be his under Secretaries: Next Day *Sir Thomas Mansell*, Bar. Comptroller of the Queen's-Household, and *Sir Simon Harcourt* Attorney-General, resigned their respective Offices. Three Days after, the New Bishops, viz. *Dr. Charles Trimmell*, Lord Bishop of *Norwich*; *Dr. Offspring Blackhall*, Lord Bishop of *Exeter*; and *Sir William Daws*, Bar. Lord Bishop of *Chester*, paid their Homage to Her Majesty at *Kensington*; and that Night *Mr. Henry Boyle* was Sworn in Council Secretary of State; his Place of Chancellour of the Exchequer being afterwards given to *John Smith*, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons.

New Bishops pay their Homage.

15. *Mr. Smith* made Chancel-
lor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Walpole made Secretary at War.

Mr. Burchet Secretary of Marines.

Lord *Peterborough* complained of by the Lord *Charlemont*.

As a farther Consequent of the aforementioned Attempt of a Change in the Ministry; *Henry St. John*, Esq; having in like manner resigned his Places of Secretary at War and of the Marines; *Robert Walpole*, Esq; then one of the Council to the Prince, was made Secretary; and *Josiah Burchet*, Esq; (Secretary to the Admiralty) not very much to the liking of the other, Secretary to the Marines.

So much at present concerning these Changes. I remember *Mr. Burchet* in his Memoirs of the Navy, says, in reference to the usage the Earl of *Torrington* met with after his Engagement with the *French*, in a Sea Fight off *Beachy Head* in 1690. that perhaps it was the first Instance, that an Admiral and Commander in Chief of the *English* Fleet, should be call'd to an Account and actually tryed by a Council of War, for not doing his Duty: For my own part, I believe no President, (at least in any Modern History) can be met with, of a General being tried, or as much as called in question upon the Complaint of any Colonel or other Officer under his Command: But such was the Temper of these times, and the hard Fate of the Earl of *Peterborough*; that upon a Complaint now exhibited against him, by the Lord Viscount *Charlemont*, for dismissing him from his Regiment of Foot in *Spain*, and other Matters, the same was re-ferr'd to a Council of General Officers, who after several Meetings, in which Witnesses were heard on both sides, made the following Reports to Her Majesty.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE the General Officers of the Army, in Obedience to Your Majesty's Commands, have examined into the Memorial of the Lord Viscount Charlemont, complaining of Hardships receiv'd from the Earl of Peterborough in Spain, in relation to his Regiment, from which he alledged he had been removed upon a pretended Order from Your Majesty; and having fully heard what their Lordships had severally to offer therewith with Witnesses, and other Testimony, as were produc'd on both sides, on due Debate and Consideration of the whole, we are humbly of Opinion,

That it appears to this Board, that a pretended Order from the Queen was made use of, to induce the Lord Charlemont to part with his Regiment; and that there have been indirect Means us'd for the doing it.

That it likewise appears to the Board, that the Earl of Peterborough has not done any thing irregular to compel the Lord Charlemont to part with his Regiment.

All which is most humbly submitted to Your Majesty this 12th Day of February, 1708.

Signed,

Scornberg, President.

William Stewart,

----- Portmore,

Richard Ingölsby,

Charles Rost,

William Seyntour,

----- Argile,

----- Shannon,

Francis Palmes,

----- Mohun,

----- Stairs,

Richard Temple,

Thomas Pulseney,

Barthol. Ogilvy,

Thom. Crowther,

----- Kellum,

----- Tasson,

May it please Your Majesty,

IN Obedience to Your Majesty's Command, referring to the General Officers of the Army, a Petition of the Lord Viscount Charlemont, praying his Conduct at the Fort of Montjuick may be examin'd into, as to which he lay under some Reflections;

D

Reflections;

February
Report
of the General Officers concerning the Difference between the Earl of Peterborough and Viscount Charlemont.

Etions; the General Officers have met, and heard several Witnesses produc'd on that occasion; and do thereupon humbly report to your Majesty, that they find as followeth;

That the Lord *Charlemont* was at the Attack of the Fort of *Monjuick*, and march'd into the Works at the Head of his Men, and was near the Prince of *Hesse* when he was kill'd; and continued doing his Duty during the Heat of the Action.

That toward the end of the said Action, a panick Fear took the Troops, to which the Lord *Charlemont* no way contributed; but the contrary, his Lordship having endeavour'd, both by himself and other Officers, to put a Stop to the Disorder.

That when the Action was over, after the Lord *Charlemont* had been first reliev'd by Brigadier *Gorge*, the Earl of *Peterborough* took his Lordship and Colonel *Southwell*, and presented them to the King of *Spain*, as Officers that had done his Majesty signal Service on that Action; for which they both receiv'd his Majesty's Thanks.

That by the Disposition of the Attack of the Breach of the Town of *Barcelona*, as the same is attested by the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Secretary, the Lord *Charlemont* was commanded with the first Brigade for that Attack.

The General Officers do also take Leave to observe to your Majesty, that it does not appear to them, that any General Officer refus'd Rolling with the Lord *Charlemont*; but that they did Duty with him as before. Which is most humbly submitted to Your Majesty, this 24th of March, 1708.

Sign'd,

Tyrawley, President,

Richard Ingolsby,

Thomas Farrington,

Robert Ecklin,

Stairs,

Richard Temple,

Sherrington Davenport,

Bartholomew Ogilby.

February

My Lord *Charlemont* being clear'd hereby, notwithstanding many severe Reflections made by some Members, present in the Action mentioned in the 3rd Paragraph. We shall resume the Proceedings in the Parliament, and observe, that on the 28th of January, there having been a great Debate in the said Committee of the House of Lords, occasioned by a Bill passed by the Commons, and sent to their Lordships, for rendering the Union of the Two Kingdoms more Entire and Compleat; by which it was the first Place enacted, that from the first of May, 1708. there should be but one Privy-Council in the Kingdom of Great Britain: There were several of the Peers took upon them, to represent the Hardship and Slight put upon that Part of the United Kingdom, by such a sudden Dissolution of their Privy-Council, and moved that it might be continued, at least, till the Month of October next; but their Arguments were solidly confuted by the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of *Sunderland*, and the Lords *Ormeroy* and *Hallifax*; so that the Question being put, whether their Lordships should agree with the Commons, 50 Peers were for the Affirmative, and 45 only for the Negative.

46

On the 7th, The Commons proceeded to take into Consideration, the Petition of divers of the poor and distressed Wives and Mothers of the Officers and Seamen, Her Majesty's Subjects, Prisoners of War in France, and the Representation of the Commissioners for the Sick and Wounded, and Exchange of Prisoners; also the Letter from Monsieur *L'Empereur* to the said Commissioners; and the general Account of the Exchange of Sea Prisoners at War, from the Commencement of this present War, being likewise read, it was Resolved, That an Address be presented to Her Majesty, That She would be pleased to give Directions, That effectual Care be taken for the subsisting and speedy Exchange of such Officers and Seamen (of Her Majesty's Navy) as were Prisoners in France. To which Address the Queen returned an Answer, That she had given full Orders, some time since, in that Matter.

The Lords agree with the Commons about Abolishing the Scotch Privy Council.

Address of the Commons for the Exchange of Prisoners taken at Sea.

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Soms

February.



Acts pas-
sed by
Commis-
sion.

13.

Some Days after, the Queen, who lay indisposed of the Gout, having granted a Commission under the Great Seal, for Passing the Royal Assent to those Bills, which had been agreed to by both Houses of Parliament, the Lords Commissioners went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up and attending, their Lordships passed the Royal Assent to the following Publick Bills.

1. An Act for raising a farther Supply to her Majesty, for the Service of the Year 1708, and other Uses, by Sale of Annuities, charged on a Fund not exceeding Forty Thousand Pounds per Annum, to arise by appropriating several Surplus's, and by granting farther Terms in the Duties on Low Wines, and on Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen, the Stamp Duties, the One Third Subsidy, the Duty on Sweets, and one of the Branches of Excise; and by making other Provision in this Act mentioned.

2. An Act for the Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of Great-Britain in the Protestant Line.

3. An Act for rendering the Union of the Two Kingdoms more entire and compleat.

4. An Act for repairing, amending, and enlarging the High-ways between the Top of Kingsdown Hill and the City of Bath, and also several other Highways leading to and through the said City; and for cleansing, paving, and lightening the Streets, and regulating the Chairmen there. And to four Private Bills.

Resoluti-
ons of the
Commons
against
Captain
Kerr.

The Commons on the 16th, upon the Report made by Sir Richard Onslow, from the Committee of the whole House, in relation to the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation, came to the following Resolutions:

1. ' That the Complaint of Mr. Wood and other Merchants against Captain Kerr, in relation to the Neptune Sloop and Martha Galley, and also in relation to Three other Sloops, which were under Convoy of the Experiment Man of War, hath been fully proved and made out.

' That the Trade to the West-Indies, being of great Advantage and Benefit to Great-Britain, hath, by Captain William Kerr's Exacting Exorbitant Sums of Money from the Merchants for Convoys, whilst

le

He commanded a Squadron of Her Majesty's Ships of War in the *West Indies*, been greatly obstructed and prejudiced.

3. That the requiring or demanding of Money for Convoys, is illegal, oppressive to Merchants, and destructive to Trade.

4. That an Humble Address be presented to her Majesty, laying before Her the said Resolutions, and humbly desiring that Her Majesty will be pleased, not to employ the said Captain Kerr in her Majesty's Service for the future. This Address having been presented to the Queen, Ten Days after, Her Majesty Declared, That she would comply with it.

On the 17th of the same Month, the House of Commons agreed with the Grand Committee about the Supply, upon several Resolutions for Raising part of the Supply by Sale of more *Annuities*, and order'd a Bill to be brought in pursuant to those Resolutions.

On the 18th, the Lord Coningsby acquainted the House, That Her Majesty had been pleased to send by him Her Answer to their Address of the Third of that Month, That Her Majesty would be pleased to order an Account to be laid before the House how it came to pass that there were no more *English Forces* in *Spain* and *Portugal*, at the time of the Battel of *Almanza*, and that her Majesty would be pleased to use Her utmost Endeavours, that the War in *Spain* might be vigorously and effectually prosecuted; and he delivered the same to Mr. *Speaker*, who read it to the House, as followeth.

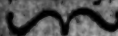
A N N E R.

Her Majesty having consider'd the Address of the House of Commons, presented to Her the Fifth Instant, hath directed the following Answer to be return'd.

IN Relation to that Part which concerns the Prosecution of the War in *Spain*, Her Majesty is pleased to acquaint the House, That as the Restoring the *Spanish* Monarchy to the House of *Austria*, and thereby the Ballance of Power in *Europe*,

The Queen's Answer to the Commons Address, about the Affairs of *Spain* and *Portugal*.

February,



was the Principal Inducement of the present War, so Her Majesty is sensible, That on the Success thereof, not only the Trade and Tranquillity, but even the Security of *Great Britain* (subject to the Divine Providence) do in a great Measure depend: And therefore Her Majesty can never be wanting to continue Her utmost Endeavours (as Her Commons have desir'd) to prosecute with Vigour and Effect a War of such a Nature and Consequence, or to excite Her Allies upon all Occasions to concur with Her Majesty's Endeavours in that behalf.

And as to the Account, how it came to pass, That there were no more *English* Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal*, at the time of the Battel of *Almanza*, Her Majesty cannot but be very much concern'd to find that Matter has not been fully Stated to the House; and to the End the same may be set in the clearest Light, for the Satisfaction of Her self, and her Subjects, she hath caused an Enquiry to be made of the Regiments, that were intended to compose the Number of Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Five Men, mention'd in the Address, (in which Number, are included Officers and their Servants, making a full fourth Part of the whole, according to the Establishment and Allowance always made on the Muster) and how many of them were in *Spain* and *Portugal* in *January*, 1706 7. (when the Resolutions were taken to make Provision for their Pay) and what Regiments have been sent thither since that time: Whereby it may appear, what Numbers of Men could reasonably be expected to be in *Spain* or *Portugal* on the Fourteenth Day of *April*, 1707. (when the said Battel happen'd) and what Diligence hath been us'd towards making up the said whole Number, for which Provision was made by Parliament. Upon which Enquiry it appears,

That the said Body of Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Five *English* Forces, were intended to consist of One Regiment of Horse, Five Regiments of Dragoons, and One and Thirtieth of Foot; in all, Thirty Seven Regiments.

; That

That the said Thirty Seven Regiments were to be made up of One Regiment of Horse, Four Regiments of Dragoons, and Nineteen Regiments of Foot, which had served in *Portugal* and *Spain*, under the respective Commands of the Earls of *Peterborough* and *Galway*, and would (if compleat) have amounted to Eighteen Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Two Men; and of one Regiment of Dragoons, and Ten Regiments of Foot, which had been sent the Year before to *Portugal*, under the Command of the Earl *Rivers*, and if they had arrived compleat in *Spain*, would have amounted to Eight Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Three Men; and of Two Regiments, making together One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ten Men, which were design'd to be new rais'd in *England*; so that in case all these Thirty Seven Regiments could have been compleated, they would have made up the said whole Number of Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Five *English* Forces, including Officers and their Servants.

Her Majesty is farther inform'd by the Lord *Tyranny*, who was Lieutenant-General, and Colonel *Wade*, who was Adjutant-General, that as to the said Regiments which had serv'd in *Spain* under the Earl of *Peterborough*, and those which had serv'd in *Portugal* and *Spain* under the Earl of *Galway*, the Officers and their Servants, with the private Soldiers which remain'd in those Regiments at the time of the said Provision made by Parliament, did amount in the whole to Twelve Thousand and Seventeen, besides One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Prisoners, which belonged to those Regiments, in all Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven Men, or thereabouts, and no more; although in the Years 1704, 1705, and 1706, several Recruits, amounting to Three Thousand Four Hundred and Ninety Men had been sent into *Spain* and *Portugal* by Draughts made out of the standing Regiments of *England* and *Ireland*, as a particular Favour to the Service in *Spain*, and never practis'd in any other Case, but once to the *West-Indies*.

February

That as to the said Regiment of Dragoons, and Ten Regiments of Foot, which were sent in the Year 1706, under Earl Rivers into Portugal, and consequently were near at hand to be transported to Spain for immediate Service, the said Earl Rivers receiv'd her Majesty's Commands so timely, that he arriv'd with them in the Kingdom of Valencia about the latter end of January, 1706. And although those Regiments, when they sail'd from Torbay, for Portugal, were by Draughts compleated to the number of Eight Thousand Two Hundred and Ninety Seven Men, including Officers and Servants; and if that Number had arriv'd in Spain, would have made up about Twenty Two Thousand one Hundred and Four English Troops; yet soon after the Arrival of the said Forces with Earl Rivers in Valencia, they were found to be reduced, by Death or otherwise, to about Four Thousand Five Hundred Men, including Officers and their Servants; and therefore it was thought convenient, at the beginning of the Year 1707, to take the common Soldiers which remain'd in Six Regiments of Foot, then in Valencia and Catalonia, and distribute them towards filling up several of the rest of the Regiments then there, and to send the Officers of the said Six Regiments, with the Officers of the Earl of Barrymore's late Regiment of Foot (which had the Year before been converted into one of Dragoons by the Earl of Peterborough) into England, to raise their Regiments entirely of new Men; which Officers arriv'd in England about May and June, 1707, and soon after had their Recruiting Orders, and have ever since been employ'd in that Service, except those of the Regiment of Barrymore, which some time since embark'd for Portugal; so that it was impossible that the new-raisd Soldiers of those Seven Regiments could be in Spain or Portugal, at the time of the said Battel.

That upon duly weighing the Premises, it doth not appear to Her Majesty how there could reasonably be expected of English Forces in Spain or Portugal, at the time of the Battle of Almanza (which happened so soon after the Provision made by Parliament)

ment) any more effective Men than could be supply'd by the said Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven Men, including Officers, Servants and Prisoners, before Commanded by the Earls of *Peterborough* and *Galway* respectively, and by the said Numbers of about Four Thousand Five Hundred Men (including Officers and Servants) which remain'd of the Forces that went under Earl *Rivers*, as aforesaid.

That as to the Two new Regiments which were intended to be rais'd, and to make One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ten Men, part of the said Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Five *English* Forces, it was found to be for the Advantage of the Publick, in respect of the apparent Difficulties of raising them (in Concurrence with the Men of the said Seven Regiments) to apply the Money given for the said Two Regiments to other Uses of the War, according to the Liberty given by Authority of Parliament in that behalf.

That when the making of Recruits grew extreamly difficult, if not impracticable, and the making Draughts from standing Regiments, had been found ruinous to the Service, Her Majesty caus'd Four Regiments which were on the *Irish* Establishment to be compleated, and the Levy-Money for compleating the same, and the growing Charge of their Pay, to be placed on the Savings of the Non-Effectives of the *Spanish* Establishment; which Four Regiments, as a Reinforcement, embark'd in *April* 1707, and arrived in *Portugal* in *June* following, and ought to be reckon'd as so many Recruits towards making up the said Number of Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Five *English* Forces.

That since the Arrival of the said Four Regiments in *Portugal*, Three other Regiments have been prepar'd, to wit, that of *Barrymore* on the *Spanish* Establishment, that of *Paston* taken from the Establishment of the Guards in *England*, and that of *Wynn* taken from the Establishment of the Forces in *Ireland*; which have been Embark'd for some time for *Portugal*, as another Reinforcement for the Service of the said War.

That

February.

THAT as soon as Her Majesty had the News of the Battel of *Almanza*, she applied Her Self immediately to obtain such Foreign Troops as were nearest at hand to supply that Loss, and hath agreed for 7000 *Philippines*, 3000 *Germans*, and 1000 *Italians*, the greatest part of which have been embarked ever since *November* last for *Catalonia*, and the rest are ready for Embarkation as soon as there is an Opportunity. Besides which, Her Majesty hath made Application to the Emperor for 6000 *Germans* more, with an Offer to pay all or such Part of them as His Imperial Majesty can spare for that Service.

And upon the whole Matter, reflecting impartially upon the Situation of this necessary War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and upon the Difficulties wherewith, for the time past, the Men have been supplied from *England* and *Ireland*; and considering the Losses and Accidents which have attended the Service in Parts so remote, and the Provision made for Foreign Forces for the future, Her Majesty assures Her Self, it will be very evident that no Care has been wanting to support the War in *Spain* and *Portugal* in the most effectual Manner.

19.

On the 19th, the Commons order'd, that the Addresses of the House to Her Majesty of the 18th of *December*, and 12th of *January* last, about the Forces maintain'd by the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*, be renewed to Her Majesty: Two Days after the House agreed with the Grand Committee, upon several Resolutions relating to the Raising of the Supply, and order'd a Bill to be brought in accordingly. On the

23.

23d, the Lord *Coningsby* acquainted the House, that their Addresses to Her Majesty of the 18th of *December*, and 12th of *January*, having been renewed, according to their Order, Her Majesty had been pleased to give the Answer following, *viz.*

The
Queen's
Answer,
in relation
to the
Troops of
the Kings
of *Spain*
and *Portugal*.

THAT in relation to that Part of the Address which concerns the Forces of the King of *Spain* Her Majesty has order'd to be laid before the House a List of the Troops provided by the King of *Spain*, for the Service of the Year 1707. And in relation to the Troops of *Portugal*, Her Majesty has, ever since the Treaty with that Crown, given Directions

ons

ons to Her Ministers there to use all possible Means, that His said Majesty should furnish the whole Number of Men agreed for by the said Treaty, and Her Majesty hopes that those Instances have, in a great Measure, had their desired Effect.

At the same time Her Majesty observes, That the Methods of Discipline there make it impossible to know the Number of those Troops with the same Exactness as is practis'd in other Parts; and considering with what Chearfulness and Success they marched thro' Spain to Madrid, and the Losses they sustain'd, and being very well assur'd, that the King of Portugal has lately rais'd, and is still raising a considerable Number of Forces, Her Majesty has not thought it adviseable to make too nice an Enquiry into the State of those Troops, especially since She is very sensible how diligent the Enemy is in making continual Application, to break an Alliance of so great Importance to the Common Cause.

This done, the Lord Coningsby presented to the House the List of the Troops (in Her Majesty's Answer mention'd) provided by the King of Spain, for the Service of the Year 1707.

And the same Day the Queen went to the House of Lords with the usual State, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, Her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills, viz.

1. *An Act for the better recruiting Her Majesty's Land Forces and the Marines, for the Service of the Year 1708.* Queen
passed
Acts.

2. *An Act for erecting a Workhouse in the Town and Brough of Plimouth in the County of Devon, and for setting the Poor on Work, and maintaining them there.*

3. *An Act for encouraging the Dressing and Dying of Woollen Cloths within this Kingdom, by laying a Duty upon Broad Cloth exported White.*

4. *An Act for the Exportation of White Woollen Cloth.*

5. *An Act for enlarging the Term in an Act made in the Seventh Year of his late Majesty's Reign, for repairing the Highways between the City of London and the Town of Harwich in the County of Essex.*

The

A Compleat HISTORY OF EUROPE,

February.

Address
of Thanks
voted to
the Queen
for Her
Care of
the Affairs
of Spain.

The next Day, the Commons took into Consideration Her Majesty's Answer to their Address of the 5th, and the State of the War with Spain.

And a Motion being made, and the Question put, that the Deficiency of the *English* Troops in *Spain* and *Portugal*, at the time of the Battle of *Almanza*, had been chiefly occasion'd by the Want of timely and effectual Recruits being sent thither. It passed in the Negative. And on the contrary, it was resolved, that an Address should be presented to Her Majesty, returning the Thanks of this House to Her Majesty for Her taking Measures to restore the Affairs of *Spain*, and for providing Foreign Troops for that Service; and that the said Address should be presented to Her Majesty by the whole House.

Let those
who are
Lovers of
Impartial-
ity and
Truth, see
the secret
and genu-
ine Let-

It is remarkable, that in this Days Debate, several Members commended the Earl of *Galway's* Conduct since the Battel of *Almanza*. Its pity there was not Thanks order'd him also for his Conduct in venturing it: It would have look'd altogether as natural as to put off giving my Lord *Peterborough* Thanks, till the whole Tenour of his Conduct was enquired into: *Monstrum horrendum informis*, &c. of *Moderna Politicks*.
ters (concerning the Lord *Galway's* Conduct on that inglorious Day) in the Appendix to my History for 1707. It will make them have other Sentiments of Things, than perhaps now they have.

The
Queen's
Answer.

The Commons having attended the Queen with the before-mentioned Address, Her Majesty was pleased to give Answer, ' That she had always look'd upon the War of *Spain* to be of so great Importance to us, that she would never fail of continuing Her utmost Application to support it in the most effectual Manner: That the Satisfaction they had expressed in their Address, for Her Endeavours in that Matter, was extremely acceptable to Her,

S^r Thomas
Hardy's
Case exam-
ined by
the Lords.

While these things were in Agitation, the House of Lords carefully examined Sir *Thomas Hardy's* Case which was as follow: ' That Sea Commander received an Order from his Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral, dated the 2d of *July*, 1707, *Directing him to Convey with several Men of War*, all the Outward bound Trade that was ready to Sail, and see them safe, about 120 Leagues beyond the Lands-

End

End; and then to detach with them some Men of War under the Command of Captain *Kirktown* and himself with the rest of the Ships under his Command to cruize in such Station or Stations as should be thought (upon advising with the several Captains with him) the most proper for meeting with, and protecting the Homeward bound *Lisbon* Trade. This Order further directed, That in Case Sir *Thomas Hardy* should in his Passage from *Spithead* into the *Soundings*, get sight of the Squadron of French Ships (which had been lately seen off the *Lizard*;) he was forthwith to detach Captain *Kirktown* from him on his Voyage to *Lisbon*, as before directed: And he with the rest of the Ships under his Command to give Chase to, and use his utmost Endeavours to come up with, and take, and destroy the said Ships of the Enemy; but if he found that he could not come up with them, he was to cruise in the *Soundings* as before-directed.

Sir *Thomas Hardy*, pursuant to this Order, sailed with the Squadron under his Command, and the Outward bound Merchant-Men. But being several times forced back by contrary Winds, it was the 27th of *August*, 1707, before they got 93 Leagues from the *Lizard*. About Half an Hour past Two that Afternoon Captain *Kirktown*, in the *Defiance* that was in the Rear of the Fleet, made the Signal of seeing Six Sail, which being also seen about Three, right a Stern from the Mast-Head of the *Kent*; Sir *Thomas Hardy* brought to for the Rear that were a great way off, and spread very much to come up with the Body of the Fleet, consisting in all of above 200 Sail.

Between Three and Four a Clock, Sir *Thomas Hardy* perceiving that the Six Sail came up with him a pace, notwithstanding it was little Wind, and thereby judging they might be Seekers, made the Signal for the Ships that were to continue with him to chase to Windward, and also chas'd himself with them, both to prevent these Six Sail from taking some of the heavy Sailors, and to try to come up with them in case they were Enemies.

About Five, the Six Sail were seen from the *Kent's* Deck, making all the Sail they could before the Wind after the Fleet. Soon after they shortned Sail
and

and brought to, to speak with one another: Whereupon Sir Thomas Hardy believing them to be the Dutch Squadron mentioned in his Orders, made the Signal for the Lisbon Fleet to part, whilst he with his own Squadron continued to chase to Windward, the Enemy who had form'd themselves in a Line of Battle.

About Six, the Six Sail bore away, and stood to the Eastward from him, and he with his Squadron tack'd after them, and continued the Chase till near Seven a Clock: But he then considering, that it was almost Night; that the Six Sail were then half'd to, and almost in the Wind's Eye, saw no Probability of coming up with, or keeping sight of them, it being little Wind. And therefore he made the Signal for the Captains with him to advise with them, according to the Order before-mention'd.

The Result of this Consultation (which was sign'd by Fourteen Captains) was, That Sir Thomas Hardy should leave off Chase; and lest the Enemy (supposed to be Du Guay's Squadron, of whose Strength he was informed by a Letter from the Admiralty dated the 8th of July, 1707) should pass by him in the Night, and fall upon the Trade, which could not be protected by the Convoys directed to be left with them: All the Captains unanimously agreed, That it was for Her Majesty's Service to bear away, and keep Company with the Lisbon-Fleet till they got 120 Leagues at least from the Land's End, according to his Royal Highness's Order.

Sir Thomas Hardy comply'd with their Advice, and saw all the Fleet safe, as far as he was directed; But upon the Complaint of some Merchants, surmizing, that Sir Thomas Hardy had not chas'd the Six Sail, a Court Martial was ordered to examine his Conduct therein. The Court having examined him, and taken the Depositions upon Oath of Captain Roffey, of the Northumberland; Captain Strickland, of the Nassau; Captain Walton, of the Canterbury; Edmund Hook, First Lieutenant of the Kent; William Efford, Master of the Kent; George Hill, Master of the Nassau; John Parrot, Master of the Canterbury; and Stephen Self, First Mate of the Kent; gave the following Sentence:

As a Court Martial held on Board His Majesty's Ship Albemarle, on Friday the 10th Day of October, 1707, in Portsmouth Harbour.

P R E S E N T.

Sir John Loeke Knt. Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron of Her Majesty's Fleet, &c. President.

Walker.
Lumley.
Martin.
Captains Meads.
Gore.
Steward.
Paul.

All duly Sworn pursuant to a late Act of Parliament, &c.

INQUIRY was made by the Court into the Proceedings and Conduct of Sir Thomas Hardy, Captain of Her Majesty's Ship the *Kent*, and Commander of a Squadron of Her Majesty's Ships appointed to cruize in the Soundings, with relation to the Six Ships they saw on the 17th Day of August last, about 93 Leagues South-West from the Lizard, supposed to be a Squadron of the Enemy's Ships under the Command of Monsieur Du Guay, it being laid to his Charge, That he did omit and forbear to chase the said Ships of the Enemy, notwithstanding, that by his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral's Orders of the second of July last, he was required on Sight of any Ships of the Enemy to detach Captain Kirktown with the Store-Ships, Victuals, &c. bound for Lisbon, with the rest of the Ships under his Command to give Chase to, and use his utmost Endeavours to come up with, and to take, and destroy them.

The Court having strictly examined into the Matter, it appear'd by Evidence upon Oath of the Officers and others of several of the Ships then in Company of Sir Thomas Hardy, that soon after their seeing the Ships aforesaid, he did make the Signal for the Ships that were to continue with him to chase; and then

then the Signal for Captain *Kirktown* and the Trade with him to pursue their Voyage, and that he with his Squadron continued to chase till near Seven in the Morning; in which time finding that they did not gain any thing upon them, the said Ships being then about Nine Miles distant from him in the Wind's Eye, and Night coming on, he called a Consultation of the Captains, where it was agreed to be most for the Service, to proceed in Company of Captain *Kirktown* and the Trade with him 120 Leagues, as his Instructions directed, rather than continue an uncertain Chase, which might give the Enemy an Opportunity of getting by, and falling in with their Trade after Separation. The Court having fully considered his whole Proceedings therein, were of Opinion, ' That *Sir Thomas Hardy* had complied with his Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral's Orders, both with regard to the Chasing the Enemy, and also the Protecting the Trade; and accordingly, the Court did acquit the said *Sir Thomas Hardy* from the Charge laid against him.

Sir Thomas Hardy clear'd by a Court Martial.

Sign'd *J. Leake,*
Hovenden Walker,
Henry Lumley,
Steph. Martin,
T. Meads,
Henry Gore,
Char. Stewart,
J. Paul.

This Sentence was transmitted to his Royal Highness with the Depositions upon Oath of the several Witnesses, and some time after, these Papers were sent for, and read before Her Majesty in Council. But tho' it then appeared that *Sir Thomas Hardy* was fairly acquitted by the Court Martial, yet the Proceedings of that Court were on the 15th Day of November, 1707, read before his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, and the following Flag-Officers, Admiral *Churchill*, *Sir Stafford Fairborne*, *Sir John Leake*, *Sir George Byng*, *Sir John Norris*, *Sir James Wisshart*, who all approved the Sentence of the Court Martial, and gave their Opinion under their Hands.

As also by the Lord High Admiral's Council.

All this not satisfying some Gentlemen of the City, *February*
the Papers relating to Sir Thomas Hardy's Tryal were
laid before the House of Commons: But when they
were read before the Committee, whose very Gentle-
men who had call'd for them, finding Sir Thomas
Hardy so clearly justify'd therein, would not speak to
them as they had design'd.

Afterwards, upon a Complaint to the House of
Lords of a Master of a Canary Ship, that Sir Thomas
Hardy had refused to convoy him from *Plimouth* to
Portsmouth, their Lordships ordered Sir Thomas to at-
tend the House, who directed him to attend the
Committee. The latter took occasion to examine
likewise the Papers relating to his Tryal; and after
they had read them on the 9th, Sir Thomas Har-
dy, with Two Merchants, and the Master of
the Canary Ship, were call'd in before their Lord-
ships. Sir Thomas having shew'd his Orders to
warrant his Refusal of Convoy, he was ordered to
withdraw, and soon after Captain Philips Deputy-
Usher of the Black Rod, came out to Sir Thomas, and
told him, *That their Lordships found that he had fully*
justify'd himself, and done his Duty in every Respect; and
therefore, *that he was discharged from any farther Atten-*
dance upon that Committee.

Sir Thomas
Hardy
complain-
ed of by a
Merchant
Man.

Cleared
by the
Commira-
tee of the
Lords.

Having dispatch'd our domestick Affairs for this
Month; the Swiss Dyet was all the while intent up-
on a Project of Neutrality about *Neufchatel*; and hav-
ing met again the beginning of *February*, after
some warm Debates between the Popish and Prote-
stants, the latter consented that the Conclusion of the
Project should be expressed thus: 'Provided that
' this Treaty shall not prejudice the Protestations of
' the Cantons of *Lucern*, *Ury*, *Friburg* and *Soluthurn*,
' nor give any Right to any Body, nor deprive any
' one of his Right. And the Project being read, it
was approved by all the Deputies, except those of
Switz, who demanded that those Words might be
added to it, *And without Prejudice to the other Cantons*.
On the 4th it was fully concluded and resolved, imported
that the Deputies of *Zurich* and *Lucern* should commu- to the
nicate the same to the *French* Ambassador, to know *French*
his Sentiments, which was accordingly done on the Ambassa-
dor.
5th, and that Minister caus'd an Answer to be retur-
red

The Swiss
Project of
the Neu-
trality of
Neufchatel
imported
to the
French
Ambassa-
dor.

February.
Ambassa-
dor's An-
swer to it.

Commis-
sioners for
the Affairs
of *Neuf-
chatel* ob-
jected a-
gainst the
Project.
8.

ned to the said Deputies, to the following Effect, by one of his Secretaries: That the Ambassador of *France* had reason to believe, that the Sequestration of the Principality of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*, proposed by His Majesty, would be accepted, as an Expedient to preserve the Rights of all the Pretenders in General: That His Excellency had no Orders to enter into any Negotiation on that Affair, and therefore could not tell whether the Proposal made by *Messieurs* the Deputies, would be acceptable to His Majesty: That however, as the same was made on the Part of all the Deputies in general, His Excellency would take upon him to transmit it to His Majesty, as soon as he was informed that the Plurality of the Cantons had consented to it; but, that the good Offices his Excellency intended on that Occasion for the whole *Helvetick* Body might take Place, it was necessary he should be informed of the Security they design to give to his Majesty, for the exact Observation of the present Proposal, and the Treaty of the Perpetual Peace, other Alliances, and the Treaty concluded *Anno 1702*.

There were various Opinions started amongst the Deputies, about communicating this Answer to the Diet: but more particularly the Deputies of *Bern*, having sent the Project and Answer by an Express, who arrived on the 7th, the next Day, the Commissioners appointed for the Affairs of *Neufchatel*, took the same into Consideration, and objected several Things against the said Project; as, Establishing only a precarious and temporary Security for *Neufchatel*, whereas it ought to be perpetual, as a Member of the *Helvetick* Body; and that on the other Hand, the Diet did not require the same Security from *France*, for the Tranquility of *Neufchatel*, as the Cantons offered to that Crown, for the Security of her Dominions; and lastly, That the Reasons on which the Neutrality of that Country was grounded, were not right.

These Three Points occasioned such Debates, that they could not come to any Resolution till the 9th, and the next Day this Canton sent new Instructions to their Deputies on that Article. On the 10th, the French Ambassador foreseeing from the Delays of those Instructions, that they would not be favourable, de-
livered

livered to the Deputies of Zurich a Protestation of the Prince of Conti, being much in Substance the same that his Highness made at Neuchatel, when he went away last Year.

But not to deviate too far, its time now we should come to the project itself, with the Substance of the Amendments, made by the Canton of Bern to it.

AL L the Laudable Cantons being inform'd, That the County of Neuchatel and its Dependencies, were fallen under the Displeasure of His Most Christian Majesty, because of the Affair of the Succession; and that thereupon Things took such a Turn, that the Laudable Helvetick Body are apprehensive, not without Reason, least on this Occasion, the Tranquility of Switzerland, hitherto preserv'd by the Grace of God, should be disturb'd: Therefore the Deputies of all the Laudable Cantons and Co-Allies assembled here, to consult of proper Means for preserving the said Tranquility entire. And reflecting that His said Majesty had intimated several Times, that far from envying the Quiet of the Laudable Cantons, he was inclined to keep off whatever might disturb it, the foresaid Deputies, least a Fire so near should spread it self even among the Laudable Cantons, most earnestly desire His Excellency, that he would be pleas'd to employ all his powerful Offices with His Most Christian Majesty, so that the Laudable Helvetick Body may continue to enjoy without Disturbance the Quiet they have enjoy'd hitherto; and that His said Majesty may most graciously be pleas'd for their Sakes, to allow free and open Commerce as formerly, to the County of Neuchatel and its Dependencies.

The Project of Accommodation and Amendments of the Bernois.

In Exchange, the Laudable Cantons will heartily endeavour to obtain the Security reciprocally requisite, to the End Neuchatel and its Dependencies may attempt nothing, directly nor indirectly, against the Country of France. Yet with this proviso, that the Laudable Cantons will not thereby in any wise prejudice themselves in general, nor that of *Uri*, nor any Person whatever, in the respective Rights, Pretensions, and Competence,

February.

which they have had, and still have, on and towards *Neufchatel* and its Dependencies.

The Addition made to this, by the Canton of *Bern*, was in Substance, 'That the Principality of *Neufchatel* being a Part of *Switzerland*, ought to enjoy an exact Neutrality jointly with the rest of that Country, by Vertue of the perpetual Peace between *France* and the *Helvetick* Body.

Mr. *Stanian* the *British* Envoy, observing every thing that passed in these Parts; to keep up the Spirit, especially of the Brave *Bernois*, presented the following Memorial to them on the 6th.

Magnificent and Mighty Lords.

British Envoy's Memorial to the *Bernois*, on the 6th.

THE Queen of *Great-Britain*, my Sovereign, being informed of the Menaces of the *French* against the County of *Neufchatel*, and of the Preparations they make to put the same in Execution; Her Majesty has sent me Orders dated the 17th past, to let You know, that pursuant to Her Engagements with the King of *Prussia*, for maintaining His Right to *Neufchatel*, and Her Application to whatever may promote Your Security; She is ready to enter into all the Measures that shall be thought necessary for that End; and likewise to acquaint You, that in case *France*, attacks the Principality of *Neufchatel*, Her Majesty is willing to give such Subsidies for the Charges of this War, and other Succours, as Occasion shall require. Therefore Her Majesty has commanded me to enter into a Treaty, to concert, in case of an Attack, the most proper Means for repelling Force by Force, and securing to the King of *Prussia*, the Possession of a State so lawfully belonging to him; as also for enabling you to Maintain and Secure Your Frontiers. I thought therefore, *Magnificent and Mighty Lords*, that I ought not to delay communicating to You, the Orders of the Queen, that by taking the same into Her Consideration, according to Her wonted Wisdom, You may be encouraged more and more to Maintain the Rights of Your *Comburghers*, and Protect their Country against all manner of Insults:

I pray

I pray to God to pour upon You his most Precious Blessings.

Bern, Febr. 6.

1708.

A. Stanian.

Having return'd their respectful Acknowledgments to his Excellency, for this kind Memorial; and taken the Matter of the Project into their further Consideration; they wrote to the *French* Ambassador to desire him to send their Amendments to the King his Master, and he returned Answer on the 21st. Importing, 'That he had received a Letter, which they gave themselves the Trouble to write to him on the 20th. containing the Reasons which hindred them from taking sooner than they did, their Resolutions upon the Project, which had been communicated to him at *Baden*, on the Part of all the Deputies of the Dyet. That as the Copy they had sent him, was not Conformable to the Project which had been communicated to him, even with the Consent of their Deputies, and as he had already the Honour to inform the King his Master, of the Contents of the said Project, he could not return them any Answer about the Amendments they had made to the same. Yet he could tell them, That what they call'd an Explanation, appear'd to him to be so contrary to his Majesty's Intentions, and those of the major Part of the Laudable Cantons, that he had Reason to fear, that those Alterations would prevent the Accommodation of an Affair, which as they said themselves, might disturb the Peace of *Switzerland*.

French
Ambassa-
dor's An-
swer to
the *Ber-*
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their A-
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the Pro-
ject of
Neufcha-
tel.

21.

I shall not enter upon the several Altercations, that happened between the Popish and Protestant Deputies about this Affair; but that the Count *de Metternich*, being inform'd of all their Proceedings, and afraid that the Gentlemen of *Bern* would grow remiss in their Zeal for the Security of *Neufchatel*, because of the Charges they must be at, for Maintaining their Troops in that Country, presented a Memorial to that Canton; wherein, after having returned them Thanks for what they have done for *Neufchatel*, he protested in the Name of the King of *Prussia*, 'That

February.

The Prussian Minister's Memorial to the Bernois, about the Maintenance of their Troops for the Security of Neufchatel.

Mar. 9.

it was to their Canton alone, that his Majesty owed the Preservation of that Country, which the *Bernois* would have doubtless invaded by this time, and added, that His *Prussian* Majesty being sensible, that as long as the *French* King refused to give a reasonable Security to *Neufchatel*, that Country remain'd expos'd to an Invasion; and knew on the other Hand, that the Canton of *Bern* would find themselves over-burthened, if they were obliged to keep their Troops in *Neufchatel*, on the same Foot as they were at present; therefore His Majesty had appointed him to confer with their Excellencies, about the most proper Expedient to ease them, in relation to the Pay of the Forces aforesaid. This Memorial was read the 9th of *March*, in the Council of the Two Hundred, who appointed the Deputies they had at *Neufchatel*, to confer with the Count de *Metternich*, and receive his Proposals, in relation to the Maintaining of their Troops.

Hanover made an Electorate 1692.

But to make as short Excursions as may be; let us now see what was transacted in another Diet; I mean, in that of the Empire at *Ratisbonne*, where we find somewhat done at last to purpose, in Favour of the Illustrious House of *Hanover*; and here the Reader will give me leave to look back a little and observe, that the late Emperor *Leopold*, out of a just Regard to the Services, and eminent Merit of the House of *Hanover*, towards the August Imperial Family of *Austria*, was pleased in 1692. to erect a Ninth Electorate, in the Person of *Ernestus Augustus* Duke of *Hanover*: But the same met with so much Opposition both in the Diet and otherwise, that that Prince who died in 1699. was by his Minister never admitted into it: He was succeeded by his Eldest Son *George Lewis*, the present Elector; who notwithstanding his meriting every thing upon the Account of his Zeal and Services for the Empire, met at first with the same Opposition as his Father, but being moderated by Degrees, and his Electoral Highness having been perswaded last Year, to take upon him the difficult and hazardous Command of the Armies of the Empire; this and other Considerations, at length paved the way of his Admission into the Diet, and having his Dignity allowed of; so that in the beginning of this Month,

Month, an Imperial Commissionall Decree, dated the 21st of July 1706. for the Establishment of a Ninth Electorate in the House of *Hanover*, was in the accustomed Forms, read, examined, and in its full Tenour debated by the College of Princes, who unanimously agreed and concluded, in especial Consideration of the Reasons allēdg'd in that Decree and other important Motives, to consent on the Part of the Princes, without any Reserve, to the new Electoral Dignity conferr'd by his Imperial Majesty deceased, *Leopold* of most Glorious Memory, on the most Ancient, Powerful, and of the Sacred *Roman* Empire, so well-deserving House of *Brunswick Lunenburg Hanover*, that is to say, the first Line of that House in Order of Primogeniture. But at the same time taking into Consideration, that the two Catholick Lines of the *Palatine* Family, namely the *Rudolphine* and *Wilhelmine*, may by the Divine Will sooner or later be extinguished, they voted it expedient and necessary for securing the Domestick Tranquility of the Sacred *Roman* Empire, and for the present and future Maintenance of the same; that if contrary to Hope, the said two *Rudolphine* and *Wilhelmine* Catholick Lines shall come to fail, a new Catholick Electorate shall be introduced, and the Nomination of the Person to it, left intirely to the Emperor of the *Romans* at that time Reigning, without any Exception; as also that the Elector so nominated, shall be *ipso facto* legally enabled, even before he procures Investiture, and without any further Circumstance or Formality, to exercise all the Electoral Functions with the other Lords Co-Electors: With this Clause, that if the foresaid Failure of the two Catholick *Palatine* Lines, should happen during an Imperial Interregnum, then the Catholick Elector presiding in the Diet, shall be authoriz'd in all Elections, Colleges, Deputations, and other Proceedings of the Empire, to give a supernumerary Vote, till such Time as a new Catholick Elector shall be nominated by the succeeding Emperor or King of the *Romans*. At the same time also, the Emperor did by his Commissioner most graciously declare, that from henceforward he will resume and exercise as King of *Bohemia*, (for his own greater Honour, and for the

The
Ninth E-
lectorate
allow'd
by the
Diet of
Reisbrunn

February.



good of the Empire,) Session and Vote, as well in the Electoral College, as in all other Assemblies ordinary and extraordinary, whether in collegial Diets or others, by virtue of the Golden-Bull, and according to ancient Custom; as also that he will admit such Impositions, as shall be thought reasonable by the Diet on Account of the Provinces of *Bohemia* and actually furnish his Contingent (in due Proportion with the rest of the Empire) for the same, without pretending in any of those Assemblies or Conventions in which the King of *Bohemia* shall have Session as an Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, any Precedency or Ceremonial, except such as is authoriz'd by the foresaid Golden-Bull and ancient Custom.

The College of Princes receiv'd with most humble Thanks this Declaration, and on their Part engag'd themselves by Promise to his Imperial Majesty, to take the foresaid Crown and Kingdom of *Bohemia*, together with all other Countries annexed to the same, into the Protection of the Holy Roman Empire, and vigorously to defend the same, no less than any other Province of the Empire, against all foreign Violence whatever, in time of Need, conformably to the executive Ordinances, and other wholesome Constitutions of the Empire.

His Electoral Highness having gained this Point; and the three Colleges of the Empire resolv'd on the 30th of *June* following, to admit him to Sit and Vote in the Electoral College; the Diet proceeded also about the same time in such a manner, as if they really intended to furnish him with such an Army, and all other Necessaries of War, as might enable him to perform those Glorious things for the Service of the Empire and Common Cause, which might justly and reasonably be expected from his great Conduct and Courage; and therefore they made a Decree, containing in Substance, ' That the Emperor and the States of the Empire, being obliged for the ' carrying on the War against *France*, to bring into ' the Field 120000 Men, with the necessary Artillery, ' Ammunition, and Provisions; that the Money required for that Service, being to be raised upon each ' Circle of the Empire, all the Members thereof were ' bound to contribute thereunto. That the Empire

Decree of
the Em-
pire about
carrying
on the
War.

was

' was in the utmost Danger last Campaign to be ruin'd
 ' and next to God ow'd its Preservation to the wise
 ' Conduct of the Elector of *Brunswick*, [*Hannover*]
 ' That the *French* make such Preparations in *Alsace* to
 ' attack the Circles that were most expos'd; that the
 ' States of the Empire were oblig'd take Measures for
 ' their Defence, and second the Efforts of the High
 ' Allies, that the Elector aforesaid might command the
 ' next Campaign with Glory and Success.

' Therefore it was resolv'd, that all the Electors,
 ' Princes and States of the Empire shall send their full
 ' Quota's of Men to the *Upper Rhine* by the middle
 ' of *March* next, to such Places that the Elector of
 ' *Brunswick* should appoint, where they should be sup-
 ' plied with Bread, Forrage, &c. by the Commissa-
 ' ries of each Circle. That the Artillery, Ammuni-
 ' tion, and other things necessary should be likewise
 ' sent thither. That the remaining part of 300000
 ' Florins granted for the Service of the last Campaign,
 ' and the 6 *Roman* Months granted for the Defence of
 ' *Philipsburgh* should be paid by each Circle within
 ' Four Weeks time upon Pain of Military Execution,
 ' and that the said Circles should pay one Million of
 ' Rixdollars for taking into the Service of the Empire
 ' at least 3000 *Saxon* Horse, within Fifteen Days after
 ' the Imperial Ratification of this Decree, to be re-
 ' mitted to *Francfort*, or any where else as the Elector
 ' of *Brunswick* should appoint, and that no body upon
 ' any Pretence whatsoever should be excus'd from
 ' contributing to that Sum. That they hoped that
 ' King *Augustus* would not only grant the 3000 Horse
 ' aforesaid upon reasonable Conditions, but also furnish
 ' his full Contingent. That in order that no time
 ' might be lost, his Imperial Majesty should be desir'd
 ' to appoint the Elector of *Mentz* and *Brunswick* to
 ' conclude a Treaty with King *Augustus*, that these
 ' Troops might speedily march towards the *Rhine*.

' That if any one refused or neglected to pay his
 ' Quota of the Million of Rixdollars aforesaid, they
 ' should be compell'd to it by the Elector of *Brunswick*
 ' as General of the Forces of the Empire. That
 ' his Imperial Majesty should be desired to cause his
 ' own Troops to march by the 15th of *March* to their
 ' Rendezvous, and to desire the States General, as
 ' the

the Dyet had already done by Letters, to assist the Empire with some Troops, upon account of the Countries they had conquer'd, being part of the Circle of *Burgundy*.

That these Resolutions might be better executed than heretofore, it was resolv'd that the States of the Circles of the Upper and lower *Saxony* should meet for the future, that they might regulate the Contingent each Member thereof was to furnish; and that to facilitate the Meeting of the Dyet of the Lower *Saxony*, the same should be concerted with the Kings of *Sweden* and *Prussia*, that the Difficulties might be speedily removed; but that as to the Meeting of the Dyet of the Upper *Saxony*, the same did intirely depend on King *Augustus*.

That the Emperor should be desired to communicate these Resolutions to the Princes and States of those Two Circles, and to exhort the King of *Prussia* to furnish his full Quota of Men, and his Share of his 300000 Florins aforesaid, the 6 *Roman* Months for *Philipsburg*, and one Million of Rixdollars. That the Emperor should be likewise desir'd to concert with the Elector of *Brunswick*, and the High Allies, the Operations of the next Campaign, and to give a Commission to his Electoral Highness for examining what happened last Year in relation to the abandoning the Lines of *Stolhoffen*, that those who should be found guilty might be punish'd, and be made an Example. And lastly, the Dyet desir'd that his Imperial Majesty would renew the Prohibitions formerly published against sending Horses out of the Empire, and namely through the *Netherlands*, along the *Maeze*, the *Rhine*, and *Switzerland*.

The Dyet having wrote a Letter to the Elector of *Brunswick*, to give him notice of these Resolutions, and desired him to use his utmost Endeavours for the taking of the Field before the Enemies, in his Answer he thanked them for the great Trust they reposed in him, and assured them nothing should be wanting on his part for carrying on the War with better Success than heretofore; he likewise desired the Members of the Dyet to renew their Instances with their respective Sovereigns; that their Contingents might with all speed be sent to the *Rhine*. The Elector might

Elector of
Hanover
writes to
the Dyet
of *Ratis-*
bune.

might perswade for the Performance of things, as was in the Decree, as warmly as he pleased; several of the Members of the Empire took little notice of it, nor of the Decree's being ratify'd by the Emperor, who they well knew, would not think fit to compel them to it by Force; notwithstanding all which, the wise Elector did more for the Preservation of the Empire from the Insults and Revenge of a superiour Enemy, than possibly could have been expected from him.

But without anticipating things here, and but just to mention the putting off the Dyet in Hungary, convened by the Emperor in order to pacify the Troubles in that unhappy Country, from the 28th of this Month, to the beginning of the next: The Information we had at this time from the North, which indeed is not much to be depended on, was, that the King of Sweden had oblig'd the Muscovites to quit Grodno, Tichoskin, Wilda, Minz, and several other Places, and to retire behind the Lines they had made about Smolensko; but that that Prince having but a handful of Men with him, was attack'd by a great Body in a Forest, who would have surrounded him, if a Detachment of his Troops had not come to his Assistance; and his Majesty having entred Grodno with 500 Men, which the Muscovites took to be the Vanguard of his Army, they return'd in the Night with 2000 Horse, and the Swedes were oblig'd to maintain a Fight for several Hours, notwithstanding the Inequality of Number, which gave time to the Regiment of Renschild to come up to the Assistance of his Majesty, whereupon the Muscovites retir'd.

King of Sweden in Danger.

In the mean time the Commissioners appointed to put in Execution the Treaty of Alt-Ranstad, could not agree. The Swedish Envoy pretended that there remain'd several Points of that Convention which were not yet performed; and the Imperialists on the contrary, that the Emperor had not only executed the said Treaty in all its Articles, according to the full Tenor thereof, but likewise granted to the Lutherans several Advantages not mention'd therein, in regard to the Intercession of the King of Sweden: More particularly, it was pretended on the part of the Emperor: 1. That the Treaty of Alt-Ranstad related purely to the Affairs of Religion, and not to the Civil Govern-

Swedes and Imperialists disagree about the Execution of the Alt-Ranstad Treaty.

Government thereof. 1. That all the Innovations complain'd of by the *Lutherans* in *Silesia*, as contrary to the Treaty of *Westphalia*, were to be redress'd in the Manner prescrib'd by the Treaty of *Alt-Ranstat*, according to the express Terms thereof. *Sed quae contra ejus Pacificationis (Westphalia) sensum innovata reperiuntur, sequentibus modis correctum iri.* 3. That during the Negotiations of the Convention of *Alt-Ranstat*, the *Swedish* Commissioners declared several times, that provided the *Lutherans* had Liberty of Conscience allowed them in *Silesia*, with the free Exercise of their Religion according to the Treaty of *Westphalia*, his *Swedish* Majesty would never concern himself in the Politick Affairs between the Emperor and his Subjects; but that the Imperial Commissary foreseeing that Disputes might arise, insisted, that Articles should be drawn on both sides, that it might not be pretended at *Vienna*, that they did not know what they promis'd, nor by the *Swedes*, that they expected a great deal more. 4. They maintained in their Answer, that all the said Articles being executed, the Extentions and Explanations of the *Swedish* Minister ought not to be admitted, in relation to the civil Places in *Silesia*, or in short, for any thing besides the Contents of the Articles; from whence they concluded, that his Demands in favour of any other than the *Lutherans* were to be rejected. The *Swedes* on their part would have it as a Consequence of the Convention at *Alt-Ranstat*, that the *Silesians* ought to have the Liberty to embrace the Protestant Religion if they pleas'd, which the *Imperialists* would not allow of, while the poor reformed on all sides went unregarded, and no visible Care yet had for the Freedom of their Religion in those Parts.

Quitting these Parts for the present, we will not be detained in the *Netherlands* to survey the great Preparations of War made on all sides for an early and active Campaign; but coming now to look back with a sorrowful Eye and Heart upon the Naval Affairs of *Great Britain* last Year: It's certain they were subject to Mismanagements as well as Misfortunes. The House of Peers having received several Complaints concerning the same, spent much time in making a narrow Inspection into them, and on the First of this Month

Month the Lords presented a Loyal Address to the Queen concerning the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation, which however, by reason of the many very useful Particulars contained therein, ought by no means to be omitted here.

Die Mercurii, 25 Februarii, 1707.

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do humbly acquaint your Majesty, that early in this Session of Parliament, a Petition of several Merchants, on Behalf of themselves and others, Traders of the City of London, was presented to the House, whereby they complain'd of great Losses by the ill-timing of Convoys, and for want of Cruizers; so that they durst no longer engage the Remainder of their Estates to carry on their several Trades, unless immediate Care was taken to remedy these Two main Causes of their Misfortunes.

Address
of the
Lords
about the
Misma-
nagement
of the
Navy.

This Petition containing Complaints of great Consequence to your Majesty's Subjects; and we being sensible, that nothing but a strict and impartial Enquiry into Matters of Fact, could put them in a due Light, and enable us to distinguish between ill-grounded Clamours, and a just Cause of Complaint, in order to take the usual Method of being rightly and fully inform'd, did refer the Petition to a Committee, and did also refer to the same committee several Papers, which the House had found necessary to call for from the proper Offices, for their better Information in divers things relating to the Navy.

The Committee having prepar'd a Report, and presented it to the House, upon a mature Consideration, it was approved and agreed to; and we think it our Duty humbly to lay the same before your Majesty.

The Lords Committees have heard many of the Petitioners upon their Oaths, and have caused them to put their Depositions into Writing, and sign the same.

The Lords Committees observing, that the Complaints of the Petitioners naturally fell under several Heads;

Heads, for the greater Ease of the House, have been drawn'd in their Report to reduce the Evidence to the following Method, always referring, as they proceed, to the Deposition themselves.

One thing complained of, was, The Insufficiency of Convoys appointed for the Merchants, whereby their Ships had from time to time become a Prey to the Superior Force of the Enemy.

A second Point was, The Merchants suffered great Discouragement by their being forced to wait long for Convoys, even after the time promised and prefixed for their Sailing, whereby the Charge of Seamen's Wages and Victuals, Demurrage of Shipping, Damage of Goods, and Loss of Markets, made Trading insupportable.

A Third Ground of Complaint, was, The untimely and unseasonable Sailing of Convoys, whereby Trade (to the *West-Indies* especially) was in a manner ruin'd.

A Fourth was, The great Want of Cruisers in the Channel and Soundings.

A Fifth Complaint was, Concerning the Arbitrary Proceedings of the Captains of the Queen's Ships of War, in impressing Seamen out of the Merchant-Ships in the *West-Indies*; as also upon their Return into the Ports of Great Britain, to the endangering of many, and Loss of several Ships.

In Order to make out the first Head of their Complaint, relating to the Insufficiency of Convoys, they gave the following Instances.

First, In June, 1706. a Fleet of Merchant-Ships, under Convoy of the *Gosport* Man of War, bound for the *West-Indies*, were attack'd in the Soundings, and the *Gosport*, and Eight or Nine of the Merchant-Ships were taken.

Secondly The *Lisbon* Fleet, under Convoy of the *Swiftsure* and *Warspight*, were attack'd in March, 1707, and about Fourteen Merchant-Ships taken in the Soundings.

Thirdly, The *Newfoundland* Fleet, under Convoy of the *Falkland* and *Medway's* Prizes, were attack'd in April, and some of them taken.

Fourthly, The Coasting Convoy was attack'd in April off the Land's End.

Fifthly,

Fifty, The Convoy from the Downs, consisting of the *Hampton Court*, the *Royal Oak*, and the *Down*, sail'd the first of May last, and the next Day were attack'd in the *Obannel*, and the *Hampton Court* and the *Grafton*, and about Twenty Merchant Ships were taken by the *Dunkirk Squadron*.

A Sixth Instance was, That of the *Russia* Ships Outward bound this Year, which were attack'd by the *Dunkirk Squadron*, and Sixteen of them taken.

And farther, in respect to the *Russia* Fleet, Mr *Dawson* inform'd their Lordships, that on the 29th of April, the Governor and a Committee of the *Moscowia* Company, attended the Prince's Council, to know what Convoy was appointed to conduct their Ships to *Archangel*: They were told, their Convoy should be one Fourth, and Two Fifth Rate Ships. Upon their representing their Fears of Danger from the *Dunkirk Squadron*, it was told them from the Board, they need not be under any Apprehension on that Score; for the *Dunkirk Squadron* was gone Westward, which prov'd true; for on the Thursday following the *Hampton Court*, *Grafton* and *Royal Oak* sail'd out of the Downs with the Ships under their Convoy, and the next Day, being the 2d of May, fell in with the *Dunkirk Squadron*.

To shew the Losses and Disappointments that have lately happen'd to the Fleets of the *Moscowia* Company, Mr. *Dawson* acquainted their Lordships with the Substance of a Petition lately presented by the *Moscowia* Company to the Prince's Council; and upon his Oath inform'd their Lordships of many Facts, in order to make good what was contain'd in that Petition: But those Facts being not particularly set down in his Deposition deliver'd to their Lordships, and sign'd by him, no notice is taken of them in this Report.

The Merchants also desir'd, that notice might be taken of the *Gazette* of the 8th of May last.

Seventhly, The Merchants instanced in the Convoy which went with the King of *Portugal's* Horses, and many other Merchants Ships, which was attack'd the 10th of October last, by the *Dunkirk* and *Brest* Squadrons joyn'd together, who burnt one of our Men of War, and took three others, with about 30 of our Merchant-Ships.

To

To shew this, the Merchants produced the Gazette of the 2d of November, 1707.

These several Convoys having been thus attack'd in the Soundings and Channel in less than a Year and a half, the Merchants insisted was a convincing Proof of their Insufficiency.

The Second Head of Complaint was, of the great Discouragement and Prejudice to Trade, by the Merchants being under a Necessity of waiting so long for Convoys, whereby their Charges were exceedingly increas'd, great Damages happened to their Cargoes, and their Markets were lost.

They said, If any of their Ships happen'd to escape the Enemy in their Return home, their Losses were much heightned by their long Lying for a Convoy to the River; which though very much and long complain'd of, yet seldom met with any Redress.

One Instance of the Damages arising by the Delay of Convoys, was, That several of our Merchants had Orders in July 1704. for Buying great Quantities of Corn for the King of Portugal's Use, and had Assignments on the Treasury here for 100000 Pieces of Eight: Accordingly a great Quantity of Corn was bought in July and August, and frequent Applications made to the Prince's Council for Convoy, and they promised from time to time to take care of it; but the Convoy did not sail from Portsmouth till the 6th of February following, near seven Months after they had Orders: And by this Delay their Corn was in a very bad Condition.

The Merchants had an Order from the King of Portugal to the same purpose the Year before, but then they had worse Success in getting their Corn convoy'd to Portugal: And by these Disappointments, the Portugal Court was discouraged in sending Orders for more Corn from hence, not only by reason of the great Disappointment as to time, but by the Spoiling of the Corn, whereby our Corn was brought under great Disrepute; and they now supply themselves from Holland, and thereby the Dutch not only reap the Advantage thereof, but as the Corn comes chiefly to them from the Baltick Seas, it is a great Advantage to their Trade and Navigation.

The

The 10th of August, the Grand Fleet sail'd from *Portsmouth*, but took no Merchant Ships under their Convoy. The Merchants having continued Petitioning, till about the latter end of *September*, then told the Prince's Council in plain Terms, That if they did not grant a Convoy immediately, the Goods aboard their Ships would inevitably perish in Port.

At that time they promised the *Norfolk* and *Warspite*; the Merchants prayed a small Ship might be added to see their Ships safe along the Coasts of *Portugal*, but that was denied; and the Prince's Council told them, the *Warspite* had Orders to that purpose.

The Merchants acquainted them, that so large a Ship at that Season, durst not venture so near the Shoar, as was necessary to protect the Trade from Privateers lying near the Shoar; and did also represent the Danger to which the main Fleet of Merchant Ships bound for *Lisbon*, would be expos'd, if they proceeded with a single Man of War; but this was not regarded: So the Merchants were forced to submit, having some Chance for saving their Cargoes, if they proceeded; whereas they had none, if they continued longer in Port; for not only their Corn would be spoiled, but all their Woollen Manufactures were in Danger of Decaying by the heating of their Corn, as had been often experienced.

Soon after a Report came, that a *French* Squadron was cruising in the *Channel*, and an Embargo thereupon was laid on that Fleet. The *Portugal* Merchants drew up a Remonstrance, representing the great Hardships they had suffer'd: But it happened at the same time when the Remonstrance was presented to the Prince's Council, News came, that some *Dutch* homeward bound *West India* Ships, meeting with contrary Wind in the *Channel*, had been taken for *French*, and

and were put into *Portsmouth*. Upon this, the Merchants press'd they might proceed without delay, the Cause of the Embargo being removed: But the Board seem'd displeas'd with their Remonstrance, and told them, the Embargo had been laid by the Prince, and could not be taken off without his Direction; and that his Highness being then at *Newmarket*, it must take up time before such an Order could be sent; but if they would stay a Week longer, the *Exeter* should be added to the Convoy, and the *Nassau*, if she could get up in time; to which several of the Merchants did agree, and were oblig'd by the Board to sign a Paper to that Purpose.

The Fleet sail'd the 18th of *October*, with the *Norfolk*, *Warspight*, and *Exeter*, but the *Nassau* did not joyn; which the Merchants said, was only for want of necessary Orders; for the Fleet was not under sail till Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, and the *Nassau* came to *Spithead* before Night.

By reason of the Insufficiency of this Convoy, several Ships were taken out of the Fleet near *Portland*; and afterwards the Fleet meeting with bad Weather in the *Bay of Biscay*, the *Warspight* and *Exeter* came back disabled: Whereas the Merchant Ships (except some few which had fallen foul upon each other) proceeded to *Lisbon* with the *Norfolk* only: But several more Ships were lost out of the Fleet by the Weakness of the Convoy, and two Men of War, out of three, being disabled, and forced to return, they thought it reasonable to conclude it could not be without some considerable Defects in the Ships when they went out.

Another Instance insist'd upon, was, that a great Number of Merchant Ships having gotten into *Portsmouth* from *Jamaica*, *Virginia*, *New-England*, *Antegoa*, *Lisbon*, and other Parts, in *December* 1706. as also many Coasters; All these were detained there for Want of Convoy to the *Downs*, from that time to the 24th of *April* following, being between Four and Five Months, although frequent Applications were made to the Prince's Council, for Convoy to the *Downs*, from the Masters there, and the Owners at *London*, and many Promises given; and yet during that time, many of her Majesty's Ships lay there

there in Harbour, and several Men of War pass'd
from Plymouth, without Calling for the Merchant Ships
which lay there.

Sir Thomas Hardy, with the East-India Ships, and
other Ships, from Ireland, pass'd by without Cal-
ling in.

When these Merchant Ships came into Portsmouth,
the Southampton lay ready fitted at Spithead, and con-
tinued there two Months at least, and the Anglesea
lay there a considerable time ready fitted.

During this time, several Frigats sail'd from Portf-
mouth, and cruised up as far as Dungeness, within seven
Leagues of the Downs, but, for want of Orders,
took no Ships with them.

Whilst these Ships lay there for want of Con-
voy, there were at Spithead the following Men of
War, many of which lay there a considerable Time:

The Anglesea,	Ruby,	Reserve,
Southampton,	Feverisham,	Dover,
Swiftsure,	August	Ramillies,
Warspite,	Nassau, and the	Sun Prize,
Severn,	Albemarle,	Two Fifth Rates.
Portland,		

Some of these (it was hoped, during the Wester-
ly Winds, which were very frequent) might have
been ordered to have seen these Ships, being about
Fifty or Sixty Sail, to the Downs, which was so near,
about sixteen Hours Sail.

All this while the Merchants lay at great Char-
ges, besides the Damage to their Cargoes, and the
Loss of many of their Voyages for the following
Season.

About the 10th of February, the Ruby and Feverisham
appointed as Convoy for them, gave Sailing Orders,
but were again countermanded, and the Ruby went
into the Dock to clean.

Afterwards, upon further Importunity, the August
was ordered to join the Ruby and Feverisham; but in-
stead of going for the Downs, they went first to fetch
the Coasters from Topsham, and then came to call for
the Ships at Portsmouth.

March.



About the beginning of *October*, 1706, *Mr. Coward* and *Mr. Jones* let several Ships to Freight to the Commissioners of the Victualling Office, for the Queen's Service directly to *Jamaica*: Being told, the Convoy waited for them, they were bound by Charter-party to be at the *Nore* the 15th of *November* following, on Penalty of losing Five Shillings per Ton Freight.

Their Ships were ready, and the Wind was fair, but they were detained for the Convoy, and carried from Place to Place, from the *Downs* to *Portsmouth*, thence to *Plymouth*, thence to *Ireland*, thence to *Barbadoes* and *Antegoa*, staying at each Place, so that they arriv'd not at *Jamaica* till the third of *June* last, to the Ruin of their Voyage, and their Ships, of which they just then had an Account, that they are lately come back to *Ireland*.

Mr. Coward, the 11th of *February* last, let to Freight to the Commissioners of Victualling in the Queen's Service for *Lisbon*, the *Walthamstow Galley*, (and as he was bound by Charter-party, under the same Penalty) was ready by the First of *March* last, but was detain'd till the End of *August*, before he sail'd from *England*.

Captain Kerr appointed all the Ships at *Jamaica* to be ready to sail the First of *August* last, but then he made them wait till the 26th of *August*, and after, with his Convoy, left them all when at Sea.

Mr. Palmer in 1705. had a Part in a Frigate called the *Ruby*; laden with Corn and Bale-Goods for *Lisbon*; and in Company with many others, was convoyed from the *Downs* to *Portsmouth*, by the *Lichfield Prize*; but for want of Orders, she could not see them at *Plymouth*, about Twelve Hours Sail farther, where they might have joined *Sir Cloudesley Shovel's* Fleet, bound for *Portugal*. Upon this, the Merchants sent many Petitions to the Prince's Council, which together with the Answers, (being direct Refusals) were inserted in his Deposition. *Mr. Palmer*, in Person, afterwards, in the Name of the several Merchants attended the Prince's Council, and represented, That without speedy Relief, all the Corn aboard the Ships would be spoil'd; but the Answer was, That no Convoy could be granted; and

and at last, by a violent Storm the 10th of *August*,
about Twenty Sail of these were cast away, and
amongst them the *Ruby*, worth, at least, Seven Thou-
sand Pounds.

For a farther Evidence, the Merchants produc'd
to their Lordships the *Gazette* of the 6th of *May*,
1707. and shewed the Paragraph from *Ostend*, in
which are these Words:

*A Fleet of Merchant Ships, which lay Five Months
in the Downs, consisting of Fifty-five Sail, arriv'd at
Ostend this Evening, to the great Advantage and Satis-
faction of this Place.*

This the Merchants observ'd was a great Delay
for so short a Passage, and must extremely prejudice
the *Flanders* Trade; which the Parliament thought
fit to encourage, by passing an Act the last Session for
Repealing the Prohibition of Importing Lace.

A Third Ground of the Merchants Complaint
was, That by the untimely and unseasonable Pro-
ceeding of Convoys, especially to the *West-Indies*,
they were very great Sufferers upon many Accounts.

By arriving there at an improper Time, in the
Hot, Sultry, and Rainy Seasons, a great Mortality
is occasion'd among the Seamen, which proves a
Loss of their Voyages, for Want of Hands to bring
home their Ships, or puts them to vast Charges to
purchase Men there.

The same Cause obliges the Traders to the *West-
Indies* to Return in the Winter time, when they
commonly meet with stormy and foggy Weather,
which is often the Occasion of their Separation from
their Convoy; who being well Mann'd, and Crowd-
ing all the Sail they can, out-sail the Merchant Ships,
being (for the Reasons aforesaid) generally but weak-
ly Mann'd, and so are left in Distress to the Mercy
of the Enemy, or the Seas, for want of a little Con-
duct in the Convoys in shortning Sails, and taking
Care of them.

An Instance of this was alledg'd in the Fleet now
milling from *Jamaica*, which came under Convoy of
Captain *Kerr*, with Three Men of War, the *Breda*,
the *Sunderland*, and the *Experiment*, and a Fire-ship;
One of which, the *Sunderland*, came alone to *Port-
smouth*, the *Breda*, and the Fire-ship, to *Plymouth*, and

March.

the Experiment afterwards to *Spithead*, but not one Merchant Man, except a small Ship to *Bristol*.

The Merchants observ'd, That if the Convoy had fired Guns at Tacking in the Night, or used any other reasonable Care, they could hardly have lost a whole Fleet of above 20 Sail.

They observ'd also, That the Convoy were all come to *Portsmouth* or *Plymouth*, and yet Mr. Kerr himself had wrote from *Plymouth*, That in case of Separation, the Rendezvous was to have been in *Ireland*.

The *Jamaica* Merchants Complain, That they had long lain under great Discouragements.

That about *October*, 1705, they applied themselves to the Prince's Council, complaining of the many Losses in their Fleet the preceding Year, which had to a great Degree disabled them from sending another that Year: But that however depending upon the then repeated Assurances, that they should have a sufficient Convoy to depart early, and more particularly, upon an Order sent from that Board to the *Jamaica* Coffee-house, That the Merchants should get their Ships ready to depart by the 20th of *January*, at farthest; They had prevailed with sundry Persons to let their Ships go to *Jamaica*. Accordingly, Ships were fitted out with great Expedition, and Men hired at extravagant Wages. But after all those fair Promises, their Ships thus fitted lay almost Two Months beyond the time prefix'd, for want of a Convoy.

The 21st of *March*, the Merchants (as Men in Despair) reciting the former Assurances given them, petition'd his Royal Highness, that their Ships might depart with the First Squadron bound out of the Channel; adding, That if that Fleet should miscarry by their late going out, and Return, they desponded of getting Ships to carry on the Trade the succeeding Year.

Howbeit that Fleet was detain'd till the beginning of *May*, and the ill Success too well answer'd the Merchants Apprehensions; for the greatest part of the Fleet, being separated from their Convoy in their Return, were lost.

That

That by these and many other Hardships, the *Jamaica Trade* is brought to so low a State, that whereas at the beginning of the War, their Fleets Home, have consisted of 30 or 40 Sail, when they were lately inform'd by the Prince's Council, that a sufficient Convoy should be ready to depart with their Fleet in a proper time, they were obliged to acquaint the Board, that they had now but two Ships in Loading.

They also said, That, without some speedy Remedy, they should be quite disabled to make any farther Efforts, to carry on the hopeful Trade begun to the *Spanish West-Indies*; upon account whereof more Woollen and other *English* Manufactures were shipp'd to *Jamaica* for that Trade, than had been in several Years before.

In respect to the *Virginia Trade*; In October 1705, some Ships sail'd for *Virginia*, under Convoy of the *Woolwich* and *Advice*, who were ordered to stay there till Reinforc'd from *England*; and the Merchants were then promis'd, That the *Greenwich* and the *Hazardous* should sail with the first fair Wind in *January* following; but those Ships did not sail till May, 1706. This Delay was the Cause they did not reach *Virginia* till *August*; at which time the greatest part of their Fleet had been 16 Months in their Voyage. By this length of the Voyage, their whole Freight, was expended in Wages, Victuals, and other incident Charges.

Secondly, The Ships lying there almost Two whole Summers, several of their Bottoms were perished by the Worm, which in those Parts, always eat in the Summer Months.

Thirdly, To compleat their Misfortune, they were forc'd to make a Winter Passage Home, and by the badness of the Weather, &c. 16 or more Ships were sunk or foundred in the Sea, and about 8000 Hogheads of Tobacco lost, other Ships with above 2000 Hogheads of Tobacco more were taken and carried into *France*, and divers Ships were forced back to *America*, and since returning without Convoy, are lost and not heard of.

The Particulars of these Losses are annext to the Depositions given in by the Merchants, and thereby

it is alledged, That the Publick Revenue has suffer'd above One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds, besides the very great Loss to the particular Persons concern'd.

It having been the last Winter Represented by the Commissioners for Trade, That it was necessary a Convoy should go to *Virginia* in the Spring, to fetch the Ships which should be there, and that they should stay there 20 Days after their Arrival, to collect them the better together; a great body of Ships which had taken Stores, &c. for *Lisbon*, upon her Majesty's Account, were thereby encouraged to go from thence to *Virginia*, and many other Ships went from *London* directly. But most of these remain'd in *Virginia* in *September* last, expecting this Convoy, and will now be obliged to come Home without Convoy in the Winter Season: for though the last Spring her Majesty in Council ordered a Convoy to be ready in *August*, to go for *Virginia*, yet they still remain at *Portsmouth*. By this the *Virginia* Ships will be forc'd to lie all Summer in *Virginia*, and come home again in the Winter, and thereby not only the Merchants Losses and Damages will be very great, and the Revenue suffer much, but there is aboard this Fleet, far greater Quantities of the Woollen Manufacture, for the Winter clothing of that Country, than has been usually sent to those Parts, which now cannot arrive till the Winter be over, and the Market past; and Necessity will justify those People for undertaking our Manufactures, which many of them have already fallen into: The ill Consequences of which the Merchants submitted to the Consideration of their Lordships.

They also said, That for some Years past there had been no Frigate appointed to take Care of the *Virginia* Coast, for want of which, many Ships had been taken, going in, and coming out, by the French Privateers.

These Merchants prayed their Lordships to use some Means, That the Coasts of *Virginia* may be guarded, proper Convoys appointed, and the Merchants have due Notice thereof, and that then they might neither be delayed nor diverted, and that the Admiral's Protection might stand good, till the Ships

Ships were arrived in the proper Parts of Discharge.

A Fourth Head of the Merchants Complaint was, the great Want of Cruisers in the Channel and Soundings.

Mr. John Wood informed their Lordships, That in the space of 16 Months last past, he had been concerned as Owner and Freighter of several Ships that loaded Corn in the Port of Shoreham in Sussex for Holland and Lisbon.

The *Union* Frigate was ready to sail for Portsmouth in October, 1706, but the Coast was so infested by Privateers, that she could not without apparent Danger, proceed to Portsmouth, though only 8 or 10 Leagues distant. Thereupon he and other Owners in like Circumstances, made frequent Application to the Prince's Council, for a Man of War to Convey those Ships, but they from time to time delayed to order any Ship to call at Shoreham. He said that upon one Application the Prince's Council told them, That they had only some third Rate Men of War, too large to lie on that Coast, except a Frigate of about 26 Guns, which Admiral Mitchell said they might have, but Admiral Churchill said, if she was sent, she would certainly be taken. At last Mr. Wood despairing of Assistance, after having waited six Months (the Ship lying at great Charges, and having on Board a perishing Commodity) notwithstanding the apparent Hazard, directed the Ship should sail for Portsmouth, but they were soon chased by three Privateers, and thereupon got under the Guns of *Bright Helmston*, but found little Protection there, the Guns being not in order, and there being no Powder to Charge them. But Night coming on, and the Weather bad, and the Privateers standing off to Sea, the *Union* Frigate, by the Favour of the Night, weighed and stood for the Downs, and by the dawning of the Day was got up with *Beachy-Head*, but there fell in with several Privateers, who chased her under the Guns of *Hastings*, where then lay a Tender to a Man of War, with about 100 Impressed Men, which durst not stir out either for the Downs or Portsmouth, for fear of the French Privateers, very numerous on the Coast, and almost constantly Cruising between *Beachy-Head* and *Shoreham*, without Interruption from our Men of War.

Some

Some Days after a Convoy coming from the Westward with some Ships, the *Union* Frigate joyned them and got into the Downs.

The same Mr. *Wood*, in the Months of *April*, *May* and *June* last, was concerned in several other Ships freighted with Corn in the same Port of *Shoreham* for *Lisbon* and *Holland*, but then also he did not dare suffer his Ships to stir out, the Coast continuing still infested with *French Privateers*. There was also at that time in the same Harbour, a Vessel laden with Timber for the Use of the Navy, which was said to have lain there 12 or 13 Months for want of Convoy to *Portsmouth*. At last, upon frequent Applications to the Prince's Council, a Convoy was sent, and the Ships went out, but soon after they had joyn'd, the Convoy run away, and left the Ships, upon a Report that the *Dunkirk* Squadron was upon the Coast, and the Ships were pursued by Privateers, and with great Difficulty got to *Portsmouth*.

The Privateers continuing to infest the Coast as much as ever, Mr. *Wood* refused to be farther concerned from the Port of *Shoreham*, and has not heard of any Corn exported since that time from that Harbour, which is a great Impoverishment to the Country thereabouts, the Price of Corn there being 20 or 25 per Cent, cheaper than at other Places which lye nearer *Portsmouth*.

Mr. *Thomas Palmer* deposed, That within Three Years he has lost to the Enemy in the Channel and Soundings, a large Part in Three Running Gallies, Outward bound to the *Streights*, and in Six Weeks time, has lost as much coming home, as would have paid Her Majesty some Thousand Pounds Custom.

The *Pilgrim* Galley laden with Fish, was taken in the Soundings by Three large Privateers.

The *Providence* Galley laden with our Manufactury, and some Fish, Lead and Tin, bound to the *Streights*, worth near Ten Thousand Pounds, was taken off of *Dungeness* some few Hours Sail from the Downs, by Three or Four large *Dunkirkers*.

The *Mead* Galley and *Fly* Galley going out in March last in Company of the *London* Galley, they were chased off of *Beachy Head* by Three Privateers, who took the Two first, the *London* narrowly escaping,

ing, as he was inform'd from Plymouth by the Master, *Manly*, who inform'd him in the same Letter, that a Neutral Ship put in there, had been boarded above a Dozen times in one Day by *French Privateers*.

The 13th of the same *March*, several Merchants made a Remonstrance of their Losses to the Prince's Council, who told them, They were not to expect Convoy for their Running Gallies: They replied, they did not, but desired Cruisers might be appointed for the *Channel* and *Soundings*, the Running Gallies being now the Vessels which chiefly carried on Trade; and that if some better Care were not taken, even the Men of War would be in Danger in the *Channel*. Their Merchants were directed to leave their Remonstrance, that it might be look'd into at a full Board, but it had no effect: The same Vessel, the *London*, going out in Company of the *Handiside* and *Fleet* Galley, the *London* was taken, and the *Handiside* blown up in a Fight off of the *Lizard*, and the *Fleet* Galley only escap'd.

The *Antelope* Galley laden with Lead, Tar and Stock-fish for the *Streights*, was chased off of *Beachy-Head*, by the *Lyme* and *Gosport* Men of War, under *Dutch* Colours; the Master taking them to be Enemies, made the best of his Way for *Hastings*; then the Men of War hoisted *English* Colours, but the Master not trusting to Colours, unfortunately ran the Galley ashore: This Accident cost above 100 *l.* to get her into *Rye*, and above twice as much since, upon the Account of Loss of time, she being detain'd there by the Swarms of Privateers, as appears by several of the Masters Letters of the Dates following.

The 15th of *October*, there were Two Privateers and a Snaw off that Harbour.

The 17th, Two Privateers off that Harbour.

The 22d, Two Ships of 30 Guns within 3 Miles of the Harbour.

The 24th, Four *French* Men of War at Anchor within sight of the Town.

The 28th, a Fleet pass'd by, with which the Master would have joyn'd, but could not, because there lay Three *French* Privateers between them and him, and Seven more in sight.

The

The 30th, a Dutch Dogger was chased in there by Seven Privateers.

The 5th of November, a Sloop came into that Harbour, which had been taken and ransom'd coming from Lisbon, and afterwards boarded and plunder'd by several French Privateers in the Channel. The Master of the Sloop gave an Account that Three Privateers were lying off of the Isle of Wight, Three off of Beachy, and Five or Six others off of Rye.

The 8th of November, Six Sail of French Ships, and a Sloop lay in sight of Rye, and the Sloop was come within a Mile of the Harbour, right in the Channel.

The 15th, a Gentleman that rode along the Coast saw Fourbin's Squadron, and several Privateers cruising off of Beachy.

The 17th, another Master saw Eight Sail of French Ships off the Downs, who were sending their Scouts very frequently to observe what was a doing.

The Merchants desir'd to submit it to the Consideration of the House, if there be a Probability of carrying on Trade under such difficult Circumstances.

Captain Winter came in the King William Galley the 14th of March last from Gibraltar, in Company of the Pearl, the Hanover, and the Lodington Gallies, and at the Streights Mouth they joyn'd the Sea-Horse and the Sunderland.

The 31st of March, they were pursued by Four Sail, but escap'd them by tacking in the Night.

Upon the 9th of April, they had sight of Beachy-Head, and soon after Five Sail of Privateers, lying under the Land, bore down upon them, who all made the best of their Way; but the Lodington and the Sunderland were taken, and the Hanover and King William were pursued within Two Leagues of Dover Castle, and the Privateers would have followed them into the Road had they not seen a great Ship a-head of them, standing in for that Place. And though the Enemies cruise in such great Numbers, that it is very hard for any English Ships bound Homewards to escape; yet Captain Winter said, he did not see one English Cruiser throughout his whole Voyage.

Mr. William Wood in order to satisfy their Lordships that few or no Cruisers had been employ'd, gave an Account of many Ships taken and attack'd at sundry

dry times, some within a few Hours Sail of the River
Thames, viz.

Off Beachy or Dungeness in December 1706.

Dove Galley,	{ taken in Com-pany of the	Pearl Galley,	{ escap'd
Phenix,		Lewis,	
Mary Galley,		Greyhound,	
Betty Galley,			

Off Plymouth in December or January.

Volant,	{ taken together	Tuscan,	{ and escap'd
Hurdis,			
George,		Page,	
Berkeley Galley,			

Off Dungeness in January.

Trumball Galley, taken with 15000 Pieces of Eight
on Board.

Off Dungeness in March.

Mead Galley,	{ taken.	{ The London at that time
Fly Galley,		

Off Beachy-Head in March.

Ann Galley,	{ taken.	Phenix,	{ escap'd
Eagle,		Mary,	
		Neptune,	
		Hooker,	

In April 1707.

Sunderland,	{ taken in Com-pany of the	Sea-Horse,	{ escap'd
Lodington,		Pearl Galley,	
		Hanover,	
		King William,	

In the Year 1704, few or no Ships arrived safe for
want of proper Cruisers. The Jamaica Traders lost
14 Ships in the Scoundings and Channel.

Sir

March.

Sir George Bing and Admiral Jennings in January, 1707: were at Sea cruising till October following, during which time the *English* Ships were protected, and 20 Sail of the Enemies Privateers and Merchant-Ships were taken, but from that time till October or November 1706, very few Ships were cruising.

Then Sir Thomas Hardy sailed with Five Men of War, which all return'd in Five or Six Weeks, and soon after sail'd for *Ireland*, and return'd to the Downs in February or March, since which time the Merchants have had no Knowledge of any Ships cruising till September 1707.

Mr. Wood told their Lordships, that the Account he gave was the best he was able to procure of the Number of Cruisers employ'd, and the time they have been in Service since October 1705.

Thomas Pipon, Commander of the *Elizabeth* Galley, said, that being bound for *London* from *Faro*, he had sight of *Beachy* the 22d of November last, there he spied Three Sail to the Eastward of him, and stood for them, but soon after seeing Three more near his Wake, and having tried their Sailing, and finding he could by no means Escape, he being so encompass'd, he ran his Ship on shore at *East-Bourn* on the Coast of *Suffex*, in hopes of some Assistance; but Two of the Privateers came and anchor'd within Pistol shot of the Ship, and by firing fore'd the Ship's Company to get on shore after the best Defence they could make, having first endeavour'd to disable the Ship, and put Fire to some of the Sails; but the Enemy was so near that they soon extinguish'd the Fire, and by the help of the rising Water got off the *Elizabeth* Galley, and carried her away.

Mr. Pipon said, that while he stay'd at *East-bourn*, which was Two Days, he saw Six or Seven Privateers cruising off and on, several very near the shore; and was inform'd by the People of the Place, that for Four or Five Weeks past, they had seen *French* Privateers almost every Day, sometimes to the Number of 16, but mostly 8 or 10 of them, and some of good Force.

He said, by reason of their great Numbers, and cruising in the Narrow of the *Channel*, it is very difficult for any Ships to avoid falling into their Hands, especially

especially since there are no good Harbours or Ports to succour them nigh that Place; and the Enemy's Harbours of *Dunkirk* and *Calais* are so near, and so few *English* Cruisers in the Channel to intercept the said Privateers and their Prizes, which makes the Ships Companies be altogether for running on shore to save their Liberties.

Captain *George Guillaume* told their Lordships, that in his last Voyage from *St. Ubes* to *London*, in the Ketch *Concord*, on Sunday the 16th of November last, he was forc'd by contrary Winds into *Falmouth* Harbour; the next Day he saw Three *French* Privateers take a *Dutch* Ship within Three Miles of *Pendennis* Castle.

On *Thursday* he left *Falmouth*, and on *Friday* he saw Two Vessels which chas'd him into *Fresh-Water-Bay* in the Isle of *Wight*; but Night coming on, and the Weather very black, he escaped betwixt the Land and the Ships.

On *Saturday* the 22d, he made *Beachy-Head*, and as soon as it was Day, saw a *French* Privateer under his Lee; and soon after saw Two at his Stern, and Three more at his Lee, and Two more a-breast of him, which made him resolve to run his Vessel on shore, being very near Land.

Upon this, the Privateers put up *English* Colours, which made him forbear for some time to run his Ship ashore; but One of them putting all his Sails out, and coming upon him, he grounded his Vessel, and disabled her all he could, that they might not carry her off, and then went ashore at a Place called *Pevensey*, and went to the Town, and got some Assistance.

The Privateer came to an Anchor, and fired upon them, and the Shot went above half a Mile into the Country. He said, if they had had any great Guns, they might have saved their Vessel; for it was above Five Hours before the Privateer had her afloat.

The Two following Days (which was the time he stay'd there) he saw from the shore Six Privateers. He affirm'd, that in his whole Passage he did not see any *English* Man of War.

The Merchants gave an Account of the vast Advantage of the *Mediterranean* Trade, which, for a considerable

considerable time, had been carried on with great Success by Private Gallies, without putting the Government to the Charge of Convoys. Mr. Gould inform'd, that beside the Turkey Trade, and Trade from several other Places in the Mediterranean, the Customs of *Leghorn*, *Nehice* and *Gedon*, did amount to about 300000 l. Sterling per Annum, and an Account was also given in by him in particular, of the very great Annual Exports to *Leghorn* alone, consisting of our Manufactures, Goods of our Native Growth, and other Merchandizes, which Trade had continued for many Years, while our Channel was better guarded; but of late it is in a manner quite interrupted for want of Cruisers in the Channel and Soundings, and many Rich Ships taken there. He mention'd in particular the *Mazareen* Galley from Turkey, worth above 80000 l. taken in the Soundings; the *Mediterranean* Galley from *Zant*, taken off *Bedchy-Head*; the *St. George* Galley, taken in the Channel; the *Royal Anne* Galley taken in the Channel, where she had made Boards for about 15 Days together without seeing any one Cruiser to help her; the *Trumball* Galley, rich in Money, taken near the *Downs*.—He said he declin'd naming more, though he could mention several others, the rather, because some of them are included in the great Lists of Merchants Losses given in to their Lordships, consisting of near 1160 Ships. But in order to shew the Difference when any Care was taken for Cruisers, he produced a List to their Lordships of 91 Sail of Gallies bound from *Leghorn*, which arriv'd safe without Convoys, from September, 1703. to October, 1704: whilst there were some Cruisers employed.

He said, that Foreigners did reproach our Nation for the great Neglect of the Merchants Ships; and to this Purpose he produced Two Letters from his Correspondents at *Leghorn*. One dated the 12th of September; in which, after taking Notice of the Loss of the *Russia* Ships, it follows: 'Seeing the Enemy fall in with so many of our Convoys, we begin to suspect there may be some Traytors among us. And another Letter, in which (amongst other things) it is said, 'They have received a lamentable Account of the *Lisbon* Horse Convoy, by which they observ'd there had

had been strange Management in the Management of
Affairs, seeing we can suffer so much so near home.

He also produced another Letter from *Plymouth*, dated the 18th of *November* last, wherein it was said; That the *French* Privateers are so bold as to cruise in our very Mouth: About Four Days since, Two of them chas'd a *Dutch* Man from *Mouche Bay* into our very Harbour within *Panama*, where there was a sharp Dispute, and some Score of Guns fired: There was at that time between the Island and the Main, the Three *Welsh* Convoys, but neither of them stirr'd, having no Orders; however, the *Dutch* Man sav'd his Ship: But this is enough, and too much on so melancholy a Subject.

Mr. William Coward said, he believed that the List of Eleven Hundred and odd Sail of Merchant-Ships lost, given in to their Lordships, was very far short of the whole Number.

As to the Fifth Head of the Merchants Complaints concerning their hard Usage, in having their Men impress'd out of their Ships in the *West-Indies*, as also upon their Return home, by the Captains of the Queen's Ships, to the very great Loss and Danger of their Ships and Merchandize, several Instances were laid before their Lordships.

The *Gould* Frigate, *Josiah Dowell* Master, arriv'd at *Jamaica* in *September*, 1703. and whilst he went to wait upon the Governor, Captain *Douglas* of the *Norwich* impress'd Five of his best Seamen: The Master waited on the Captain, and shew'd him his Protection, but *Douglas* told the Master, he had 25 Seamen, and his Orders from the Admiralty were to press every Fifth Man: And though the Master acquainted him, that some of his Men were sick, and that he really wanted Men to sail his Ship home, yet he could not prevail but for One Seaman; the Captain telling him, if he would, he could take away all his Men, and threatned to stop his Ship, unless he would pay him the Wages of the Seamen he had so impress'd.

Upon *Dowell's* Arrival at *Plymouth*, his Seamen were again impress'd.

This impressing of the Seamen, and the extraordinary Charges occasion'd thereby, and the Delays of the

the Impressment to the 1000, and to the 1000
and Merchants that Voyage.

In a second Voyage to *Jamaica* in November 1702 by the same Ship, *Daniel Bright* Master, several of his Men were impress'd, and the Master forc'd to hire others at an extravagant Rate, and to take French Prisoners on Board to help to sail his Ship Home: And upon his Arrival at *Plymouth* the 5th of April, 1706. all his Men, except his Two Mates, the Carpenter, Steward and Two Boys were impress'd, and taken from him by one *Saunders* a Midshipman belonging to the *Orford*, and other Press Gangs, so that his Ship lay in Danger; and he could not have brought her to *London*, but by the Help of a Dutch Man of War, who furnish'd him with Ten Men, after he was refused by all the Queen's Men of War, to whom he applied in every Place where he came, tho' in vain.

In July, 1704. the *Roundbust* Galley, *John Sampson* Master, arriv'd in *Jamaica*, where Captain *Bois* in the *Nonsuch* Man of War, press'd Five of his Seamen, whereby he was disabled (though fully loaden) to sail in Company of a Ship of good Force, which then sail'd for *London*; and with great Difficulty, and after long Delay, (with much Damage and Danger to the Ship in the mean time) the Master got Four Seamen more, Two of his own Five before press'd from him, for which Two he was forc'd to give Captain *Bois* a Pipe of Wine, charg'd at 25 l. But the Ship proving leaky by long lying, was lost in her Passage home, in the Gulph of *Florida*; which Loss in the Ship and Goods was computed to amount to 2500 l. to the Owner Mr. *Coward*, beside the Losses of several other Merchants.

The *Somerset* Frigate, *John Wicksted* Master, arriv'd at *Barbadoes* in April or May, 1705, where several of his Men were impress'd, and returning to *Plymouth* the 9th of August, 1705. Captain *Johnson* of the *Valeur* Man of War, impress'd Five of his best Seamen; and the next Night in a violent Storm the Ship and Cargo was lost; which Loss in Ship and Goods was computed at 2000 l. to the Owner Mr. *Coward*, besides the Losses of other Merchants.

The *Walthamstow* Galley, *Peter Roberts* Master, arriving from *Barbadoes* about the same time, tho' he had

only Nine Men and Two Boys left, with timber on Board; yet Captain *Ross* of the *Fox*, impress'd Three of his best Men, his Boatswain being one; although the Master told him how weak he was, and that he had but one Anchor on Board: Captain *Ross* said to him, if he was saucy, he would take him and all his Ship's Company aboard, and whip the Master at the Goers. Captain *Ross* sent him Three *Italians* who could speak no *English*, and they the next Night in a Storm run away with the Ship's Boar, which was stav'd, and the Ship ran on shore, and so continued about 13 Days to her Damage of 4 or 500 *l.* besides the great Prejudice to the Merchants Goods; upon which Account the Master protested at *Plymouth*, and the Protestation was deliver'd to their Lordships, and is laid before the House.

Their Lordships do likewise acquaint the House, that there has been offer'd to them an Information of Mr. *Benjamin Way*, in which he represents in behalf of himself and other Owners and Freighters of the *London Galley*, that the said Galley sail'd from *Jamaica* the latter end of *February* last, bound for *London*, under Convoy of Her Majesty's Ship the *Northumberland*, Captain *Roffey* Commander, with whom they kept Company till the 7th of *March*. But there having been seven Men impress'd from her before she left *Jamaica*, and being forc'd to take *French* Prisoners on Board, and to hire what other Men she could at excessive Wages, to help to sail the Galley home, and crowding all the Sail they could to avoid being left by the Convoy, the Galley suffer'd such Damage in her Masts, as disabled her to keep Company, and being weakly mann'd and in great Distress, they fir'd Guns and made Signals; but being left by their Convoy, the Ship and Cargo perish'd, to the Loss of many Thousand Pounds.

The Merchants made the following Observations to their Lordships from the Evidence given before them, that the Prince's Council were fully inform'd of the great Number of the Enemies Privateers; that the Nation had lost the Exportation of Corn for the King of *Portugal's* Stores by the Delays of the Convoys; and the *Portuguese* Army is now furnish'd by

March

the Dutch with Corn from the *Baltick*; and the Advantage design'd by Act of Parliament to the Land-Owner, by giving a Bounty of Five Shillings the Quarter upon Exportation, is in a manner disappointed, especially since for want of Cruisers, the Running-Galleys are almost wholly discourag'd.

That the Prince's Council were so sensible of the Swarming of Privateers on the Coasts, that they declined sending One of Her Majesty's Ships of 26 Guns, lest she should be taken.

And that from *Tuesday* the 29th of *April*, 1707. when Mr. *Dawson* was told by the Prince's Council, that they had Notice the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone Westward, to *Thursday* the First of *May*, when the *Hampton-Court*, *Royal-Oak* and *Grafton*, with the Merchant-Ships under their Convoy, sail'd out of the Downs, there was time enough to have sent Orders not only by Express, but by the Ordinary Post, to have stopp'd the Sailing of that Convoy.

The Lords Committees do also herewith present to the House the great List of Ships lost, which the Merchants did lay before them, consisting of 1146.

The Lords Committees do also beg leave to inform Your Lordships, that the Method used by them in taking the Examinations of the several Merchants was, that after they had sign'd their several Depositions, their Lordships required them to depose, that all that was contain'd in their Papers, respectively, which was said to be of their own Knowledge, was true, and what was mention'd therein, as heard by them, or received in Writing from any other Person, they believ'd to be true.

After this Report had been made and agreed to, the House was mov'd, that it might be transmitted to the Lord High Admiral, which was readily assented to, and the same was transmitted accordingly, together with all the Depositions relating thereto.

On the 9th of *January* last, a Paper was laid before the House, which purported to be the Lord High Admiral's Answer, *viz.*

Admiralty,

Admiralty,

8 Jan. 1707-8.

The Lord High Admiral's Answer to the Report made to the House of Peers, from the Lords Committees appointed to consider of the Petition of several Merchants and others, Traders for the City of London.

THE Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, having by their Order, bearing Date the 17th Day of December last, directed, that a Copy of the Report should be sent to the Lord High Admiral, which was made to them on the same Day, from the Lords Committees appointed to consider of the Petition of several Merchants, on behalf of themselves and others, Traders of the City of London, and of the Depositions to which the said Report doth refer; and the said Merchants having represented in their Petition, that they have of late Years sustained great Losses by the Insufficiency, by the Delays, and by the unseasonable Sailing of Convoys, and the Want of Cruisers; His Royal Highness has thought it necessary, that this General Complaint, as well as the several Particulars contain'd in the afore-mention'd Report, should receive such Answers as may set the whole Matter in a much truer Light than their Lordships can possibly have by those Papers only, from which the Report had been collected: And therefore it is desired that their Lordships will be referr'd to the following Particulars.

1. As to the Insufficiency of Convoys.

The Lord High Admiral does not observe any Instances given, where the Trades that usually proceed with Convoys have ever wanted a reasonable and sufficient Strength for their Security; and even the last Year, the stated Convoys have been much stronger than formerly. The Misfortunes of several Convoys being attack'd by a superiour Force, were no ways to have been prevented but by whole Squadrons: But it is to be observ'd, that all the Instances mention'd in their Lordships Report, happen'd in the latter Years of this present War. In the Two First Years of Her Majesty's Reign, there were not many

Ships employ'd either in or towards the *Mediterranean*, and even those not long absent from our own Coasts; so that there were undoubtedly many more Ships, and those very proper too to be employ'd in the Defence of the Trade of the Nation, with respect not only to Convoys, but Cruisers: Whereas in the latter Years of Her Majesty's Reign, the publick Service hath required the employing great Part of our Fleet abroad in the *Mediterranean*; and although several Ships have return'd from thence to *England* in the latter end of those Years, yet they have not been fit for any Service, until the time appointed, wherein it was necessary they should be sent abroad again; for they were such as were the least able to continue out, and consequently wanted the greatest Repairs.

2. As to the Merchants waiting long for Convoys after the time promis'd and fix'd for their sailing.

The many constant as well as accidental Services, which have absolutely requir'd the Use of the Queen's Ships, have often left but very little Choice of Ships for Foreign Convoys: But when Applications have been made by the Merchants, the proper Convoys have been always appointed and ordered to be got in Readiness by the time desir'd, and not afterwards diverted to other Uses; yet it hath sometimes happen'd, upon their coming into the Dock, that they have been found, by a long and constant Use, in a much worse Condition than was hoped and expected. The Necessity of fitting Ships at different Ports for the same Convoy, and contrary Winds have often prevented their joyning at the Rendezvous, and sometimes the want of Men, and Necessity of removing them from Ship to Ship, and the constant Care to pay the Men so remov'd before they sailed, may have occasion'd the Delays complain'd of; yet, upon a strict Enquiry, it will appear, that the Delays are as often to be imputed to the Traders, who are seldom ready to sail all together at the same time, and that the Queen's Ships have as often staid for the Merchants as they for their Convoys; as their Lordships may observe from one Instance in the Paper herewith transmitted to them, mark'd A.

3. As to the want of sufficient Cruisers in the Soundings and Channel.

There

There hath every Year been a Provision made for *Marine* Cruisers in the Soundings, Channel, North-Seas, and never less than 12 for the North-Seas, and 15 for the Soundings, which were as many as other necessary and pressing Services would possibly admit of; but they have been very frequently diverted from the Service of cruising, upon the Applications of the Merchants themselves, either for the Convoying up the Channel their Homeward-bound Ships, or the fetching them from *Ireland*, or other Parts, and in Convoying the Trade to *Archangel*, the *Baltick*, *Holland*, &c. And there hath been a Necessity to comply with this, because those Services could not possibly be otherwise accommodated, unless some of the few Ships had been taken off, which were on various Stations placed on the Coast, to secure the Trade from one Port to another.

4. As to the Complaint of the Arbitrary Proceedings of the Captains of Her Majesty's Ships, in impressing Seamen from Merchant Ships in the *West-Indies*, and at their Return into the Ports of *Great Britain*.

If this hath been done, it is contrary to the constant and direct Orders given to the said Captains, by which they are requir'd not to impress any Men from Merchant-Ships in the Plantations, without applying to, and receiving the Consent of the respective Governors, and then never above One out of Five, which is more than have ever been exacted from them during this War. And if for the better Manning Her Majesty's Fleet, any Men are taken from Merchant-Ships when they arrive here, the Captains of Her Majesty's Ships are strictly requir'd to supply as many good Men in their Room to bring them unto the Ports whereto they are design'd; and to send a careful Officer with them; and when such Men have performed those Services, they are allow'd the usual Conduct-Money to enable them to repair to their proper Ships again. But if this should be true, it must needs seem hard to their Lordships that the Merchant do impute to the Lord High Admiral, the Miscarriages of his Officers, which have never been complain'd of to him without a proper Redress.

March.

5. As to the *Gosport's* being taken in her Passage to the *West-Indies* in June 1706. with several of her Convoys.

This was an Accident that could neither be foreseen nor prevented; and these Ships being taken almost 300 Miles in the Sea, on which Occasion, as the Queen's Officers did all that was possible in the Defence of the Merchant Ships, so it is hoped that their Lordships Justice and Wisdom, will not make such Misfortunes Criminal. And as for the Particulars of that Action, they are contained in the Paper mark'd B.

6. Another Complaint is, That the *Lisbon Fleet*, under Convoy of the *Warspight* and *Swiftsure*, was attack'd in March, 1706-7, and 14 Merchant Ships taken in the Soundings.

This Convoy had the Misfortune to fall in with 17 Ships of the Enemies, which were going directly from *Brest* to the *West-Indies*, and by the greatest Chance imaginable met them in their Passage; the particulars whereof are in the Paper mark'd C.

7. It is farther alledged, That the *Newfoundland Fleet* was attack'd in April, under Convoy of the *Falkland* and *Medway* Prize.

Those two Ships did, in their Passage out of the Channel, meet with 8 Sail of the Enemies Privateers from 30 to 20 Guns, with which they engag'd, but carried all their Convoys safe to *Newfoundland*, except Two that made sail from them, and by that means fell into the Enemies Hands.

8. It is alledged, That a Coasting Convoy was attack'd in April, off the Lands-End.

This may be true, though this is the first Advice of it.

9. Another Complaint there is, That the *Hampton-Court*, *Royal-Oak*, and *Grafton*, sailing from the *Dawns*, the first of May last, were the next Day attack'd, and the *Hampton-Court* and *Grafton*, and about 20 Merchants Ships taken by the *Dunkirk Squadron*, otherwise than that they were in the *Flemish-Road*, notwithstanding what is sworn by Mr. Dawson. That he was told at the Admiralty-Office, the said Squadron was gone Westward; for upon the strictest Examination of all the Advices, and of the Minutes of the Office of that very

very Day, there does not appear any Notice of the *March* Enemies Ships being sail'd to the West: Wherefore those Three Ships, which were One of 76 Guns, and the other Two of 70 Guns each, were judg'd a sufficient Convoy between the *Down* and *Spithead*, nor were there then any Ships within reach to have strengthened them.

10. It is also alledg'd, That the *Russia* Ships Outward bound the last Year, were attack'd by the Enemy, and 16 of the Merchant Ships taken.

As to this Matter, their Lordships are desired to be referr'd to a Paper mark'd *D.* by which their Lordships will find a particular Account of that Affair, from the time that the Merchants did first apply for the Convoy; and that Sir *William Whetstone*, with the Squadron under his Command, did conduct them in the Latitude of 63 Degrees, and that then leaving them to their proper Convoy, none of the Merchant Ships did fall into the Enemies Hands, but those whose Masters did actually leave the said Convoy, and that not till they were in the Latitude of 70 Degrees, about three Weeks after Sir *William Whetstone* parted with them.

11. Complaint is also made, That the Convoy was attack'd the 10th of *October* last, which was conducting the Ships with Horses for the King of *Portugal*, and the Trade to *Lisbon*.

This Convoy was her Majesty's Ships the *Cumberland*, *Devonshire*, *Royal-Oak*, *Ruby* and *Chester*, which were two of 80 Guns, one of 76, and two of 50 Guns each, which were thought to be a sufficient Convoy to *Lisbon* in the Opinion of the Merchants, till the Misfortune happened by the accidental Junction of two *French* Squadrons: But on this Occasion the Queen's Ships behaved themselves so well, that very few of the Merchant Ships were taken, and their Lordships will find a particular Account of this Affair in the Paper mark'd *E.*

12. The Merchants also complain, That they waited long for Convoys, and of the Prejudice they receiv'd, when they return'd from forreign Parts for want of Convoys to the River *Thames*.

This

March.

This Head being general, their Lordships are desir'd to be refer'd to what hath been already said on this Subject in the beginning of this Paper.

13. They farther alledge, That they had Orders in July, 1704, to buy great quantities of Corn for the King of Portugal's Use, and that in July and August they did the same; but that, notwithstanding their frequent Applications, they could not obtain Convoy till the 6th of February following.

This seems to be somewhat extraordinary; for they say, their Ships were ready to sail in July and August; whereas the latter of those two Months, there were Orders given to her Majesty's Ships the *Pembroke*, *Canterbury*, *Greenwich* and *Gloucester*, to convoy the Trade to *Lisbon*; and on the 6th of September, Sir *William Whetstone* was ordered, with the Squadron under his Command, to see them 100 Leagues South South West from *Scilly*, which he did; and why the Ships that were ready in July and August (as is alledged) did not proceed with this Convoy, their Masters, or the Owners of them, or both, can give the best Account: Besides, there were several Ships of the *States General*, which call'd at *Spithead* in their way to *Lisbon* and (as it had been concerted at the *Hague*) took our Merchant Ships under their Convoy. And here it may be observ'd, that although it hath been found impossible to furnish Convoys for the Trade to *Portugal* at the immediate times the Merchants have applied for the same; yet there hath been 29 Convoys between *England* and that Kingdom, from the Month of April 1703. to October last, and some of those Convoys no less than great part of the Fleet, and at other times considerable Squadrons; and particularly in the Year 1706. there were five Convoys in one Year, which makes it very improbable that the King of *Portugal's* Magazines and Armies have been furnish'd with Corn from the *Baltick*.

14. They farther complain, That the Grand Fleet sail'd the 10th of August from *Portsmouth*, and did not take any Merchant Ships under their Convoy.

This was the Year 1706. when the Admiral of the Fleet had Instructions to proceed upon Services, not fit to be made Publick, which did consequently render

der it impracticable for him to take Merchant Ships March in his Company.

15. Another Objection they make, That there was an Embargo laid on their Trade and Convoys.

It is presumed, that by the Word *Embargo*, they mean, that there was some little Stop put to their Proceedings, until there could be a more certain Account of the Intelligence receiv'd, That there was a Squadron of the Enemy's Ships in the Soundings, which prov'd afterwards (as they observ'd) to be Dutch Homeward-bound Merchant Ships from the *West-Indies*.

It cannot be imagined, that this Caution was designed for their Prejudice, but rather entirely for their Service, as well as for the Safety of her Majesty's Ships: And as they own that the *Norfolk*, *Warspight*, and *Exeter* did sail with their Trade, so do they alledge, that the *Nassau* did not joyn them for want of necessary Orders, for that Fleet did not sail till Three in the Afternoon, and the *Nassau* came to *Spithead* before Night; whereas on the contrary, the *Nassau* passed through the *Downs* the 14th of *October*, 1706; and got as far Westward as *Folkston*, but the Wind coming to the South-west, and there being a likelihood of dirty Weather, she bore up for the *Downs* the 16th, from whence she sail'd the 18th at six at Night, and arriv'd at *Spithead* the 20th, which was two Days after the Convoy sail'd: and their Lordships may please to take Notice, That a Dutch Convoy sail'd the beginning of *January*, 1705-6 in Company of several of her Majesty's Ships; that the 25th of *February*, Captain *Price* sail'd with Five Ships of War; That the 27th of *March* following, Sir *George Bing* sail'd thither with a Squadron; That the 18th of *June*, Four other Ships of War sail'd thither; And that in *July* the Merchants petitioned for a Convoy to go in *August*, which was appointed; and the Reason of their being stopt, and an Account of this whole Affair, their Lordships will be inform'd of by the Paper mark'd F.

16. They farther declare, That by reason of the Insufficiency of this Convoy, several Merchant Ships were taken out of the Fleet off of *Portland*, and that afterwards, meeting with bad Weather in the Bay of *Biscay*

March.

Biscay, the *Warspight* and *Exeter* came back disabled, and that the Trade, except some few Ships, proceeded to *Lisbon* with the *Norfolk* only.

The Convoy appointed for the Trade, were three Ships, One of 80, One of 70, and One of 60 Guns; and as this was thought a sufficient Strength, so were there not at any time any more Ships to reinforce them; Nor could it be foreseen, that Two of the Ships would have been disabled in their Passage, though Accidents of that kind have, and frequently may happen.

17. Another Subject of their Complaint is, That great Numbers of Merchant Ships were in *Portsmouth* Harbour in the Month of *December*, 1706. and detain'd there for want of Convoy to the *Downs*, till the 23th of *April* following; and this, notwithstanding several of her Majesty's Ships were at *Spirhead* (which they have enumerated) and that others came from the West, and did not call for them; and they particularly mention the *Suffolk* and *Bristol*.

All the Ships which the Merchants suppose lay idle at *Portsmouth*, during this Time, were under Orders for particular Services, as their Lordships may perceive by the Paper mark'd G.

18. Another Complaint is made, That in the Month of *October*, 1706. Mr. *Coward* and Mr. *Jones* let their Ships to the Commissioners for Victualling, on Condition that they should go directly to *Jamaica*; whereas they were carried from the *Downs* to *Portsmouth*, thence to *Plymouth*, from that Port to *Ireland*, and then to *Barbadoes* and *Antegoa*.

It is not doubted, but these Ships were taken up by the Commissioners for Victualling, at so much a Month Freight; and her Majesty finding it necessary for her Service to send a Governor to her Island of *Barbadoes*, and some Forces which were to be embarked in *Ireland* with Provisions, and other Necessaries for the Plantations of *Nevis* and *Antegoa*, there was a Necessity of these Ships accompanying the Convoy which was appointed for that Service, in regard there was not any other which could be got in readiness for them; and their Owners will be paid for the Time they have been employed in the Service of the Publick, according to the Agreement made with them.

19. Mr.

19. Mr. Palmer deposes, That in the Year 1705. *March* a Ship, of which he was Part-Owner with several others, were convoyed from the Downs to Portsmouth by the *Litchfield Prize*, but that for want of Orders she could not see them to Plymouth, where they might have join'd the Fleet with Sir *Cloudesty Shovel*, bound to Lisbon.

Their Lordships may perceive how much this Person hath forgot himself, and imposed on them. For the *Litchfield Prize* did not arrive with the Trade at Spithead until the 7th of June; and Sir *Cloudesty Shovel* sail'd from thence the 23d of May, pass'd by Plymouth the 25th of the said Month, and was off of Lisbon the 9th of June; so that the Fleet was actually at Lisbon two Days after the time that this Gentleman says, the *Litchfield Prize* might have join'd them at Plymouth.

20. As a farther Evidence, the Merchants have produced to their Lordships the Gazette of the 8th of May, 1707. wherein there is the following Paragraph from *Ostend*, viz. "A Fleet of Merchant Ships which lay Five Months in the Downs, consisting of 55 Sail. arriv'd at *Ostend* this Evening, to the great Satisfaction of this Place."

This Advertisement was very ignorantly and unadvisedly inserted in the Gazette, the Fact it self being entirely wrong: For her Majesty's Ships, the *Lynn* and *Deal-Castle*, sail'd to *Ostend* the 7th of February, and there were then no more than Five Merchant Ships to accompany them; and Sir *Edward Whitaker*, with his Squadron, did the like the 27th of April following, and saw the Trade into that Port, and brought what was there from thence; but he carried with him not above 15 Ships and Vessels; and how that Number could swell to 55, is somewhat strange: Besides, it doth not appear, That at any one time, from December to the Month of May, there were more than Five Merchant Ships in the Downs bound to *Ostend*, and above three Fourths of that time not so much as one; and yet the Advertisement in the Gazette says, That the 55 Ships arrived at *Ostend* from the Downs, and that they had lain there Five Months for a Convoy.

March.

21. As to the General Article relating to the untimely and unreasonable Proceeding of Convoys, especially to the *West-Indies*, their Lordships are desired to be referred to what hath been already said at the beginning of this Paper relating to that Matter.

22. The *Virginia* Merchants alledge, That in October, 1705. some of their Ships sail'd from hence, under Convoy of the *Woolwich* and *Advice*, which were ordered to stay till reinforced from *England*; and that they were promised, the *Greenwich* and *Hazardous* should sail the first fair Wind in *January* following; but that they did not sail till *May*, which occasioned their not reaching *Virginia* till *August*.

The *Greenwich* and *Hazardous* were ordered for this Service the 26th of *February*, 1705-6. but could not get clear from *Plymouth* till the 24th of *April*, and on the 27th they were forced by bad Weather into *Falmouth*; but the *Hazardous* sail'd soon after, for the *Greenwich* was disabled, and forced to come to *Plymouth* to refit: However, the said Ship *Greenwich* sail'd from *Plymouth* the first of *June*, and arriv'd at *Virginia* the 11th of *August*; and the 17th of *September* came from thence, with the *Hazardous*, *Woolwich* and *Advice*, and 182 Merchant Ships, and arrived with them in the *Channel* in *November* following.

23. The said *Virginia* Merchants have farther represented, That in hopes of Convoys proceeding from hence to *Virginia* the last Spring, many Ships that carry'd Stores from hence to *Lisbon*, and others from *London*, proceeded to *Virginia*, but remain'd there till *September* last, expecting Convoy, and must now come home without in the Winter Season. And altho' the last Spring her Majesty in Council order'd a Convoy to be ready in *August*, yet the said Convoy remains at *Portsmouth*.

The Delays and Misfortunes which have happen'd this Year to the *Virginia* Traders, are in a great measure to be attributed to the different Interests and Opinions of the Merchants and Planters concerned in that Trade; to the frequent Westerly Winds which have hindred their Departure; and to the Delays occasion'd by several Merchants letting their Ships to the *Portugal* Convoy, for transporting
Horses

Horses to *Lisbon*; which will be more particularly *March* explained to their Lordships by the Paper mark'd H.

24. They farther declare, That for some Years past, there hath not been a Frigate appointed to take care of the *Virginia* Coast; for want of which, many Ships have been taken going in, and coming out.

The Men of War which convoy the *Virginia* Ships, have usually Orders; to cruise between the Capes while the Trade is loading; The *Strombolo* had those particular Orders; and the *Gosport*, which was taken in her Passage, (and which may occasion this Complaint) had the same; and the *Gardland* is now upon that Service; and the Ships going to *Virginia* have the same Directions.

25. Complaint is made by Mr. *John Wood*, of the Difficulties he met with in *September*, 1706. and some time after, in getting a Ship of his, called, *The Union* Frigate, to *Portsmouth*.

This Ship took in her Loading of Corn at *Shoreham*, one of the most difficult Ports along the Coast to get out from: But when the Ships of War are ordered, either Eastward from *Portsmouth*, or Westward from the *Downs*, they have always Directions to call at the several Ports in their way; and several have been unsuccessfully appointed, to get the Ships and Vessels out of this Harbour.

26. The said *Wood* does also affirm, That in the Months of *April*, *May*, and *June* last, he had several Ships freighted with Corn at *Shoreham*, which could not proceed to *Spithead*, by reason of the Enemy's Privateers: That at last there was a Convoy appointed, but soon after ran away, and left the Ships, upon a Report that the *Dunkirk* Squadron was upon the Coast.

The Convoy here meant, was the *Charles* Galley and *Gosport*, though several others were before appointed to get those Vessels out of the Harbour: However, the aforesaid Two Ships did do it about the 19th of *June*, 1707. and being on their Way towards *Spithead*, they received an Express from the Mayor of *Hastings*, with an Account, that there were 18 Sail of French Men of War coming from the Eastward, with all the Sail they could make; which Advice, although it proved false, was not safely to be neglected

March. neglected: But so far were her Majesty's Ships from Running from the Trade, upon this Intelligence, (as is falsely and maliciously insinuated) that they kept them Company, and brought them safe to *Spithead*, as the Captain of the *Charles Galley* gave an Account, in his Letter of the 20th of *June*, 1707, and those Ships which occasion'd the Alarm, were her Majesty's Ships the *Defiance* and *Advice*, with their Convoys from the *Down*.

27. Mr. *Winter* deposes, That he came from *Gibraltar* the 14th of *March* last, in Company of the *Pearl*, *Hanover*, and *Lodington Gallies*, and off of *Beachy-head* two of them were taken by French Privateers.

These Ships were all Runners (or at least called so) and had they put into *Portsmouth*, until an Opportunity of Convoy had presented, the Person who complains of these Losses, would not have run the hazard he did. Nor can it be thought, that these Ships, which the Merchants call Gallies, can, when they are laden and foul, sail much better than other Ships, not under that Denomination; and therefore are consequently as much subject to Misfortunes, by going without Convoy; and it is very reasonable to believe, that till this Trading by Gallies or Runners grew so much in fashion, the Losses were much less; and so it is to be hoped, will be again, when the Merchants will learn to alter their way of Trading, as the Enemy hath altered their Method of carrying on the War by Sea.

The remaining Part of their Lordships Report, relates chiefly to (viz.)

1. Our Merchant Ships being chased off of *Beachy*, and the Parts thereabouts, by the Enemy's Privateers.
2. The Advantages to the *Mediterranean Trade*, by carrying it on with Gallies; but the Hazards they run in their Return Home, for want of Cruisers in the Soundings and Channel.
3. A French Privateer her chasing a Dutch Ship into *Plymouth*, on or about the 14th of *November* last, whilst Three *Welch* Convoys rid fast for want of Orders.

4 That

4. That the List of 1146 Sail of Merchant Ships *March* lost, was far short of the real Number.

5. The Inconveniencies by pressing Men in the *West-Indies*, and at their Return.

6. The Complaint of Mr. Benjamin Way, That the Captain of the *Northumberland* did not take care of his Ship called *The London Galley*, which sail'd from *Jamaica* the latter end of February last.

As to the first, 2d, and 5th of these Articles, their Lordships are desir'd to be referr'd to what hath been already said.

Then as to the 3d, which relates to the chasing of a *Dutch Dogger*, it seems not at all material, only to swell a Complaint: But as to what is insinuated; That the Three Men of War did not stir for want of Orders: It is well known, that when her Majesty's Ships get sight of an Enemy, they stand in need of no particular Orders to attack them; for their General Instructions annexed to their Commissions, do sufficiently require that of them; but this happening at Five a Clock in the Evening, in the Month of November, it was impossible for any of the Three Ships aforementioned, to have come up with the Privateer; and the *Dutch Ship* was secure under the Guns of the Fortification.

The Lord High Admiral cannot, without great Concern, take notice of the List of 1146 Ships, said to be lost during this War: Although it is possible great part of that Number consists of Gallies or Runners: That some part of this Loss may be attributed to the inevitable Fate of War; and some hath arisen from the Wilfulness or Negligence of Masters of Merchant Ships, who, when sufficient Convoys have been granted them, have deserted that Protection, and exposed themselves a Prey to the Enemy, of which frequent Complaints have been made.

Lastly. As to the 6th Article, which is the Complaint of Mr. Way, That Care was not taken of his Ship from the *West-Indies*, their Lordships are desired to be referr'd to the Copies of Two Letters herewith transmitted to them, mark'd L. and K. the one from Sir John Fennings, and the other from the Captain of the *Northumberland*; the which give a particular Ac-

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count of that matter, which was not complain'd of at the Admiralty-Office, before it was brought so their Lordships.

Thus much being said to the Report of the Lords Committees, ground'd upon the Depositions of the Merchants, which are partly what they say of their own Knowledge, and the rest what they have gather'd from others; The Lord High Admiral thinks it necessary to lay before their Lordships some farther Observations, under the following Heads, to explain some Papers which have been demanded by their Lordships from the Admiralty-Office.

1. That notwithstanding almost the continual Use of her Majesty's Ships, the Loss sustain'd by Storms (particularly in the violent Tempest in the Year 1703.) and the many Hazards they have been expos'd unto in this expensive War; the Number of Ships of the Royal Navy, is so far from being diminish'd, since her Majesty's Accession to the Throne, that it is increas'd by 10 Ships of War, although the Parliament hath not in this Reign, given one Farthing of Money for building of Ships; and that the last War there was about Four Millions given for that, and other extraordinary Services; and yet the Royal Navy was less in Strength at the end thereof, than at the beginning by Twenty Ships of the Line of Battle.

2. That the Number of Ships of the Navy of France, which have been taken or destroy'd by her Majesty's Ships this War, does much exceed our Losses, as will plainly appear by the Two Papers mark'd L. and M. wherein there is no mention made of the French Ships, which have been taken or destroy'd by the Ships of the *States-General*.

3. That during the present War, there hath been 175 of the Enemy's Privateers taken, and many of them of considerable Force.

4. That in the last War, which was declar'd the 7th of May, 1689. and ended the 10th of September, 1697. the whole Number of the Enemy's Ships taken and condemn'd. were 1296 whereas in the present War, which was declared the 4th of May, 1702. unto the first of December, 1707. the Number of Ships taken from the Enemy, and condemned, is 1346. which carries with it no little Disproportion.

5. That

3. That the Re-Captures by her Majesty's Ships of War, from the 4th of May, 1702. to the 1st of December, 1707. are 128, which amounted, by Appraisalment, to above the Sum of 82975 *l.* and the Re-Captures by Privateers within that time, 38054 *l.* both which Sums amounts unto 121030 *l.* exclusive of Customs.

6. That in the last War, the Trading Part of the Nation had the Misfortune to lose near 4000 Ships, whereas in this War themselves have given an Account of 1146, and it were to be wished, that even that Loss could have been prevented. But here it may be observ'd, That during the last War, we had the Ports of *Spain*, as well as those in the *Spanish West-Indies*, always open to secure our Merchant Ships and Vessels, not only from the Enemy, but from bad Weather: Whereas during the whole Course of this War, our Trade hath been entirely debarr'd from that so essential a Countenance and Protection.

7. Besides, whilst her Majesty has yearly fitted her Royal Navy for carrying on the War abroad, the Enemy hath ever since the Battle off of *Malaga*, totally altered their Methods of carrying on their Naval War: and instead of sending forth great Fleets, they fill the Seas with Privateers, and with Squadrons of their nimble Ships, and by that means watch all Opportunities of seizing upon our Trade, for which the Situation of their Ports gives them but too good Opportunities; and yet our Merchants (who cannot but be sensible of this Danger) carry on their Trade in a very great Degree in defenceless Ships call'd *Runners*; and they being oblig'd by Charter-Party to go without Convoys, are thereby but too often exposed to the Enemy, who lie in wait for them.

Lastly, The Lord High Admiral desires their Lordships to do him so much Justice, as to believe, That no Man is more sensibly affected than he is, with the great Losses and Misfortunes which have happened to the Merchants; and he is so much more sensible of them, because in the Way those Gentlemen carry on their Trades by single defenceless Ships; and by the Method the Enemy now takes, whilst the *French King* himself, and so great Part of his Sub-

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jects, imploy so many Ships and Men only to make War upon the Merchants, such Misfortunes will still happen; yet his Royal Highness does hope their Lordships will believe that the Queen's Fleet has not been Useless and Unemploy'd during this War, which cannot be carried on, agreeable to the declared Sense of their Lordships, but by supporting a Superiority at Sea, upon the Coasts of *Portugal, Spain, and Italy*; in all which Places the Queen's Fleet hath done great Services the last four Years, and attempted some things which might have secured *Britain* for one Age, from all the Naval Power of *France*.

THE House took this Answer into their most serious Consideration, and finding several Facts stated therein very differently from what had been asserted by the Merchants, upon their Oaths. (who had therefore, according to the Methods of Justice, a Right to be farther heard by way of Reply) and finding several other things alledged in the Answer, which at first sight seemed to be plain Mistakes, We thought it necessary, for our fuller Information and Satisfaction, to appoint a Committee to hear the Merchants, and also to make such Observations upon the Answer, as they should think proper.

The Committee having perfected their Report, and laid it before the House, the same was agreed to, and we think our selves obliged humbly to present this second Report to Your Majesty.

Die Martis 17 Februarii, 1707.

IN relation to the First Head of the Answer, which is conceived in general Terms, without being applied to any of the Particulars in the Merchants Complaints, some things seem proper to be taken notice of.

1. The Answer says, That all the Instances mentioned in the Report, are in the latter Years of her Majesty's Reign.

The Lords Committees observe, That an Address of the House of Lords, presented to her Majesty in the Year 1704. did lay before her the heavy Losses of

of the Merchants, which had happened for want of *March.*
Cruisers and Convoys for the Home-Trade.

Soon after the presenting of that Address, Sir George Bing, and Sir John Jennings were sent out to Cruise, and continued cruising till the *October* following, during which time the *English* Ships were well protected, and many of the Enemy's Privateers taken; and the Lords hoped there would have been no farther Occasion of Complaints from the Merchants: And all the Losses contain'd in the Report, now before the House, have happened since that Care was laid aside.

2^{dly}, It does appear by the Papers sent to the House from the Lord High Admiral, That in the Year 1706. the highest Complement of the Ships employ'd in the *Mediterranean* (supposing them Mann'd to that Compliment) did not exceed 17373 Men; and in the Year 1707. the highest Complement of the Ships employ'd there, did amount only to 15590 Men. And therefore, notwithstanding that Part of the Fleet which was made use of there in both those Years, yet about 23000 Men of the Numbers provided for by Parliament, remained for the necessary Service of guarding and protecting the Coast and Trade; so that it seems not possible, that the keeping those Squadrons in the *Mediterranean*, could be the Occasion of the Cruisers and Convoys being so weak and few, and the Coast so ill guarded.

3^{dly}, The strength of Convoys is to be proportioned to the present Circumstances of the Enemy, as far as Intelligence can be had, and the many Instances mentioned by the Merchants of Convoys attacked to our Disadvantage, shew by Experience, that most of our Convoys have been too weak.

The Second Head of the Answer is also General, but the Lords Committees observe, That the great Ships are the strength of the Line of Battle, and if more First and Second Rates had been employ'd in the *Mediterranean*, instead of so many Third and Fourth Rates, and smaller Ships, a much greater Number of Ships proper for Convoys and Cruisers for the Protection of Trade in the *Channel* and *Soundings*, would have remained free for those Services; Or if there was found to be a real want of

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such Ships, timely and proper Application might have been made to the Parliament, who have ever been forward in providing for the Security of Trade. And in the mean time, Ships might have been hired, as has been often done, rather than the whole Coast should continue in a manner besieged by the Enemies Men of War and Privateers, without Interruption.

2. The want of Seamen is too well known, which proceeds principally from the many hardships they suffer. The constant Practice now in use in turning over, or removing them from Ship to Ship, is of all others the greatest Discouragement, and tho' the paying them at the same time they are turned over, may have a fair Appearance, yet that being generally done when they are abroad, it tempts the Seamen to extravagant Expences; and proves in Conclusion the utter Ruin of their Families.

3. Many of the Inconveniencies mention'd in this Paragraph of the Answer, could hardly ever happen in case an early Distribution was made of proper Ships for Convoys, and the time of their Departure fixt, whereas very frequently Ships are appointed when they are at Sea, and it is unknown in what Condition they will return. The Merchants say, That this Year one of the Convoys named for the *Jamaica* Trade, was at that time in the *Sound*.

The Answer says, The Queen's Ships have as often stay'd for the Merchants, as they for their Convoys; of which one Instance is given in the Paper marked *A*. The Fact may be so sometimes, but the case mentioned in the Paper is not of that sort; for there the Merchant Ships were lying in the *Downs*, together with the *Assistance* and *Dunkirk* Prize, two of the Ships of Captain *Kerr's* Squadron, and were ready to sail, and did sail with them to *Spithead*, where the rest of the Squadron lay. And though it be asserted, That Mr. *Kerr's* Ships were ready the 18th of *February* at *Spithead*, yet it appears that his Instructions do not bear Date till the 3d of *March*, 1706-7.

As to the Third Head relating to the want of Cruisers. The Lords Committees observ'd, That it is not the appointing Cruisers yearly which will protect

rect Trade, but the careful and strict Observation, *March* that the Ships appointed for that purpose do Cruise accordingly.

Whereas it appears in the Account of the Disposition of the Fleet, laid before the House of Lords, That no Ship was cruising in the Soundings and Channel, in the Month of *June, July, August* and *September* last, in which almost all the Gallies and homeward bound Ships, whose loss is so heavily complain'd of by the Merchants, were taken or destroy'd.

In relation to the Arbitrary Proceedings of the Captains of the Queen's Ships of War, in impressing Seamen out of the Merchant Ships in the *West-Indies*, as also upon their Return to the Ports of *Great Britain*, the fourth Paragraph of the Answer says, if any such thing has been done, it is contrary to Orders, and has never been complain'd of without a proper Redress. Upon reading this Passage, the Lords Committees summon'd Mr, *Comard* (to whose Complaint principally that part of the Answer related) who attending, and being examin'd as to the matter of Fact, made Oath, That he had often complain'd to the Prince's Council of these great Hardships, and begg'd Relief from them, before he applied to the House of Lords; That he could mention many other Instances of the ill Usage he had suffered in the same kind.

That Year after Year, from the beginning of the War, not one of his Ships had escaped, having Men press'd out of them both at *Jamaica*, and upon their Return (if there then was a Press) except such as had run through all Danger into the *Downs*, and so got to *London*.

In particular he swore, That he had complain'd to the Prince's Council, of Captain *Johnson's* impressing his Men out of the *Somerset* Frigate, and Captain *Roche's* impressing his Men out of the *Walthamstow* Galley, as also of taking away his Men out of the *Gold* Frigate, and produced to the Prince's Council the Evidence he had of these several Facts, but could not learn that any of the Captains were punished or censured, or so much as once called to an Account for their Violences.

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He also swore, That all the Captains he had employ'd to the *West-Indies* have declar'd to him, That they who impress'd his Men at *Jamaica*, never shew'd any Authority or Consent from the Governor for so doing; and he affirmed, he was ready to produce many Captains who would swear the same thing.

He said, If such Orders are given as is assert'd in the Answer, the Prince's Council well know, by the frequent Complaints of him and others, they are not observ'd either at *Jamaica* or at Home.

In the sixth Paragraph of the Answer, which relates to the loss of the *Lisbon* Fleet, under the Convoy of the *Swiftsure* and *Warspite*, it is stated in this manner: " This Convoy had the Misfortune
" to fall in with 17 Ships of the Enemy's which
" were going directly from *Brest* to the *West-Indies*,
" and by the greatest chance imaginable met them in
" their Passage.

And in the Paper mark'd C. (to which the Paragraph refers) after reciting an Account given by the Captain of the *Swiftsure* of this Action, and that most of the Merchant Ships escaped, the Paper C. proceeds thus: " That as there was not any previous Notice of this Squadron of the Enemy's Ships,
" so if greater Strength had been added to this Convoy (which was not then to be had) it would have
" been but of little Advantage against such a number
" of the Enemy's Ships.

This seems so strange a Representation of this Affair, that it is necessary to lay before the House, the true matter of Fact, as it appears upon a careful Examination of it by the Lords Committees.

First, As to the Assertion; That there was no previous Notice of this Squadron of the Enemy's.

The Lords Committees refer to the Advices concerning the *French* Shipping sent to the Admiralty from the Secretaries of State the last Year, (which Advices are now lying before the House) particularly to an Extract of a Letter from Mr. Secretary *Harley's* Office, dated at *Rotterdam* the 7th of *February*, N. S. and sent to M. *Burchett* the 1st of *February*, O. S. giving an Account of the Squadron of Ships then lying at *Brest*, and another from the Earl of *Sunderland's*

Sunderland's Office, dated at *Paris* the 4th of February, *March*. N. S. and sent to Mr. *Burchett* the same 1st of February, O. S. As also to another Letter from *Brest* of the 3d of February, N. S. sent from the Earl of *Sunderland's* Office, to the Admiralty the 14th of February, O. S. giving a particular Account of the same Squadron, and the Strength of it, and that it was ready to sail, and to another dated at *Brest* of the 14th of February, N. S. sent from Secretary *Harley* to the Prince's Council the 14th of February, O. S. to the same Effect.

Secondly, As to the Assertion, That there was then no greater Strength to be had, it is to be observ'd, that a *Dutch* Fleet of Nine Men of War, under the Command of Admiral *Vandergoes*, had lain for some time at *Portsmouth*, and sailed from thence the very same Day that Captain *Griffiths*, who commanded this Convoy, sailed in the *Swiftsure* from the same Place.

If Orders had been given to Captain *Griffiths* to have kept Company with the *Dutch* Squadron, there had been a sufficient Strength to have saved all the Ships under his Convoy. But it appeared by the Examination of Mr. *Jacob Henckell*, Mr. *William Wood*, Captain *Francis Cook*, and Captain *Edward Smith*, two Masters of the Merchant Ships which went under his Convoy; and also by a Letter of Captain *John Hunt*, another Master, dated from *Dinant*, where he was then a Prisoner; That Captain *Griffiths* was guilty of divers most unaccountable Delays off of *Plymouth*, and thereby lost the Advantage of keeping the *Dutch* Fleet Company.

On the 23d of February, Captain *Griffiths* made a Signal of seeing 7 Ships, and afterwards of seeing 17; but instead of making the best of his way from them, he lay by with an easie Sail (not suffering any of the Merchants to go ahead of him) till those Ships came within Gun-shot, (although he could not but discern them not to be *English* Ships long before, and if they had been *English*, he had no occasion to speak with them.) When those Ships were come so near, they put out *French* Colours; and thereupon the Two Men of War, the *Swiftsure* and *Warspight*, made all the sail away possibly they could, leaving the Merchants

March. Merchants Ships and Ships with Provisions for Spain and Portugal, which Captain Griffiths had under his Care, to shift for themselves, and of 18 Merchant Ships that were in the Company, 13 were taken, so that most of them did not escape, as is asserted in the Answer.

It was also proved, That these French Ships were cruising, and not going directly to the *West-Indies*, as the Answer asserts, and that they kept cruising all together about Nine Days after this Action, and then sent their Prizes with five of their Men of War into *Brest*, and the rest of the Men of War continued cruising about 14 Days longer, and then they also return'd to *Brest*.

It was farther proved, That the Letter wrote from *Dinant* by Captain *John Hunt*, complaining of Captain Griffiths Behaviour, was by Sir *Edmund Harrison* and Mr. *Henkell* laid before the Prince's Council, who told them, they had been inform'd of the matter before, and were sending Directions to *Lisbon* to have Capt. Griffiths try'd; to which Sir *Edmund Harrison* then objected, That such a Trial must signifie very little, since no Evidence could be had against him at that Place.

Notwithstanding there was an Order sent in *April* last, for trying Captain Griffiths at *Lisbon*, at a Court-Martial. The Lords Committees having desired to know what was done upon that Order, have been since informed by a Paper dated from the Admiralty-Office to this Effect, that he was try'd accordingly; and it is presumed he was acquitted, because he was continued in his Command: But the Result of the Court-Martial is not sent to that Office; and he who acted as Judge-Advocate at the Trial is since drowned. The same Paper goes on to say, That the Trial was at the Desire of the Merchants, because there was no Evidence against him at home.

Whereas it is observ'd before, That Sir *Edmund Harrison* told the Prince's Council, there would be no Evidence against him if he were try'd at *Lisbon*.

The Ninth Paragraph of the Answer relates to the Loss of the *Hampton-Court* and *Grafton* Men of War, which, together with the *Royal-Oak*, and the Merchant Ships under their Convoy, sail'd from the Downs the first of May last.

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The Answer affirms, that notwithstanding what Mr. Dawson swore before the Lords, that he was told at the Admiralty-Office the 29th of April last, that the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone Westward; yet there was no Notice at that time of the *Dunkirk* Squadron, otherwise than that they were in the *Flemish-Road*: Wherefore the Three Men of War, One of 76, and the other Two each of 70 Guns, were judged a sufficient Convoy from the Downs to *Spirthead*.

Mr. Dawson being order'd to attend the Lords, and acquainted with what was charg'd upon him, did again affirm upon Oath, that the Governor and Committee of the *Muscovia* Company, of which he was one, attended the Prince's Council on Tuesday the 29th of April last, to know what Convoy was appointed for that Trade; and being told by the Prince's Council, that One Fourth and Two Fifth Rates would be their Convoy, the Governor and Committee represented their Fears of Danger from the *Dunkirk* Squadron; but were then told from the Board, they need be under no Apprehension on that score, for the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone to the Westward.

He also mentioned many Circumstances, which made him so very positive as to the time; and observed, that if the Committee had been told at the Board, that the *Dunkirk* Squadron was then in the *Flemish-Road*, it was so far from being an Argument to persuade them to acquiesce with so small a Convoy, that it must have increased their Fears, that Station being equally proper for the Squadron to sail, either to the Northward or Westward.

Sir Benjamin Ayloff, Governor of the *Muscovia* Company, and Five of the Committee of the same Company (*viz*) Mr. Randolph Knipe, Mr. Henry Phill, Mr. Josiah Wadsworth, Mr. Thomas Stiles, and Mr. Samuel Heathcot, did also severally depose, that they did attend the Prince's Council the 29th Day of April last, and then were told from the Board, that the Three Ships designed for them were sufficient for their Security, because the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone Westward, and Four of them (*viz*) Sir Benjamin Ayloff, Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Stiles, and Mr. Phill swore, they believed Admiral Churchill was the Person that told

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told them so, but as to that Particular they were not so positive.

This Matter of Fact being directly proved by so many Persons of unquestionable Credit, the Lords Committes think, that by the reasoning used in the Answer, the Prince's Council could not judge the Three Men of War a sufficient Convoy, and consequently ought to have suffered them to Sail Westward on the First of May; especially considering, that from time to time Notice had been sent to the Admiralty Office, from both the Secretaries of State, of the Strength of the *Dunkirk* Squadron; and when it is so fully proved, that they owned that they had Notice that the Squadron was gone Westward.

The 10th Paragraph of the Answer relates to the Complaint of the Merchants touching the *Russia* Ships.

The Instructions to Sir *William Whetstone*, of the 10th of June last, take notice, that the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone Northward, and that there was reason to believe they were designed for the Coast of *Norway*; and that they would look out for, and endeavour to intercept the Fleet bound to *Russia* for Naval Stores; which made it absolutely necessary, that the Convoys to that Trade should be strengthened; and he is thereby directed to proceed with all the Merchant-Ships under his Convoy, as far as the Northermost Part of the Isle of *Shetland*, and there to leave them to prosecute their Voyage with their proper Convoy.

The Lords make this Observation, that after such Intelligence, it appears very reasonable, that Sir *William Whetstone's* Orders should have been to see a Fleet of such Consequence out of Danger before he left them.

The Lords Committees do think it necessary to inform the House, that Captain *Nenyon Masters*, Commander of the Ship *Nenyon* and *Benjamin*, made Oath, that on or about the Ninth Day of July last, his Ship, together with about Eleven or more *English* Ships, were unfortunately taken in their Voyage to *Archangel* by the Chevalier *Fourbin's* Squadron, consisting of Seven *French* Ships of War; that his Ship was the first taken, and he was immediately carried on Board Monsieur *Fourbin*, who demanded of him what Number of Convoys the *English* Fleet bound for *Archangel* had

had with them. He answered, Twelve Sail: To which *Fourbin* replied, he spake what was false, for there were only Three Ships of War Convoy to the *English* Fleet; *Fourbin* then declaring, that he knew Admiral *Whetstone* with his Squadron came with the Fleet no farther then the Isle of *Shetland*, and then returned back again.

As to the 11th Head of the Answer respecting the Merchants Complaint of the Weakness of the Convoy sent for conducting the King of *Portugal's* Horfes and the Trade to *Lisbon*, the Lords Committees do only make this Observation, that the Fleet having lain at *Spithead* for many Months, whereby the Enemy had an Opportunity of knowing the Value and Consequence of it, and Notice being taken in the Orders to Captain *Edwards* of the 7th of *September*, 1707. of a Squadron of the Enemies Ships cruising betwixt *Scilly* and *Ushant*, and Notice being also taken in the Orders of the 6th of *October* to Sir *John Leake*, that Monsieur *Fourbin* was sailed from *Brest* with several Ships, and was to be joyned with others, it seems very unaccountable, that at last such a Fleet should be suffered to sail without a greater Strength.

The 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Paragraphs of the Answer, relating principally to the former Deposition of Mr. *Jacob Henckell*, the Lords Committees ordered him to attend again; and he was farther examined in Relation to the Facts mentioned in the Answer.

He desired to observe, that the 13th Paragraph made him say what was not in his Deposition; for he did not say, the Corn-Ships were ready to sail in *July* and *August*, but, that a great Quantity of Corn was bought in those Months.

If any thing was concerted at the *Hague*, that the Ships of the States General should call at *Spithead* to take our Merchant-Ships under their Convoy, it was strange no Notice should be given of so good an Agreement, that so the Merchants might have disposed their Affairs for taking the Benefit of it, especially when he and other Corn-Merchants very frequently applied to the Prince's Council, to know when they might expect a Convoy.

As to what is said of the great Number of Convoys which have gone between *England* and *Portugal* since April,

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April, 1703. Whereas the *Dutch* have seldom sent above one Convoy in a Year, and the Inference made from thence, that therefore it is not probable the King of *Portugal's* Magazines and Armies should be furnish'd from *Holland*.

Mr. *Henckell* still affirmed the Fact to be so as he had formerly sworn, and that at the very time of his Examination the *Portuguese* have great Quantities of Corn shipped in *Holland*, and though the *Dutch* have not sent so many Convoys as have gone from *England*, yet they go at certain and proper times, by reason whereof their Corn arrives in a good Condition; whereas the unaccountable Delays and Uncertainties of the *English* Convoys have been the Occasion of great Losses to our Merchants, and great Disappointments to the *Portuguese*.

He also took Notice, that of the many Convoys enumerated in the Answer, several of them were Fleets or Squadrons of Men of War, of which the Merchants had no Notice, nor were allowed to have any Benefit, as appeared by the 14th Head of the Answer, relating to the Fleet that sail'd with Sir *Cloudsley Shovel*.

In the 14th Head of the Answer, much Weight seems to be laid upon this, that the *Nassau* did not arrive at *Spithead* till the 20th of *October*, whereas Mr. *Henckell* in his Complaint had sworn the *Nassau* came to *Spithead* the 18th at Night, the same Day the Convoy sailed from thence. To clear himself, Mr. *Henckell* produced Two Original Letters signed by *Cornelius Collies* his Captain, written from *Portsmouth*, the one dated the 19th of *October*, which says, the *Nassau* came too late for the Convoy, but was at that time at *Spithead*; and the other dated the 25th, which says expressly, the *Nassau* came to *St. Helens* the same Night the *Lisbon* Fleet sail'd. Mr. *Henckell* affirm'd also, that he had other Advices which fully verified what he had said in his former Deposition, as to the *Nassau's* arriving the 18th at *Spithead*.

Mr. *Henckell* farther said, that the Convoy mentioned in that Paragraph of the Answer, consisting of Four Ships of War, which is there said to have sail'd the 18th of *June*, does appear by the Paper mark'd *F.* (to which the Paragraph refers) to be a Convoy
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that sail'd from *Portugal* that Day, and so does not *March* contradict what the Merchants had insisted on in their Complaint, that there was no Convoy for *Portugal* between *March* and *October*, a homeward bound Convoy being mistaken in the Answer for an outward-bound Convoy, and consequently it was no Contradiction to what the Merchants had affirmed: And though in the 16th Paragraph of the Answer it be asserted, that the Three Ships appointed for Convoy to the *Portugal* Fleet, were at that time thought a sufficient Convoy, Mr. *Henkell* swears, the Prince's Council (by the Reasoning of the Merchants before them) was convinced of the contrary, at the time the Convoy was sent, and did then pretend no other reason for their not strengthening it, but want of Ships. And he desired to refer particularly to the Remonstrance of the 10th of *October* last, which was delivered at that time by the Merchants to the Prince's Council, and is now lying before the House; whereby, in very strong Terms, they represented their many Solicitations without effect, the great Delays they had met with, and their great Sense of Danger, if they should proceed without that Convoy, as well as of their certain Ruin by any farther Delay.

The 17th Head of the Answer says, that the Ships which the Merchants supposed lay idle at *Portsmouth* so long, were under Orders for particular Services, as appears by the Paper mark'd G.

Upon Consideration of this Paragraph, and of the Paper mark'd G. to which it refers, the Matters of Fact, whereof the Merchants did complain, seem, in effect, to be admitted to be true; and the Services for which it is alledged the Ships were designed, do not appear so pressing, but that some of them might have been employed to help the Merchants in their great Extremity.

As to the 8th Head, which relates to Mr. *Coward's* Complaint of the long detaining of his Ships let to Freight to the Commissioners of Victualling; the Answer says, it is not doubted they were taken up at so much a Month Freight, and the Owners will be paid for the time they have been employed, according to the Agreement made with them.

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March.

Mr. Coward deposed, that his Ships were not taken by the Month (as the Answer alledged) but the Contract was at Three Pounds a Tun, directly for *Jamaica*, which might have been performed in Seven or Eight Weeks: Whereas, by means of the Deviations complained of, they have been detained ever since the 15th of *November*, 1706, and were yet in *Ireland* at the time of the Complaint, whereby the Ships are ruin'd, and he left at Mercy, as to any Satisfaction.

The 19th Paragraph of the Answer takes Notice, how far Mr. Palmer had forgot himself, and imposed upon the Lords in his Deposition, for that the *Litchfield* did not arrive at *Portsmouth* till the 7th of *June*; whereas Sir *Cloudesly Shovel* was off of *Lisbon* the 9th of *June*; and therefore it was not possible that the *Litchfield* Prize should have joyned him at *Plymouth*.

Mr. Palmer being examined as to this Particular, said, that in this Complaint it was alledged, the *Litchfield* Prize came to *Spithead* the 7th of *July*, not of *June*, as it is repeated in the Answer; but he owned his Mistake in saying, If the *Litchfield* Prize might have proceeded to *Plymouth*, the Corn Ships might have joyned Sir *Cloudesly Shovel's* Fleet; whereas he meant to have said, The Transport-Fleet, which at that time lay at *Plymouth* bound to *Portugal*.

To shew that it was a meer Mistake, he produced to the Lords Three Original Letters from *Portsmouth*, wrote by his Master *Samuel Riccard*, dated the 7th, 12th and 28th of *July*, which mention the Transport-Fleet, which had lain for a considerable while at *Plymouth*, and (as those Letters say) sailed for *Portugal* about that time.

The 20th Paragraph, affirming that the Article in the *Gazette* of the 8th of *May*, 1707, which the Merchants had produced, was very ignorantly and unadvisedly inserted, the Fact being entirely wrong; the Lords Committees thought fit to be informed, how that Passage came to be put into the *Gazette*; and upon Examination it appeared, that Mr. *Stepney* the 12th of *May* N. S. wrote a Letter from *Antwerp* to the Earl of *Sunderland*, at the Solicitations of some considerable Traders there, representing the Hardships they lay under for want of a Convoy from *Ostend*,
(though

(though it had been promised, and several times notified on the *Exchange of London*) to their great Loss and Discouragement, and what was like to have an ill Influence on that Trade, which was in a way of being better establish'd than ever; and that afterward upon the Arrival of that Fleet at *Ostend*, Mr. *Stepney* wrote another Letter to the Earl of *Sunderland*, dated the 14th of *May*, N. S. the very Words of which Second Letter are those transcrib'd into the *Gazette*.

The Complaint of the Merchants in Relation to the *Virginia* Trade consisted of many Particulars; none of which seem to the Lords Committees to be answered or excused, by what is alledged in the 22d, 23d and 24th Paragraphs of the Answer, nor by the Paper mark'd *H*. to which the 23d Paragraph does refer.

The 25th and 26th Paragraphs of the Answer, which relate to the Complaint of Mr. *John Wood*, of the Difficulties and Delays he met with in getting his Vessels, loaden with Corn, to *Portsmouth*, containing nothing in particular, besides one Matter of Fact, viz. That the *Charles* Galley and the *Gosport*, the Two Convoys for the Corn-Ships to *Spithead*, were so far from running from the Trade, (as was falsely and maliciously insinuated by Mr. *Wood*) that they kept the Merchant-Ships Company, and brought them safe to *Spithead*, as the Captain of the *Charles* Galley informed the Prince's Council by Letter.

Mr. *John Wood* being sent for, and charged with this Matter, produced Two Letters, which he made Oath were sent to him from *Portsmouth*, by Captain *Edward Friend*, the Master of one of the Corn Ships; the first dated the 21st, and the other the 22d of *June* last, wherein it is expressly affirmed, that about Eight a Clock in the Evening, the Commander of the Convoy sent his Boat aboard the Merchants to tell them the News, that the *Dunkirk* Squadron was at Sea, and at the same time to let them know that the Convoy will take no farther Care of them, but would make the best of their way to *Portsmouth*, and the Merchants must shift for themselves.

Captain *John Falkner*, the Master of the *Mary*, another of the Ships from *Shorcham*, made Oath, that the Commander of the Convoy, sent his Boat aboard the

March.

Merchants, to tell them, that he had Advice of a French Squadron, and that they must shift for themselves, for they would take no Care of them, but would make the best of their way to *Portsmouth*, and he swore the Convoy was as good as their Words, and made away with all the Sail they could, and got in thither a considerable time before the Merchants, who were in very great Danger of being taken, having been chased at least Eight Hours by a French Privateer.

The same Captain did, upon his Oath, confirm what Mr. *Wood* had before alledged, that for full Six Months, while he lay at *Shoreham*, the French Privateers did continually cruise on the Coast in considerable Numbers; but in all that time he could never see or be inform'd of any Man of War cruising to prevent or intercept them.

As to what is said in the Answer, that the Men of War who sail Eastward or Westward, have always Directions to call at several Ports in the Way; Mr. *Wood* added to what he had said before, that if they had such Orders, it was strange not one of them should ever appear off of that Harbour in Six Months time.

The 27th Paragraph of the Answer relates to Merchants Complaints of the many and great Losses of Ships off of *Beachy*, and upon the *English* Coast in their Return home.

What this Paragraph says, is, that these Ships were Runners, and should have put into *Portsmouth* till they had an Opportunity of Convoy; but when the Merchants shall leave off trading in these Gallies or Runners, (which are Subject to many Misfortunes by going without Convoy) it is to be hoped their Losses will be less.

Their Lordships cannot think it strange, if the Merchants are very unwilling to put into *Portsmouth*, in hopes of Convoy, after the Instances given by them of their Ships lying there for many Months in vain Expectation of Men of War to convoy them.

As to the Proposal for the Merchants leaving off to trade in Gallies, in Expectation of Convoys: The Lords Committees observe, the Use of this kind of Vessels, was taken up during the late War, and has been continued ever since with very great Success till within Two Years last, during which time there
has

has been in a manner, a total Neglect of having any *March.*
Cruisers in the Channel or Soundings, or any Man
of War to guard the Coasts.

These Ships are built for sailing, and also to row
with Oars, and carry no more Goods than are proper
for sailing, and carry twice the Number of Men to a
common sailing Ship, and are of Force from 16 to
40 Guns.

There is no Convoy granted to any Trade within
the Straights but to Turkey only, which is never above
once in the Year, and must be acknowledged to be too
seldom to answer the Occasions of the Traders to
Leghorn, Genoa, Venice, and other Places in those Seas.

If therefore the Use of Gallies or single Ships be
laid down, (for if any single Ships be used in Trading,
it will be granted, the Galleys are better Sailors, and
have the Advantage of any common built Ships) and
all the Mediterranean Trade is to be carried on by
Convoys, that whole Trade will be in a manner lost
to England, especially in respect to Fish, and other
perishable Commodities; and would be soon felt in
a very heavy manner in all Parts of the Nation, the
great Consequence of that Trade fully appearing by
the Merchants Proofs set down in the Report made
upon their Petition.

It is necessary for the Safety and Honour of the
Kingdom, and of all manner of Trade whatsoever,
that the Channel and Soundings be well guarded; and
if this be done, the Traders in Gallies own they
have no reason to complain.

The Enemy have not altered their way of making
War by Sea: They always endeavour'd to infest our
Trade by their Privateers to as great a Degree as they
could; but it must be owned, that of late they have
had greater Success than ever, and the great Encou-
ragement they met with, (the Sea, in effect, being
left open to them) it is too probable will soon increase
their Numbers.

The Merchants do insist, that the List of 1146
Ships, given in by them, does not contain all their
Losses during this War, but, in a manner, such only
as have been taken in the Channel and Soundings,
within Two or Three Years last, and principally
such as do belong to the Port of London.

March.

They have already had an Account of 34 Ships taken in the *Channel* and *Soundings* since they made their Complaint to the House of Lords; of which Ships they delivered a List to the Committee, and affirmed, that the Loss of those Ships, by a modest Computation, amounted to above 17000*l*. They affirmed, that besides those named in that List, several other rich Ships are missing, and many of them, they fear, have met with the same Fate, the *Channel* and *Soundings* being infested with the Enemy's Men of War and Privateers as much as ever. The Neutral Ships which come into the Ports of *Britain*, declaring that they have been boarded by them in those Places several times in a Day.

The Answer (as to what concerns Mr. *Benjamin Way*) says expressly, that Matter was not complained of at the Admiralty Office before it was brought to the Lords.

This seems very strange, for it appears plainly by the Two Letters mark'd *J.* and *K.* referred to in the Answer it self, and sent therewith to the Lords, that both of them were written upon Occasion of a Complaint made by *Way* to the Admiralty, and are only Copies of the very same Letters which were annex'd to *Way's* Complaint to the Lords, and were sent together with the Lords Report to the Lord High Admiral.

This is what the Lords Committees have humbly to offer to your Lordships, in relation to so much of the Answer as concerns the Merchants Complaints.

The remaining Part of it seems entirely Foreign to the Subject of the Report, containing only an unnecessary Comparison of the Management of the Naval Affairs in this and the late War; since any Faults or Errors, which might have happen'd at that time, would not lessen the Misfortunes of the Merchants, or justify any wrong Conduct at present. But the Lords Committees think themselves obliged to lay before your Lordships, several very plain Mistakes which they find in this part of the Paper.

In the *First* Observation it is asserted, that the Parliament has not in this Reign, given one Farthing of Money for the Building of Ships; and that in the last War there was about Four Millions given for that and

and other extraordinary Services, and yet the Royal *March* Navy was less in Strength at the end thereof, than at the beginning, by Twenty Ships of the Line of Battel.

This is so far from being a right State of the Case, that in this Observation there appears at first sight, a Mistake of no less than Three Millions in Four, the whole Sums given for Building of Ships in the last War not amounting to One Million.

This, in effect, was afterwards confessed in a Second Paper sent from the Admiralty-Office, of the 28th of *January*, 1707. by way of Explanation of a former Paper delivered to the Lords Committees from that Office.

In this Second Paper, Notice is taken of the Numbers and Rates of Ships provided for by Parliament, and the Days are set down when the Money was Voted for them, but the Sums are omitted, which would have too plainly contradicted the Assertion, that Four Millions were granted.

The true State of that Matter will appear by the forementioned Second Paper, if the Sum be added, as the same are set down in the First of those Papers, from the Admiralty-Office, and is as follows.

There was given for Building Ships:

10 October, 1690.	of the	3d	Rate No. 3.	88008	10	00		
24 Decemb. 1690.	of the	{ 3d 4th }	Rates { 17. 2 10. }	570000	00	00		
2 Decemb. 1692.	of the	4th	Rate 8.	79308	00	00		
30 Novemb. 1694.	{ of the	2d	Rate 4.	70000	00	00		
6 Decemb. 1695.	{ of the	2d	Rate 4.	138424	00	00		
6 Decemb. 1695.	of the	{ 3d 4th }	Rates { 4. 8. }	65835	18	11		
					1011576	08	11	

Memorandum, That the Excise which was given for 570000 *l.* did produce but 842617 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d.* of which there has been paid for building the 27 Ships 453591 *l.* 19 *s.* and to other Uses 29025 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 *d.*

March.

These were all the Sums granted by Parliament for building Ships during that whole War: The other Sums set down in the First Paper, which makes the whole amount to 4579571 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.* were either for the Ordinary and current Services of the Navy, as Seamen's Wages, Victualling, &c. or for such particular Uses as had no relation to the building of Ships, such as the Payment of Marine Officers, Register of Seamen, &c.

The Second Mistake in this Observation is, that the Royal Navy, instead of being less at the end of the late War by 20 Ships, than it was at the beginning, was increased by 113 Ships and Vessels, of which 39 were of the Line of Battel besides 21 Ships which were building on the 30th of December, 1697, whereof 13 were of the Line of Battel.

And though in the same Observation it be alledged, that nothing has been given in this Reign for building of Ships, yet the Provision for the Navy in general, has been much larger in this War than in the last; for in this Reign there has been granted for the Use of the Navy (including the Ordnance for Sea Service, and the Sums voted for the Service of the Year 1708.) the Sum of 15366867 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.*

Whereas all the Sums received by the Treasurers of the Navy, between the 5th of November, 1688. and the 30th of September, 1697, (including the Money given for building Ships) only amounted to the Sum of 15136898 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.*

It may be also observed, that in the Year 1698, there were 105 Ships of the Line of Battel in thorough Repair; whereas it appears that on the 6th of December, 1707, Three First Rates, Eight Second Rates, Six Third Rates, and Two Fourth Rates wanted rebuilding or great Repairs, which considering the Nature of the Ships, makes a great Part of the Strength of the Line of Battel.

The Second Observation takes Notice, that the Number of the Ships of the Navy of France, taken or destroyed by Her Majesty's Ships this War, does much exceed our Losses, as appears by the Papers mark'd L. and M. wherein there is no mention of the French Ships destroyed by the Ships of the States General.

The

The Lords Committees take Notice, that by the *March.* Paper L. it appears the greatest Number of the Enemies Ships, and those of the greatest Consequence, were taken or destroyed in the Harbours of *Vigo, Gibraltar, Oshend,* at the Two First of which Places the Ships of the *States General* assisted.

And that during the War, only 25 Ships of all sorts have been taken or destroyed by cruising Ships at Sea, and of that Number only Five Ships from 30 to 60 Guns.

By the Paper mark'd M. it appears that the Number of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels taken and destroyed by the Enemies, during the present War, are 35, thirteen whereof are Ships of the Line of Battel, from 50 to 80 Guns.

The *Sixth* Observation is, that in the last War, the Trade of the Nation had the Misfortune to lose near 4000 Ships.

This appeared so very strange to the Lords Committees, that they sent to the Admiralty Office to be informed if there was any Lists of those Ships, or what Grounds they had for making that Assertion.

The Answer sent in return to this Message was a Printed Paper without any Name of the Author or Printer, in which are these Words: 'It is generally allowed, that the Number of Ships and Vessels mis-carried since the War, does not fall short of 4000.

Upon Consideration of this Paper, it appeared to be a Libel written as a pretended Answer to an Account published by Authority in the Year 1695, of what Men of War and Privateers had been taken from the *French* from the Beginning of that War; and it contains in it not only scandalous Reflections upon the Parliaments of that Reign, but notoriously false Representations of Matters of Fact, which might have easily been known to be so at the Admiralty Office; and therefore it seems very strange that such a Libel should be offered as a Proof to the Lords, in an Answer which is supposed to come from that Office.

But as an Evidence that there can be no Foundation of Truth for this Assertion, the Lords Committees offer to your Lordships Consideration, that the Number of *English* Prisoners who have been returned from

March.



France, from the beginning of this War to *December* last, amounted to 18011. and there then remained in *France* 2000 more, whereas the number of *English* Prisoners returned from *France*, from the beginning of the late War, until the 24th Day of *June*, 1698. did amount to no more than 15250.

And it is not probable that the Ships taken in the former War, should be so many more than those taken in the present (as is pretended) when the Prisoners are so remarkably fewer.

To the latter part of this *Sixth* Observation, That during the last War, we had the Ports of *Spain*, as well as those in the *Spanish West-Indies*, open to secure our Ships, not only from the Enemy, but from bad Weather.

The Lords Committees say two things: *First*, That till now, they never heard that the Ports in the *Spanish West-Indies*, were at any time open to secure *English* Men of War or Merchant Ships.

Secondly, That the many great Losses complained of by the Merchants, appear to have been in the Channel and Soundings, and consequently the *Spanish* Ports, though open, would have been no very essential Countenance and Protection to them.

May it please Your Majesty,

‘ We having thus performed what we take our selves to be indispensibly obliged to, cannot doubt but it will be graciously accepted by Your Majesty, as coming from most Dutiful Subjects, who sincerely wish they may never have occasion hereafter of making Addresses to Your Majesty, but to Congratulate Your Successes, or to return our humble Acknowledgments for the Blessings of Your Reign.

‘ We beseech Your Majesty to believe, That none of Your Subjects do exceed us in true Respect to his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral: His great personal Virtues require it, and his near Relation to Your Majesty makes it our Duty: And as we do not mean that any thing in this Address should in the least reflect upon him, so we are very well assured, his Royal Highness will never suffer other Persons to protect themselves under his Name, from

a just Pursuit of such Faults or Neglects, as immediately tend to the Ruin of Trade, and the Destruction of Britain. March.

There cannot be a plainer Proof, that some Persons employ'd by the Lord High Admiral, have made the worst Use imaginable of the Trust he Honours them with, than in their presuming to lay such an Answer before the House of Lords in his Name.

For (not to take notice of the many things which in the second Report have been already laid before Your Majesty) throughout the whole Paper, there is not the least hopes given, that for the future, any better Care shall be taken of the Trade; on the contrary, the whole turn of the Answer seems to be intended for exposing the Complaints of the Merchants, rather than pitying their Losses. We are sure nothing can be more Remote from the Goodness and Compassion of the Lord High Admiral's Temper, and the tender Regard he has always shewn for Your Majesty's Subjects.

May it please Your Majesty,

It is a most undoubted Maxim, That the Honour, Security and Wealth of this Kingdom, does depend upon the Protection and Encouragement of Trade, and the improving and right managing the Naval Strength. Other Nations who were formerly great and powerful at Sea, have by Negligence and Mismanagement lost their Trade, and seen their Maritime Strength entirely ruined. Therefore we do in the most earnest manner beseech Your Majesty, that the Sea Affairs may always be Your First and most peculiar Care. We humbly hope that it shall be Your Majesty's chief and constant Instruction to all, who shall have the Honour to be employed in Your Councils, and in the Administration of Affairs, that they be continually intent and watchful in what concerns the Trade and Fleet; and that every one of them may be made to know it is his particular Charge to take care that the Seamen be encouraged, the Trade protected, Discipline restored, and a new Spirit

March.

W Spirit and Vigour put into the whole Administration of the Navy.

Her MAJESTY's most Gracious Answer to the Address.

My LORDS.

I Will take Care to make the most useful Observations on the several Particulars contain'd and referr'd to in Your Address.

It was always My Opinion, That the Encouragement of Trade and Seamen, and the good Management of the Navy, are of the greatest Importance to the Prosperity of this Kingdom.

And therefore you may be Assured, I will use My utmost Endeavours to Encourage all those whose Duty it is effectually to perform those Services.

Britain
menaced
with a
French In-
vasion.

The Re-
sons they
went
up on.

Great had been the Clamour for some Years against the Prince's Council, for supposed Mismanagements in the Navy; but 'twas louder now than ever, and more particularly levelled against Mr. C // than any of the rest: But a thing of another Nature happen'd about this time, which diverted the Torrent for the present; the Particulars whereof we are now ready to relate. The Nation was suddenly alarmed with the Danger of a French Invasion: It would be in vain for me to pretend to give the Reasons upon which this formidable Design was grounded: The supposed Discontents of the Scotch Nation, on Account of the Union, was without doubt one of them, but perhaps they had yet a more advantageous View in their own Imagination, I mean a Demise of the Crown; the Emisaries of the Court of St. Germain's, making it their Business, to infuse a Belief into that of Versailles, that her Majesty was so ill, she could not possibly survive long, and that the Successor being absent, they could never have such another Opportunity, to make a Push for the Pretender. The necessary Preparations at Dunkirk, were carried on with as much Diligence as Secrecy; and the Design, was rather guessed at than known, till the Pretender himself set out from St. Germain's; when it was no longer a Mystery, that he

he intend to make a Descent upon Scotland. The French King the Day before went to St. Germain's to bid him Adieu, and wish him Success; and presenting him with a Sword enrich'd with Diamonds, of a considerable Value, desir'd him always to remember, as they said, That it was a French Sword. They added the Knight of St. George, for this was the Name the Pretender assumed in this Adventure, answer'd the Compliment, with assuring his Most Christian Majesty, 'That if it was his good Fortune to get Possession of the Throne of his Ancestors, he would not content himself with returning him Thanks by Letters and Ambassadors, but would shew his Gratitude by Deeds: 'Twas reported he even said, 'That he would come in Person to acknowledge his Majesty's Protection and Assistance; to which the French King replied, He hop'd never to see him again.

March.
Compliments between the French King and the Pretender.
7.

Upon his Arrival at Dunkirk he was furnish'd with very fine Tents; a great deal of Gold and Silver Plate, Cloaths for his future Life-Guards, Liveries for his Household, and other Necessaries, towards the Charge whereof, and of this Armament, the Pope was said to have contributed a considerable Sum of Money. The Pretender's Devices upon the Colours and Standards were, DIEU ET MON DROIT, that is, GOD AND MY RIGHT; NIL DESPERANDUM, CHRISTO; DUCE, ET AUSPICE CHRITO I DONT DESPAIR, SINCE CHRIST IS MY GUIDE AND HELPER; and CUI VENTI ET MARE OBEDIUNT, IMPERA, DOMINE, ET FAC TRANQUILLITATEM, O THOU, WHOM THE WINDS AND SEA OBEY, COMMAND, LORD, THAT IT BE CALM. The vast Preparations of the French at Dunkirk, gave some Uneasiness to the States General, who seem'd to be apprehensive of an Attempt against the Province of Zealand; but such timely Precautions were taken for the Security of that Island, that the French would have found it altogether impossible to attack it with Success. Their Territories being thus secured, their High Mightinesses concerted with the British Ministers,

March.

W^hich, the necessary Measures for dispelling the Storm, which, with more probability, threatned her Britannick Majesty's Dominions: Of which they gave early Information to the Queen, as did also Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, Major General Cadogan.

Mr. Secretary Boyle acquaints the Commons with it.

Hereupon Mr. Secretary Boyle on the 4th acquainted the Commons, ' That Her Majesty had commanded him to lay before the House several Advices received the Night before, and that Morning, of great Preparations at *Dunkirk* for an immediate Invasion upon *England* by the *French*, and of the Pretended Prince of *Wales's* being come to *Dunkirk* for that Purpose. The Letters and Extracts relating thereunto, being read it was unanimously resolved to present an Address to Her Majesty, to which they desir'd the House of Lords to give their Concurrence, and both Houses waited the next Day, on the Queen with it.

Address of both Houses to the Queen about the Invasion.

5.

WE Your Majesty's most Faithful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, do beg Leave to return our most Hearty Thanks to Your Majesty, for being graciously pleas'd to Communicate to Your Parliament, the Intelligence You have received of an intended Invasion of this Kingdom, by the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, supported by a *French* Power.

We are so sensible of the Happiness we enjoy under Your Majesty, and are so affected with the Dangerous Consequences of such an Attempt, both to Your Person and Government, that with Hearts full of Concern for Your Majesty's Safety, we beseech Your Majesty That You will be pleas'd to take Particular Care of Your Royal Person; and we on our Parts, are Fully and Unanimously Resolved, to Stand by and assist Your Majesty with our Lives and Fortunes, in Maintenance of Your Undoubted Right and Title to the Crown of these Realms, against the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and all other Your Enemies both at Home and Abroad.

The

The Care Your Majesty has taken for the Defence of Your Dominions, and particularly in-Fitting out so great a Fleet in so short a Time, gives Satisfaction and Encouragement to All Your Good Subjects, who are likewise very sensible of the Zeal the *States General* have shewn upon this Occasion.

As a farther Instance of our Duty, we humbly desire That You will be pleased to order that the Laws against Papists and Non-Jurors be put in Execution; and That Directions be given to seize and secure such Persons, with their Horses and Arms, as Your Majesty shall have Cause to suspect are Disaffected to Your Person and Government.

And as we doubt not, but by the Blessing of God upon the Continuance of Your Majesty's Care, Your Enemies will be put to Confusion, so we readily embrace this Opportunity, to shew to Your Majesty and the whole World, That no Attempts of this Kind shall Deter us from Supporting Your Majesty in a vigorous Prosecution of the present War against *France*, till the Monarchy of *Spain* be Restor'd to the House of *Austria*, and Your Majesty have the Glory to compleat the Recovery of the Liberties of *Europe*.

To this Address Her MAJESTY was pleas'd to Answer in the following Terms:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have such Entire Dependance on the Providence of God, and so much Trust in the Faithful Services of My good Subjects, that I hope this Attempt will prove Dangerous only to those who undertake it.

I am extreamly sensible of your Concern and Affection for Me and My Government, and shall have a very particular Regard to the Advice you give Me upon this Occasion.

I am also very well pleas'd with the Justice which you have done the *States General*, in taking Notice of their timely Care for Our Safety, and their Readiness to give Us all possible Assistance.

The firm Resolution which you express upon all Occasions of Supporting Me in bringing this War to a safe and happy Conclusion; as it is most essentially obliging to Me

March.

Mo, so I assure My Self, it will mightily Dishearten Our Common Enemies, and give the greatest Advantage to all Our Allies.

A Bill to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act.

Proclamation against the Pretender and his Adherents.

The Day before, the Commons ordered a Bill to be brought in, to empower Her Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as Her Majesty should suspect were Conspiring against Her Person and Government, And pursuant to the Parliaments Desire in their Address, the Queen Issued out Her Royal Proclamation, ' Declaring the Person who during the ' Life of the late King *James* the Second, pretended ' to be Prince of *Wales*, and since his Decease, had ' taken upon himself the Title of *James III.* King of ' *England*, *James* the Eighth King of *Scotland*, and all ' his Accompllices, Adherents, and Abettors, to be ' Traitors and Rebels; Commanding all Her good ' Subjects to seize and apprehend them; strictly ' charging all Popish Recusants, to repair to their ' Places of Abode, and not to remove from thence ' above the distance of five Miles; and also to depart out of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, ' and from all Places within ten Miles distance of ' the same; And commanding all Justices of the ' Peace, to tender the Declaration mention'd in the ' Statute 1 *Gul.* & *Mar.* to any Person suspected to ' be a Papist, or Disaffected to Her Majesty's Government, and to take the Horses and Arms of such ' Person: Which last Direction was punctually ' perform'd.

Upon the first Notice of the French Armament at *Dunkirk*, Major General *Cadogan* repair'd to *Brussels*, and concerted, with Monsieur d' *Auverquerque*, the March of the *British* Forces to be shipped off for *Great Britain*, and how to supply their Room in their several Garrisons. From *Brussels*, the Major-General went to *Ghent*, and having conferr'd with General *Lumley*, the Governor of that Place, and Commander in Chief of the *British* Troops, Orders were given, to Ten Battalions, viz. One of the Queen's Guards, Two of *Orkney's*, One of *Argile's*, One of *Primrose's*, One of *Lalo's*. One of *How's*, One of *Ingolsby's*, One of *North and Greys*, and One of *Godfrey's*, to hold themselves in a readiness to March

Ten Battalions to be transported into *Great Britain*.

for the YEAR 1708.

at an Hour's warning. This done, Mr. Cadogan repaired to *Ostend*, to forward the Preparations, which by his early Directions, were making there for the Embarking of those Regiments, as soon as there should be certain Advice, that the 12 *French* Battalions that were to attend the Pretender in his intended Expedition, were actually embark'd. On the other Hand, the Admiralty of *Great Britain* fitted out a Fleet with such incredible Diligence, that (without diminishing the Convoy provided for the *Lisbon* Fleet, which consisted of Twelve *British*, and Five *Dutch* Men of War, under the Command of Sir *John Leake*.) Sir *George Bing*, and the Lord *Dursey*, sail'd from *Deal* towards the Coast of *Dunkirk*, on the 27th of *February* in the Morning, with Twenty Three *British*, and Three *Dutch* Men of War, and One *British* Fireship. The same Day about Noon, Sir *George* came to an Anchor in *Graveling-Pits*, and immediately after went into a small Frigate, and sailed within Two Miles of *Flemish Road*, from whence he had a Prospect of the Ships that lay there; and the next Day, learned from a Fisherman taken off the Shore, the Number and Strength of the Enemies Ships; That about 10000 Men were in and about *Dunkirk* ready to embark; That they expected every Day Ships from *Brest*; and that the Pretended Prince of *Wales* was come to *Graveling*, in his way to *Dunkirk*: Where, indeed, he arriv'd the 9th of *March*, N. S. in the Morning.

The *French*, who fondly thought that Admiral *Leake*, might by this time have sail'd for *Lisbon*, and consequently that *Great Britain*, was at this Juncture, unprovided of Shipping, were so confident of the Measures they had taken, that they did not stick publicly to boast, That God alone could disappoint their Designs. Nay they assur'd us, that the *French* King's Letter to his Ministers, as publish'd by M. de *Puissieux* in *Switzerland*, relating to this Expedition of the Pretender, was this that follows,

' HAVING found the People of *Scotland*, disposed to receive with open Arms their Lawful King, I sent thither some time ago by the Marquis de *Nanges*, the Arms necessary for that Expedition; who

March.

The British Admiralty provided a Fleet with incredible Diligence

Feb. 27.

French King's Letter about the Pretender's Expedition.

March.

who reported to me at his Return, That the Scots had published by Placards at *Edinburgh*, and every where else, that they were ready to sacrifice their All for their Lawful King, *James III.* and having given necessary Orders to embark the Troops for this Expedition, I sent their King from hence to *Dunkirk* the 7th Instant, to whom I furnished Money and necessary Equipage, to put himself in Possession of what lawfully belongs to him. 'Tis not to overturn their Laws or Religion, but to maintain them in their Privileges and Estates, as the late King *William* did. If this Enterprize succeed, as I have reason to believe it will, I hope 'twill pave the way to a general Peace.

Let the *French* Bouncings be as Large and Confident as they will; the Government in *Britain* having timously secured all Persons they had a Suspicion of, the generality of the People shew'd a great Zeal for her Majesty's Safety, and some Persons appointed by the Commission of the late General Assembly, appeared before the Council, and presented the Request of the Commission, that there might be a Day of General Fast and Humiliation to God, to Implore his Mercy, and Avert or Defeat the Threatned Invasion; together with an Act they had form'd thereupon, to which they craved the Civil Sanction to be Interpos'd, and the Lords of the Privy Council did agree thereto; the Tenor of the Act was as follows.

An Act for a Fast by the General Assembly in North Britain, to Avert the Invasion.

5.

THE Commission of the General Assembly, being sensible of the great Wickedness and crying Sins of all sorts abounding amongst Us in this Church, the Contempt of Religion and Unfruitfulness under Gospel Ordinances, contrary to our Vows and Engagements to God; and notwithstanding of the Signal Mercies, that in the Goodness of God We have for several Years enjoyed, which might justly provoke his Righteous Majesty, to bring Amazing and Desolating Strokes upon Us. And We in particular, being in the just Judgment of God, threatned with an Invasion, by an Enemy that hath employed his Power for the Ruin of that Holy Religion which we profess, and the enslaving

for the YEAR 1708!

of Europe, and who designs to set a Popish Pretender upon the Throne of these Nations, to the utter overthrow of the true Reformed Religion, all our Interests, Sacred and Civil, and all that God has graciously wrought for Us by the late happy Revolution, and hitherto preserved to Us. And being sensible of what We owe in Gratitude to our only Rightful and Lawful Sovereign Queen ANNE, do look upon it as our Duty, with a regard to the Honour of God, the Preservation of our Religion, the Quiet of Her Majesty's Government, and to call all Persons in this National Church to Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, to turn to God in Christ our only Propitiation, and to cry mightily to him, that for the Blood of his Son he would forgive Our grievous Sins, give Us sound and understanding Hearts, remove Our Spiritual Plagues, and Unite us to God, and to one another in him, that he would Avert the deserved Wrath from these Sinful Lands, in disappointing the Designs of Our Bloody and Cruel Enemies, defeat the threatened Invasion, maintain Peace and Truth amongst Us, bless the Gospel with Success by the Effusion of his Spirit, preserve Her Majesty's Person, direct Her Councils, prosper Her Arms by Sea and Land, and bring these Wars to so happy an Issue, as may be for the Relief of Our Oppressed Brethren Abroad, and the Security of the Protestant Churches; and that the Lord may graciously direct the ensuing General Assembly of this Church in all their Proceedings, and give a good and seasonable Seed time. And the said Commission hereby appoints the first *Thursday* of *April* next, to be Religiously observed in all the Congregations of this National Church, as a Day of Solemn Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, for the Causes above-mentioned, and appoints the Ministers of this Church, to make Intimation of the Premises publickly from their Pulpits, upon the Lord's Day immediately preceding the aforesaid Day of Humiliation, and to be more particular in specifying the Sins of these Lands, as They shall see Cause.

R

How

March.

How confident soever the Enemy seem'd to be at first, they were so surpriz'd when the *British* Fleet appeared off *Mardike*, that a Stop was put to the Embarkation of their Troops, and frequent Expresses dispatch'd to *Paris* for new Orders. The Count *de Fourbin*, who commanded the Enemy's Squadron, having represented to the *French* King, That he might, indeed, get out of *Dunkirk* Harbour, and, perhaps, Land the Troops; but that he could not answer for his Majesty's Ships: That Monarch, who was fully bent upon this Expedition, sent him positive Orders to reimbarke the Troops, and to put to Sea with the first fair Wind. In the mean time, the Enemy gave out, that their disembarking of the Troops at *Dunkirk*, was upon account of the Pretender's being indisposed with the Measles, attended with an Ague; but as soon as the *French* King's last Orders came, that Pretence vanish'd; the Pretender was said to be perfectly recover'd; and Count *Fourbin* having, on the 14th N. S. receiv'd Advice from *Bologne*, That the *British* Fleet, forced from their Station by the high Winds, was seen off of that Place, steering, the 13th, for the Downs, they begun at Two in the Afternoon, to reimbarke their Forces.

The
French
Fleet with
the Pre-
tender on
Board,
sails for
Scotland.

The Wind turning fair for them, the 17th of March, (N. S.) they laid hold of that Opportunity, and sail'd at Four in the Afternoon, from the Road of *Dunkirk*; but the Wind changing about Ten at Night, they were obliged to come to an Anchor in *Newport-Pits*, where they continued till the 19th at Ten in the Evening, when the Wind chopping about, they set sail again, steering their Course for *Scotland*.

Sir George
Bing sails
after
them.

On the other Hand, the Fleet under the Command of Sir *George Bing* which came back into the Downs the 1st of March, and was since considerably reinforced, to the Number of above 40 Men of War of the Line of Battel, besides Frigats and Fireships, set sail again the 1st on a Signal given by one of the Scouts, who observed Six Ships to the Westward, supposed to be the *Brest* Squadron. On the 3rd at Ten in the Morning, Sir *George Bing*, who was then between *Dunkirk* and *Calais*, received Intelligence by an *Ostend* Ship sent by Major General *Cadogan*,

Cudogan, of the Sailing of the *Dunkirk Squadron* from the *Pits of Newport*; upon which he called a Council of War, and according to the Resolution taken in it, set Sail immediately, with the Fleet under his Command, in Pursuit of the Enemy; having first made a Detachment of a strong Squadron, under the Command of *Admiral Baker*, with Instructions to Convoy the Troops that were embark'd at *Ostend*, and to look after the Ships still remaining in *Dunkirk Road*.

On the 11th, the Commons read three times, and pass'd a Bill sent to them by the Lords, *For the better Security of her Majesty's Person and Government*; and then order'd a Bill to be brought in, 'For the Encouragement of such of her Majesty's Subjects in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, who should shew their Zeal to her Majesty's Government, by opposing such Chieftains and Leaders of Clans, as should take up Arms against her Majesty, by discharging them from any further Superiorities, Casualties or Privileges, which was due to the Superiors so forfeiting: But the Enemy not Landing there, the Bill was dropt. The same Day, the Queen came to the House of Peers with the usual Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

Bill to dissolve the Clans in Scotland; but dropt.

1. 'An Act for continuing One Half Part of the Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage, and other Duties upon Wines, Goods and Merchandizes Imported, which were granted to the Crown in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, and for settling a Fund thereby, and by other Ways and Means, for Payment of Annuities not exceeding Eighty Thousand Pound *Per Annum*, to be sold for raising a further Supply to her Majesty for the Service of the Year 1708, and other Uses therein expressed.

As pass'd. 11.

2. 'An Act to explain the Act of the last Sessions of Parliament, for the Relief of her Majesty's Subjects in relation to Allowances out of the Duties upon Salt carry'd Coast-wise; and also an Act of the First Year of her Majesty's Reign in relation

- to certain Saltworks near the Sea-side and Bay of *Holyhead*, in the County of *Anglesea*.
- 3. ' An Act for the better securing the Trade of this Kingdom by Cruizers and Convoys.
- 4. ' An Act for the more effectual making and keeping the River *Teme* Navigable, from *Bridgwater* to *Taunton*, in the County of *Somerset*.
- 5. ' An Act for repairing the Harbour and Key of *Watchet*, in the County of *Somerset*.
- 6. An Act for the further Security of her Majesty's Person and Government.
- 7. ' An Act to Impower her Majesty to secure and detain such Persons, as her Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against her Person or Government.
- 8. ' An Act for repealing the Act of the First Year of the Reign of King *James* the First, Entituled, An Act for the well garbling of Spices; and for granting an Equivalent to the City of *London*, by admitting Brokers.
- ' And to three private Bills.

After which her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The
Queen's
Speech to
both
Houses.

I Think it necessary to acquaint you, That I have received Advices this Morning from *Ostend*, That the French Fleet sailed from *Dunkirk*, Tuesday at Three in the Morning, Northward, with the Pretender on Board; as also, That Sir *George Bing* had Notice of it the same Day at Ten: And he being very much Superior to the Enemy both in Number and Strength, I make no Question, but by God's Blessing, he will soon be able to give a good Account of them.

I have also Advice, That Ten Battalions of my Troops were embarked at *Ostend*, ready to sail with their Convoy, as there should be Occasion; and I shall continue to take all proper Measures for disappointing the Enemy's Designs.

The Commons on the 10th having resolved on an Address to the Queen, about giving Directions that a proper Sum, out of the Money given that Year, might

might be applied for the better securing the Docks at *Portsmouth* and *Chatham*. Mr. Secretary *Boyle* on the 12th, reported to the House of Commons the Queen's Answer, which was to this effect: ' That it was a great Satisfaction to her Majesty, That the House of Commons had it in their Thoughts effectually to secure the Docks at *Portsmouth* and *Chatham*; and it being uncertain what the Expence of that unnecessary Work would be, her Majesty would give Directions for Draughts and Estimates to be made of it, and laid before the House as soon as might be.

The Queen's Answer to the Address about the Docks, 12.

The Commons having on the 11th, Resolved on the following Address to the Queen, presented it on the 12th, and the same runs thus;

Most Gracious Sovereign,

' **W**E Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament Assembled, humbly wait on Your Majesty, to express the great Sense we have of Your Grace and Favour, in Communicating to us from the Throne, the Account of the *French King's* persisting to Invade Your Dominions, and to Impose a Pretender upon these Realms, over which Your Majesty is Rightful and Lawful Sovereign.

The Commons Address to the Queen. 13.

' The small Number of Ships and Troops with which this Project is prosecuted, notwithstanding the great Naval Force Your Majesty has fitted out with so much Expedition, as it ought to be regarded with Contempt on the one Side, so on the other it gives us just Cause to believe, That their Chief Dependance is upon some of Your Subjects, whose Restless Passions and Arbitrary Principles have, for some Years, engaged them in forming Designs to Undermine and Destroy the most Happy Establishment that the Government of this Island was ever Founded upon.

' The Defence of Your Majesty's Person and Government, and the Support of the Protestant Succession, are Things so Sacred to us and Your People, That as a Demonstration of our Unfeigned Zeal to Assist and Support Your Majesty to the utmost of our Power, We do, in the Name of the

March.



‘ Commons of Great Britain, give this Assurance that whatsoever Charge you shall be at by Augmenting Your Troops at Home, and Replacing those You have recalled from Abroad, or for such other Services as Your Majesty shall judge necessary upon this Extraordinary Occasion, shall be effectually made good. And as we humbly Recommend it to Your Majesty, That the severest Punishments may be inflicted upon such as shall Assist in so Unnatural a Design, as that of Betraying Your Majesty and their Country, so we do not doubt but You will give suitable Encouragement to all those who shall shew their Fidelity by Opposing the Invader and his Accomplices in Scotland, or wherever the Descent shall be.

‘ Your Majesty wants no Incitement to a steady Prosecution of the War in which You are engag’d for the Common Cause, yet permit us to take this Opportunity to entreat Your Majesty, That this Enterprize may no Ways divert Your constant Vigour, that all the World may see that both Your Majesty and Your People, are determined to Support Your Allies in all Parts, whatever Attempts are made at Home.

May it please Your Majesty.

‘ There can be nothing so Dangerous or Fatal to the Safety of Your Royal Person, and the Security of the present Happy Establishment, as those Persons who Endeavour to Create Divisions and Animosities among Your Faithful Subjects, or by any Artful Methods lessen the just Esteem Your Majesty has for those who have so Eminently and in so Distinguishing a Manner Commanded Your Armies and Managed Your Treasure, to the Honour and Glory of Your Majesty Abroad, and the Entire Satisfaction of Your People at Home: We therefore humbly beg Leave to Beseech Your Majesty to Discountenance All such Persons and Designs, in the most Remarkable Manner.

The

The QUEEN's Answer to this Address was :

Gentlemen,

I Give you my hearty Thanks for this repeated Assurance and certain Proof of Your Zeal for me, and for the Protestant Succession.

Her Majesty's Answer;

I am glad your Thoughts of the War abroad, so perfectly agree with my firm Resolution upon that Subject.

You may depend that no Apprehensions (farther than are reasonable) shall have any Influence on my Measures, while the Cause of Religion and Liberty, with the good Affections of my People, are on my Side.

I think all who endeavour to make Divisions among my faithful Subjects, must be Mine and the Kingdom's Enemies; and I shall never Countenance any Persons who would go about to lessen the just Esteem which I have for those who have done, and continue to do me the most eminent Services.

The same Day the House of Lords not to be behind hand, waited on her Majesty with the following Address.

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, Return our most humble Thanks to Your Majesty, for Communicating to Your Parliament the Intelligence Received of the Designs of the Pretender to Your Crown, Assisted by the French King, and for what You have already done towards Frustrating this Attempt. We humbly beg Your Majesty to Pursue the most Vigorous Methods for the Total Disappointment of this Design, in which we firmly Assure Your Majesty of our most Hearty and Unanimous Concurrence. We doubt not but Your Majesty would soon see such a Spirit, and so Dutiful a Zeal amongst your Subjects, as will intirely Dash the Hopes of the Pretender, without Diminishing the Generous Assistance You have so long given to Your Allies, for Support of the Common Liberty of Europe. It is with Concern, and with just Indignation, we hear of a Purpose to Invade Your Dominions with so

Address of the Lotds to the Queen.

13.

March

inconsiderable a Force. This as it must depend upon some Invitation and Encouragement from hence, so it is an undeniable Proof, That neither Your Majesty's Piety, nor the Mildness of Your Government, nor the Successes of Your Reign, can Reconcile some Men to the present Establishment, the only sure Foundation of our Liberties, and the Protestant Religion. We hope Your Majesty will always have a just Detestation of those Persons, who at any time when this Hellish Attempt was a foot, and so near breaking out, were using their Endeavours to Misrepresent the Actions of Your best Subjects, and Create Jealousies in Your Majesty, of those who had always served You most Eminently and Faithfully: And we beseech Your Majesty not to give so just a Cause of Uneasiness to Your People, as to suffer any such hereafter to have Access to Your Royal Person.

We hope for this good Effect from so unhappy an Occasion, That the Universal Zeal which will appear for the Preservation of Your Majesty's Government, and the Protestant Succession, will Unite us to one another, and Cure our Mistakes and Misapprehensions which have been so Industriously and Maliciously improved: But nevertheless, we must humbly offer it to Your Majesty as our Opinion, That Your Majesty should principally Depend upon, and Encourage those who have been ever since the Revolution most Steady and Firm to the Interest of the late King, and of Your Majesty, during Your Happy Reign.

Her Majesty's Answer to this Address, was thus.

My LORDS,

The
Queen's
Answer.

I Am extremely Sensible of your Zeal and Concern for the Safety of my Person and Government, and very well Pleased to find your Thoughts agree so exactly with Mine, That no Attempt of our Enemies against us at Home, should Divert us from Prosecuting the War Abroad with the greatest Vigour, the Hopes of which has probably been one of their Principal Motives to so Presumptuous an Undertaking.

As I cannot but Wish there were not the least Occasion of Distinction among my Subjects; so I must always place my chief Dependance upon those, who have given such repeated Proofs of the greatest Warmth and Concern for the Support of the Revolution, Security of my Person, and of the Protestant Succession.

Besides the Ten British Battalions Major General Cadogan had embark'd at Ostend, already mentioned, and which, Sailing from thence the 28th N. S. under the Convoy of Admiral Baker, arrived three Days after at Timmouth; the First and Second Troop of Life-Guards, a Squadron of the Horse-Graniadiers, the Duke of Northumberland's Regiment of Horse-Guards, the Essex and Carpenter's Dragoons, a Detachment of Sixteen Men out of each Company of the First and Second Regiments of Foot-Guards, making a compleat Battallion, and several Regiments of Foot were order'd to march towards Scotland, whither the Earl of Leven, Commander in Chief of the Forces in that Part of Great Britain, and Governor of Edinburgh Castle, went Post betimes, to provide for the Security of that important Fortress, and to make all the necessary Dispositions to baffle any Attempts the Enemy could make on that side. Several Regiments that were in the South Parts of Ireland, were at the same time, commanded towards the North of that Kingdom, from whence if occasion had required, they might with Ease and Expedition, have been transported into Scotland.

But all these wise Precautions by Land proved altogether needless, by the Disappointment of the Enemy's Design at Sea: Of which Monsieur de Gace, a Lieutenant General, who commanded their Land Forces, and was now made a Marechal of France, with the Title of Marechal de Matignon, gave afterwards an Account to Monsieur de Chamillard, in a Letter dated at Dunkirk, the 17th of April N. S. which was as follows:

S I R,

I Had the Honour to acquaint you with our Embarkation at Dunkirk, the 17th past, and you shall see by the following Journal, what has happen'd since till our Return.

The Forces in England march towards Scotland.

Marechal de Matignon's Letter to Mr. de Chamillard, concerning their Disappointment upon Scotland, April 17.

March.

‘The 17th of *March*, at Four in the Afternoon, the *Chevalier de Fourbin* set sail with the Fleet; but about Ten in the Evening, the Wind proving contrary, we were oblig’d to cast Anchor in the Downs, off of *Newport*, where we were detained the 18th and 19th. The *Proteus*, on Board of which were 400 Land Men; the *Guerrier* (or *Warriour*) and the *Barentin* with 200 Men each, were obliged by the high Winds to put back into *Dunkirk*. The same Day, 19th, at Ten in the Evening, the Wind having chopp’d about, we set sail again, and having pursu’d our Course the 20th, 21st, and 22d, with a strong Gale we made the *Frith* of *Edinburgh* the 23d, in the Morning, and in the Evening, cast Anchor at the Mouth of it. The 24th in the Morning, as we made ready to enter the *Frith*, we discovered a great Number of Ships, which we soon found to be the Enemy’s Squadron, to the Number of 28 Sail, whom we judg’d to be the same that appear’d off of *Dunkirk*; whereupon Monsieur *de Fourbin* resolv’d to bear off, by the Favour of a Land Breeze, which very luckily carried us from the Enemy. The latter pursu’d us pretty close all that Day (24th) and Four of their best Sailers being come up with our stern-most Ships, the Enemy’s fore-most Ship attack’d, at Four in the Afternoon, the *August*, with whom she exchang’d some Guns for some time; after which the *English* bore down upon the *Salisbury*, which was more a-stern, and endeavour’d to put her between herself and another *English* Ship that was coming up to her. The Fight between those two Ships, and some others on both sides, lasted till Night, during which time, the *Salisbury* made a great Fire with their small Arms.

‘Our Fleet being dispers’d, and the Enemy near us, Monsieur *de Fourbin* steer’d false, during the Night, which had a good Effect; for the next Day (the 25th) we found our selves with 20 Sail, at a considerable distance from the Enemy; whereupon I discours’d Monsieur *de Fourbin*, to know of him, whether, having mis’d our Landing in the *Frith* of *Edinburgh*, we might not attempt it in another Place? He propos’d to me *Inverness*, which is a very remote Port in the North of *Scotland*, and we went
imme-

immediately to speak of it to the (Pretended) King of England, who entertain'd the Motion with Joy, and told us, *We ought to concert together the Measures that were to be taken, and he would pursue our Resolutions.*

The Question now was to get Pilots to conduct us thither, and give us the necessary Notices: But there being none in our Squadron that was acquainted with that Port, Monsieur de Fourbin detach'd a Frigate with the Sieurs Caron and Bouyn, to fetch some from the Cape of *Buccaness*. All that Day (25th) we steer'd with a pretty favourable Wind, towards the North of *Scotland*; but about Eleven at Night there arose a strong contrary Wind, which having continued the next Day with Violence, Monsieur de Fourbin told me, it was high time to acquaint the (Pretended) King with the Inconveniences of pursuing our Course, which were, the inevitable Dispersion of our Fleet; the Danger the Ships that should be separated, would be in, either of falling into the Enemy's Hands, or of perishing on the Coast, if they were driven thither; and even the wanting of Provisions.

The Impossibility the Sieurs Caron and Bouyn found of approaching the shore, by reason of the stormy Weather, and consequently, of bringing Pilots to guide us; the Uneasiness and Dangers of Landing in a Port we were Strangers to, and where the Enemy might come up again with us, together with other Hazards and Difficulties, having been represented to the King by Monsieur de Fourbin, in the Presence of the Duke of *Perth*, my Lord *Middleton*, Mr. *Hamilton*, my Lord *Galmoy*, and Messieurs de *Beauhornois* and d'*Andrezel*, the King of England, with the unanimous Advice of all those Gentlemen, resolv'd to return to *Dunkirk*, where we could not arrive before this Day, by reason of the Calms and contrary Winds.

I am, &c.

Another Letter written on the Enemy's side, and is known to be genuine, deserves to be preserved to Posterity, because it gives a nice Account of some material Passages, and is as follows: Being dated on the 12th of *April*, at *Dunkirk*.

‘ We

March



WE were in such a Hurry in our Expedition to *Scotland*, the Design being communicated to none but the Prince's Privy Council, till we were on our March, that I neither could, nor durst say any thing of it; but now we are returned, I believe it won't be disagreeable to you to know the Truth of the Matter.

When the Prince set sail, Three Battalions and some Provisions that could not be got ready to go with him, were ordered to follow him to *Leith* Road, which accordingly we did Four Days after in Seven Privateers, commanded by Monsieur *Zoust*, and got to *Leith* Road without meeting any Ships in our Passage. We were much surpris'd to find no Ships at our Place of Rendezvous; and therefore put out *Dutch* Colours, and went close in with the Town of *Leith* to get Intelligence. A Boat came off to us with Two Pilots, who told us, that the *French* Fleet had not been there, but that Advice was come from the *English* Fleet, which lay off of the *Firth Mouth*, and that the People on shore took our Ships to be Seven *Dutch East-India* Men that they heard had been upon the Coast.

We kept the Pilots on Board, and made all the haste we could out of the *Firth*, keeping close under the South shore to cover us from the sight of the *English*, whom we saw off of *Fifeness*, about Three Leagues to the Northward of us. Steering our Course North-East, we came up in Two Days with the Body of the *French* Fleet all scattered and resolving homewards. I went on Board the *Mars*, where I was told the Prince and Privy-Council were, to receive farther Orders, and give an account of my Expedition; and there heard of their narrow Escape by the luckiest Accident in the World. They had got into the *Firth* on the Friday Night, having heard nothing of the *English* Fleet, and anchor'd off of *Pitenweem* and *Creil*, with Design to land near *Leith* in the Morning; when in the Night they heard the *English* Fleet fire the Signal for their Ships to come to an Anchor. Monsieur *Fourbin* knowing the Meaning of it, immediately sent a Boat on Board of every Ship in his Squadron, ordering them to put out their Lights, and to sail one by one out of the *Firth*, and steer a North-East Course till they should

' should come off of the Town of *St. Andrew*, which *March*
 ' accordingly they did; but the Wind and Tide being
 ' against them, the *English* made them in the Morn-
 ' ning, and pursued them. In the Pursuit, which
 ' lasted Three Days, they lost the *Salisbury*, the *Black-*
 ' *wall* founde'd since at Sea, the *Deal-castle*, *Sun* and
 ' *Squirrel*, we are afraid are lost on the Coast of *Hol-*
 ' *land*, and the *Triumph*, which we thought also lost
 ' is got in, but much shatter'd. On *Thursday* last off
 ' of *Zealand*, our small Squadron fell in with Four
 ' *English* Third Rates, which frighted us out of our
 ' Wits; for we were in so dismal a Condition, that
 ' we could not make any Defence, and we must have
 ' surrender'd; but they knowing nothing of our Cir-
 ' cumstances, bore away from us, and we got that
 ' Afternoon into *Dunkirk* Road, and next Day our
 ' Prince arriv'd with the rest, in so miserable a Con-
 ' dition all of us, that *the Souldiers*, when they crept
 ' ashore, look'd more like *Rats than Men*. The Prince
 ' suffer'd much in his Health; and what with Fa-
 ' tigue and Chagrin, look'd very thin; but to put a
 ' good Face on the Matter, dress'd himself very fine in
 ' an embroider'd Suit, and a blue Feather in his Hat,
 ' when he went ashore; where he was receiv'd by
 ' abundance of Ladies in their Coaches, with Looks
 ' that put me in Mind of an *English Funeral*. When
 ' he went off, the Noise was all over, *Long Live the*
 ' *King*; but at our Return, *shrugging of Shoulders and*
 ' *shaking of Heads* gave a dismal Welcome. Poor *Cler-*
 ' *mont* and his Brother are taken in the *Salisbury*; and
 ' my Lord *Dumbarton* is either with them, or lost in
 ' the *Blackwall*, General *Dorington*, *Gilmoy*, and some
 ' of our Bottle Friends are now very ill at Mr. *Goff's*
 ' House here; the *Mackdonald's*, &c. are gone up on
 ' *Saturday* to *St. Germain* with the Prince.*

' I need not tell you that the Foundation of our
 ' whole Design was the Castle of *Edinburgh*: which
 ' miscarrying by the Arrival of the *English Fleet*, the
 ' Princes Council did not think fit to land any where
 ' else. The Plan of this Castle was laid before a
 ' Council of General Officers at *Versailles*, and it was
 ' unanimously concluded, that with the Troops,
 ' Mortars and Bombs which we carried, it could not
 ' hold

* Tho' 'twas found afterwards he did not go directly thither, but staid some days at *St. Omer*.

March.



hold out above Three Days. We designed to have made a false Attack at the Postern Gate, while Three Battallions should enter the Outworks that front the City, and lodge under their Half-Moon, which would oblige them the next Day to surrender: By the taking of this Castle we should have had the *Regalia*; and I am told, * Two Protestant Archbishops would have crowned our Prince in the High Church. The Equivalent from *England* being also in this Castle would have been a great Supply to us for raising Men, we having above 400 Officers with us for that Purpose, all Pretty Fellows that had served in the Wars of *Italy* and *Spain*, and above 100 Chests of Money. Some were for landing in *Murray Firth*, if it had been only to refresh our Troops; but you know how nicely the French King's Orders are to be obey'd, and how little Power he gives over his Troops to any Ally, but always secret ones to his own Generals: We *Scots* and *Irish* might have landed, but the French were restrained to *Musselborough* and *Leith*, or no where.

An Account of the Enemy's Disappointment by Sir George Bing.

Having heard what they had to say on the other side, Sir George Bing, from on board the *Medway*, the 13th and 15th of March, O. S. informed us, 'That according to the Opinion they had fram'd, when they left the Station off *Dunkirk*, it prov'd that the Enemy was design'd for *Edinburgh*. That that Morning they saw the French Fleet in the Mouth of the *Firth*, off of which Place he anchor'd in the last Night, and sent a Boat ashore to the Isle of *May*, from whence he had an Account, that the French came to an Anchor the Day before in the Afternoon. That they sent One Ship up into *Leith* Road, which had a Flag at the Main-top mast Head. They reported it a Blue one; but he was rather of Opinion,

* The Author of the *Annals of Queen ANNE*, says, Here again the Writer of this Letter is mistaken, for there never was but one Archbishop in Scotland. Surely he has been very much imposed upon, or he is but very little acquainted with the Ecclesiastical History of Scotland; where in the time of Episcopacy, there were always Two Archbishops, viz. those of *St. Andrews* and *Glasgow*.

that

‘ that it was the Standard. That the People of the *March*
 ‘ Island said, that by the time that Ship could get up
 ‘ before the Town, they heard several Guns fire,
 ‘ which were in the Manner of a Salute. That the
 ‘ Ship that went up the Day before came down that
 ‘ Morning, and was within Two Leagues of them.
 ‘ That She appear’d to be a Ship of Sixty Guns, but
 ‘ had now no Flag on Board. That they saw that
 ‘ Morning, when they weigh’d, a Flag at the Main-
 ‘ top-mast Head, on Board of one of their Ships.
 ‘ That they stood from the *English* and they after
 ‘ them with all the Sail they could.

In his Second Letter he inform’d us, ‘ That he chas’d
 ‘ the Enemy to the Northward of *Buccanese*, some- *Another*
 ‘ times with reasonable Hopes of coming up with *Letter.*
 ‘ them. That the *Dover* and *Ludlow-Castle* were the
 ‘ only clean-sailing Ships they had, they were the
 ‘ first which came up with part of the Enemy’s Squa-
 ‘ dron, passing by some of the smaller to engage some
 ‘ of the larger Ships, and stop them till they could
 ‘ be relieved. That they attacked Two or Three of
 ‘ their Ships, among which was the *Salisbury*; That
 ‘ they did not part with them till more of our Ships
 ‘ arriv’d, but work’d their Ship in a handsome man-
 ‘ ner to cut them off from the rest of the Fleet; but
 ‘ that in the Darkness of the Night they all got out of
 ‘ sight except the *Salisbury*, (L) who falling in amongst

(L) A LIST of the Land and Sea-Officers who were on Board the
Salisbury Prize.

Land Officers.

THE Marquis de Levy, Lieutenant-General.
 — His Aid-de Camp.

The Marquis de Meux, Colonel of the Regiment of *Agenois*.
 Monsieur Faverolles, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Auxerrois*.
 Monsieur Montorox, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Luxembourg*.
 Monsieur du Gay Secqueville, Captain of the Regiment of *Luxembourg*.
 Monsieur de Beaufor, Captain of the Regiment of *Bearn*.
 Monsieur de Clervall, Captain of the Regiment of *Bearn*.
 Monsieur de Blicux, Captain and Adjutant of the Regiment of *Bearn*.
 The Sieur Onchan, Lieutenant of the Regiment of *Bearn*.
 The Sieur d’Engny, Second Lieutenant of the Regiment of *Bearn*.

‘ the

March the headmost Ships, the *Leopard* enter'd Men on board her. That he was inform'd by the Officers who were taken, that there were 12 Battalions on Board their Squadron, commanded by the Count de

Monsieur de Salmon, Captain in the Regiment of *Thierache*.

Officers of the Regiment of O Brian, formerly my Lord Clare's.

Dunevald, Fanch, Honnes, Fitz-Gerald, Mackarty, Mack Mabon, Koff, O Sullivan, Mackarty, Jon. Connet, Mack-Mabon, Jon. Fitz-Mourve, Boork, Pendergrafs, Clergy. In all 15 Lieutenants, Irish.

Five Companies of the Regiment of Bearn.

The Company of Milly consisting of	Men.
<i>Pillory</i>	42
<i>Clerval</i>	36
<i>Beaufort</i>	39
<i>Radeau</i>	36
	34

Of the Regiment of O Brian, formerly Clare's.

10 Serjeants, 10 Corporals, 10 Lanspessades.

Monsieur de Segent, Commissary of War.

Sea-Officers.

Monsieur le Chevalier de Nangis, Captain of the Ship.

Monsieur Famy, Lieutenant of the Ship, Captain of a Company of Marines, and Second Captain.

Monsieur Henot, Lieutenant of the Ship.

Monsieur Paillart, Ensign of the Ship, Lieutenant of a Company of Marines.

Monsieur de Villeville, Ensign of the Ship.

Monsieur de Fromentieres, Ensign of the Ship.

Monsieur de Brewont, Lieutenant of a Frigate.

The Sieur de Boisjoly, *Garde Marine*, serving as an Officer.

The Sieur Long Chene, *Garde Marine*, serving as an Officer.

The Sieur Chler de St. Leger, *Garde Marine*.

The Sieur l'André, *Garde Marine*.

Monsieur du Clos, Muster-Master.

The Sieur du Montieur, the King's Clerk.

Mr. Hubiere, chief Surgeon of the Ship.

Father *Augustin*, Chaplain.

Two Surgeons Mates.

The Ship's Company consisting of

Gentlemen's Servants, about

Little Boys

Men.

250

30

20

My Lord Clermont, Colonel in the Regiment of Lee.

Mr. Middleton, Captain in the Regiment of Nugent.

My Lord Griffin.

Gace

March



Gage, a Marechal of France. That the Pretended Prince of Wales, Lord Middleron, Lord Perth, the Mac Donhells, Trevanion, and several other Officers and Gentlemen were on Board the *Mars*, in which also was Monsieur *Fourbin*, who commanded the Squadron. That the Number and Strength of their Ships were very near the Account they lately receiv'd from *Dunkirk*, nor were they joyn'd by the *Brest* Men of War; and that they further assur'd him, that the Ships his Out-scouts saw off of *Calais* were Privateers, and their Prizes going into *Dunkirk*. That the Morning after the Chase he saw but 18 of the Enemy's Ships, as far as they could perceive them from the Mast-Head, in the E. N. E. of them. Having no Prospect of coming up with them, they lay off and on *Buccaness* all the 14th to gather their Ships together; and that Day it blowing hard at N. E. with a great Sea, judging the Enemy could not seize the shore to make any Attempt, they bore up for *Leith* Road; which was thought most reasonable, not only to secure but to give Countenance and Spirit to Her Majesty's faithful Subjects, and discourage those that could have Thoughts of being our Enemies.

Sir George Bing, who notwithstanding the Reports the Enemy had spread of their strong Party in the North of *Scotland*, judging rightly of the Matter, and concluding that their true Design was upon the Castle of the Capital City, continued in *Leith* Road till he was informed of their Return to *Dunkirk*; by which time, through the indefatigable Care and Vigilance of the Earl of *Leven*, of the *Scotch* Privy Council, and of the Magistrates of *Edinburgh*, *Glasgow*, and other Cities, the Tranquillity of that part of *Great Britain* was preserv'd, and those who were suspected of having Inclinations to disturb it, secured.

The
Peace of
Scotland
preserv'd.

Thus ended the Expedition and Knight-Errantry of the Pretender, of the Success of which the *French* having so confidently talk'd, both at home and abroad, as if it could not miscarry, People long'd, after their Disappointment, to hear what Account they would give thereof; and here it will not be improper to give the Reader a Specimen of the Dexterity of the Author of the *Mercury-Gallant*, and what sort of Varnish he was

L

pleased

March.

 Mercury
 Galant's
 Varnish
 over the
 Disap-
 point-
 ment of
 the Pre-
 tender.

pleased to put upon the Disappointment. ' It must be granted, says he, that *England* is to be unhappy for some time longer, seeing the Turn the Affair of *Scotland* (the Expedition of the Pretender) has taken, sheweth, that the Three Kingdoms, which compose that Crown, will not see the End of their Misfortunes this Campaign, and will not enjoy the Satisfaction to see their lawful Sovereign; who by his Presence would have restored Tranquillity in those Countries; where the intestine Commotions are greater than it appears outwardly, and put an End to the raising of Men and Money, whereby those unfortunate States are exhausted, because they are sent abroad a great many Years since. He goes on, and having enlarged on the pretended Misfortunes of *Great Britain*, adds; ' All these Misfortunes would have been at an end, if Heaven, still angry with the *English*, had not refused them the Presence of their Lawful Monarch, without which, the Affairs of *Great Britain* can never be re-established. — They stand in need of a Peace of long Duration, which the Restoration of their rightful Sovereign to the Throne of his Ancestors, is only able to procure unto them. Notwithstanding the Enterprize against *Scotland* has not succeeded, it has however produc'd great Advantages; seeing the Mistrust which is in *England*, cannot but keep up Trouble and Confusion, and that out of the 10000 Men they had recalled from *Flanders*, they have only sent back again 4000. The Affair of *Scotland* has been also an Opportunity for the King of *England* to discover his Greatness of Soul. — If the Winds have been contrary to him, they have been favourable in another Sense; seeing that in opposing his Designs, they have given him an Opportunity to be admir'd of all his Subjects, and gain their Esteem and Affection, seeing that what he has done was worthy a true Hero.

Commons
 resolve
 about the
 publick
 Credit.
 20.

But to return again to the Proceedings of the Parliament. The Commons on the 19th having Address'd the Queen for the Payment of the Arrears due to the *French* Regiments that served in the late War, next Day unanimously resolved, ' That whoever design-
 ' edly endeavour'd to destroy or lessen the publick
 ' Credit

Credit, especially at a time when the Kingdom ^{March}
 was threatned with an Invasion, was guilty of a
 high Crime and Misdemeanour, and an Enemy to
 Her Majesty and Her Kingdom. And, indeed the
 most dismal Effect of the Enemies intended Invasion
 was the occasioning great Demands upon the Bank of
 England, which visibly tending to the Ruin of its
 Credit, with which that of the *Exchequer* was closely
 twisted, the Court thought fit to apply a speedy Re-
 medy to that growing Evil; and, in order to that,
 the Lord Treasurer signified to the Directors of the
 Bank, that Her Majesty would allow, for Six Months,
 an Interest of 6 *per Cent.* upon their Bills, which be-
 fore bore only 3 *per Cent.* At the same time his
 Lordship offer'd them a considerable Sum of Money,
 as did also several Peers, particularly the Dukes of
Marlborough, *Newcastle* and *Somerset*: And, on the
 other hand, the Directors of the Bank having resol-
 ved to call in 20 *per Cent.* upon their Capital Stock;
 they were in a condition to answer the Demands of
 the most importunate. They reckon'd among the
 latter, first the disaffected, who improved that Con-
 juncture to distress the Government with Impunity.
 Secondly, the Timorous, who were unreasonably
 alarm'd at the Invasion with which *Scotland* was
 threatned; and lastly, the Goldsmiths, who having,
 in great Measure, lost the advantageous Trade they
 drove with the Money which private Persons lodg'd
 in their Hands, before the Establishment of the Bank,
 had ever since endeavour'd to ruin its Credit. One
 of these, Sir *Richard Hoare*, was so concerned at his
 being reflected on as having contributed towards the
 Run upon the Bank, that he was very earnest in vin-
 dicating his Reputation as to that Particular, in a
 publick Paper: But it was observ'd to the Honour of
 the *French*, *Dutch* and *Jewish* Merchants, that they
 were so far from calling in the Money they had in
 the Bank, that on the contrary, they offer'd it more
 to support its Credit.

An Ac-
 count of
 the great
 Demands
 upon the
 Bank of
 England.

On the 20th of *March* the Queen came to the
 House of Peers and the Commons attending, her
 Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following pub-
 lick Bills, viz.

Acts passed

March.

1. An Act for assuring to the English Company Trading to the East-Indies, on Account of the united Stock, a longer time in the Fund and Trade therein mentioned; and for raising thereby the Sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds for carrying on the War, and other Her Majesty's Occasions.

2. An Act for continuing the half Subsidies therein mentioned, with several Impositions and other Duties, to raise Money by way of Loan, for the Service of the War, and other Her Majesty's necessary and important Occasions; and for charging of Prize Goods and Seizures, and for taking off the Drawbacks of Foreign Cardage, and to obviate the Clandestine Importation of wrought Silks,

3. An Act for the avoiding of Doubts and Questions touching the Statutes of divers Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

4. An Act for the better Amendment of that Way which leads from Cherril through Calne to Studley Bridge in the County of Wilts.

5. An Act for erecting a Harbour or Key at East-Tarbutt in the Shire of Argyle.

6. An Act for continuing an Act made in the Third Year of Her Majesty's Reign, Entituled, An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and false Musters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.

7. An Act for the more effectual Discovery of the Deaths of Persons, pretended to be alive, to the Prejudice of those who claim Estates after their Deaths.

8. An Act for repairing the High Ways from old Stratford in the County of Northampton to Dunchurch in the County of Warwick. And to Six private Acts.

The Lords having in the mean time appointed a Committee to examine Gregg, still under Sentence of Death, but reprieved, in Newgate, on the 22d presented the following Address to the Queen.

The Lords
Address
about
Gregg's

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, having been informed, that William Gregg, a Clerk in the Office of the late Secretary Mr. Harley, had been indicted for High Treason, in holding Correspondence with Your Majesty's Enemies, and betraying to them Secrets of the highest Importance, and that upon his Trial he

for the Year 1798.

he had confess'd the Indictment, and by that means, *March*
had prevented the Examinations, whereby the
Publick might have been truly informed of the par-
ticular Nature and Circumstances of his Crime, we
thought our selves indispensably oblig'd, in Duty to
your Majesty, and for the future Safety of the
Kingdom, to do all that was in our Power to find
out the Rise and Progress of this dangerous Corre-
spondence. In order thereto we made our humble
Address to Your Majesty for all Papers relating to
the Charge against *William Gregg*, and Your Majesty
having been graciously pleased to give Orders that
the Papers should be laid before us, we referred
those Papers to a Committee, and directed them to
examine *Gregg*, and to Report the said Examina-
tion to the House, as also what they observed upon
the Papers, together with such other Matters as
they should think proper, upon their Enquiry into
the said Affair; and the Report having been made
and taken into Consideration by the House, we
humbly conceive it to be very highly for Your Ser-
vice to lay the same before your Majesty.

May it please Your Majesty,

We being also informed that one *Alexander Vali-
ere*, otherwise called *John Clarke*, was in Custody
for holding Correspondence with Your Majesty's
Enemies, we thought our selves in like manner
obliged in Duty, to direct the said Committee to
examine *Valiere*, and to enquire into the Particulars
and Circumstances of his Offence; this being ac-
cordinly perform'd by the said Committee, it was
reported to us; but the said Report consisting of
very many Examinations, we thought it would be
of use to appoint a Committee to digest and put
the same into some Method, to the intent we might
be able to form a clearer and more distinct Judg-
ment of the whole Affair, and that Report being
made and approved by us, we conceive it will be
of Importance to Your Majesty's Service, for us to
present the same to Your Majesty; and for Your
Majesty's more entire Satisfaction, we beg leave to

Mark.

annex all the said Examinations * at large to this
our humble Address to Your Majesty.

May it please Your Most Excellent Majesty,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful Subjects, the
Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament
assembled, having entred into a serious Considera-
tion of the said several Reports, have unanimously
come to the following Resolutions thereupon.

That it is our Opinion, that the Crime of which
William Gregg stands attainted, is of so heinous
a Nature and attended with such extraordinary
Circumstances that it may prove of very per-
nicious Consequence, if he should not be made
an Example.

And also, that it does plainly appear to us, as
well by what *Alexander Valiere* and *John Bara*
have inform'd against each other, as by the
many Examinations taken concerning them,
that they were both in the *French* Interest, and
unfit to be trusted or employed by any Persons
in Your Majesty's Service. And that the open
and publick Manner of the Correspondence
managed by them with the Governors and
Commissaries of *Calais* and *Bologne*, could tend
only to carry on an Intelligence to the Advan-
tage of Your Majesty's Enemies, and that it is
highly probable, thereby the Stations of our
Cruisers, the Strength of our Convoys, and
the Times of Sailing of our Merchants Ships,
have been betrayed to the *French*.

May it please Your Majesty,

IT is your Majesty's Glory, and the Happiness of
Europe, that You are at the Head of one of the
greatest Confederacies that ever was known in Hi-
story; and it is the common Concern of the whole
Alliance, that Your Councils should be kept with
the strictest Secrecy: But in the Papers now laid
before You, Your Majesty will be pleased to ob-

* See the Examinations at their full length in the Appendix.

serve, that some of Your Resolutions of the greatest Moment, and that required the utmost Secrecy, have been sent to Your Enemies by the same Post they were dispatch'd to the Allies; that all the Papers in Mr. Secretary *Harley's* Office have, for a considerable time, been expos'd to the View even of the meanest Clerks in that Office; and that the Perusal of all the Letters to and from the *French* Prisoners was chiefly trusted to *Gregg*, a Person of a very suspicious Character, and known to be extremely indigent. It is not easily to be known what ill Consequences may have attended such Negligence, but we depend upon it, that these Matters being thus plainly laid open to your Majesty, we shall be secured against any Dangers of this Nature for the future.

We are further in Duty bound to beseech Your Majesty, that all possible Methods may be used to put a stop to that Dangerous, and which may soon prove Fatal Intercourse between Your Majesty's Subjects and *France*, which has of late received so great an Encouragement by the Countenance and Protection given to *Valiere* and *Bara*; since, unless that be effectually done, Your Majesty's Enemies will continue to have what Intelligence they please, Your Majesty's Men of War and Merchant Ships will be in Danger of being betray'd to the *French*, and that most destructive Trade of sending Wooll to *France*, which has been with much Charge and Trouble interrupted, and in good measure suppress'd; will be revived to a greater degree than ever.

Her MAJESTY's Answer to this Address was:

My Lords,

I Am sorry that any who have been employed by those in The
My Service should have prov'd false to their Trust, Queen's
and injurious to the Publick. Answer.

The Examples you lay before Me, will, I do not doubt, be a sufficient Warning to keep all Matters of Importance as secret as may be, and to employ such only as there shall be good Grounds to believe will be faithful.

March.



Two or Three Days after, their Lordships presented also the following Address to the Queen, about the Payment of King *William's* Servants.

The Lords
Address
in Favour
of King
William's
Servants,

WE Your Majesty's Most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, thinking it very just and reasonable, that those Persons who faithfully served the late King, and their Country, in the War against *France*, as likewise those who served Him in his Household and Family, should be paid all that is justly due to them; and the rather, because several have obtained Acts for making out Debentures in Satisfaction of such Debts; do humbly beseech Your Majesty, that You will be pleased to appoint Commissioners to state all the Debts that remain unsatisfied, and are still due to the Officers and Soldiers of the Army, for Service done in the late Reign, and likewise to state what is still owing to any Person upon the Civil List, to the Death of His Late Majesty King *William*, to which Address Her Majesty Answer'd, That She would appoint Commissioners to state the Debts, as desired.

Queen's
Answer.

Address
about
fortifying
Portsmouth, &c.
29.

On the other hand, the Commons, on the 29th, resolved to present an Address to the Queen, returning Her Majesty the Thanks of that House, for Her being graciously pleased to communicate to that House the Estimate of the Charge of putting the Docks at *Portsmouth* and *Chatham* into a Posture of Defence; and humbly to desire Her Majesty, that She would be pleased to give Directions, that they might be forthwith proceeded upon. As also that she would be pleased to give Directions, that the Castles of *Edinburgh*, *Sterling*, and *Inverlochy*, might be put into a Posture of Defence. And on the last Day of this Month they resolved on another Address to be presented to Her Majesty, humbly to beseech Her Majesty to give Directions, that the Laws relating to the Fishery and Trade of *Newfoundland* might be effectually put in Execution against such Commanders of Her Majesty's Ships of War, or Forts and Fortifications there, as have or shall presume to exact, demand or receive any Sum or Sums

And the
Address
relating
to the
Fishery of
*New -
foundland*.

for the YEAR 1708.

of Money, or other Reward from any of Her Majesty's Subjects in their Voyages, Trade and Fishery, to, from, or at *Newfoundland*; and that the said Commanders and Officers be strictly forbidden to keep, use or employ any fishing Boats for their own private Use or Advantage in that Fishery, as likewise that the said Laws relating to the said Fishery be put in Execution against all other Persons as shall offend therein.

The same Day, Mr. *Lowndes*, pursuant to the Commons Address to the Queen, laid before the House an Account of the Money issued by the Treasury for Levy-Money; and it appearing by such Returns that were already made, that there was a great Deficiency in the Numbers of Recruits raised to compleat the Forces in Her Majesty's Pay: The House Resolved, that an Address should be presented to Her Majesty, 'That She would be pleased to issue out Her Royal Proclamation, requiring all the Justices of the Peace, Magistrates and other Officers, to use their utmost Power, and by frequent Meetings for that purpose strictly to put the Act for recruiting the Army in Execution; and that She would be pleas'd particularly to shew her Displeasure to such Officers as should dismiss any Person so listed, for Money, or any other Pretence, or refuse to list such Persons as were fit for the Service, or should otherwise neglect or be wanting in their Duty upon this Occasion.

Having brought our Domestick Affairs to a Conclusion for this Month; let us observe how they went with us Abroad: We find the *French* busie every where, even as far as *Sweden*, spreading an Account of the Pretender's Expedition to *North Britain*, and the imaginary Success thereof; and the *Sieur Campredon*, Resident of *France*, having received an Express from his Court on the 12th, desired Audience of Count *Guldenstolpe*, the Chief Minister of that Court at *Stockholm*; and notify'd, that the Most Christian King his Master, had resolv'd to restore the Pretended Prince of *Wales* to the Possession of his Kingdoms, and had therefore caused a sufficient Fleet to be fitted out at *Dunkirk*, to transport him to *Scotland* with a good Army to assert his Rights. The News was immediately after divulged at Court, and the

March.
Address
about
Recruits.
31.

French
publish
the News
of the
Pretender's
Success to the
Swedes.

March.



the French Resident published so many Stories of the Disposition of the *Scots* to receive the Pretender, that all the Well-Wishers to the Common Cause were in a great Consternation.

Confront-
ed by our
Queen's
Commis-
sary at
Stockholm.
16.

This Notification and Bouncing of the French in *Swedeland*, was quickly and vigorously Encountred by Mr. Jackson, the Queen of *Great Britain's* Commissary at *Stockholm*, by a Memorial 'Importing that he found himself in Duty oblig'd, on Occasion of the French Resident M. *Campredon's* late Notification, to represent to their Excellencies and the Royal Chancery, that it was most evident by the aforesaid Resident's Declaration, his Master had Form'd a Design and Conspiracy against her Majesty, his most Gracious Mistress's Royal Person and Government, in that the said M. *Campredon* had Notified the King his Master's Resolution, to Set up and Assist in an Hostile Manner a Private and Obscure Person, to whom he gave the Title of King of *Great-Britain*, in opposition to her Majesty his most Gracious Mistress's undoubted Right : And that tho' he firmly trusted that Almighty God would continue thence forward to Protect Her Majesty's Sacred Person and Government, in the same Manner he had hitherto signally done, and cause all the unjust Attempts of Her Enemies, to terminate in their own Ruin and Destruction ; Nevertheless, in regard that Attempt of the French King was in the highest Degree, directly contrary to the Treaties and Alliances, betwixt Her Royal Majesty of *Great-Britain* and his Royal Majesty of *Sweden* ; Therefore Her Majesty, his most Gracious Queen, could not expect less, than that their Excellencies and the Royal Chancery should shew their Abhorrence of the Notify'd Unjust Design of the French King, and accordingly give his Resident such an Answer as their Excellencies and the Royal Chancery found agreeable to the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns of *Great-Britain* and *Sweden* ; Whereby their Excellencies and the Royal Chancery, would strengthen the sincere Amity and Friendship, which Her Majesty his most Gracious Queen, had on all Occasions given Proof of Her having for His *Swedish* Majesty's Royal Person. And that it was further his Desire, that their

Excel-

‘ Excellencies and the Royal Chancery would be pleas’d to Favour him with such an Answer hereto, as he could not only transmit to his most Gracious Mistress, but might likewise serve for his own Justification in having perform’d his humble Duty on that Occasion.

‘ Tis not very Material whether there is any Truth in those Letters that came from *Lithuania*, concerning the King of *Sweden*’s declaring he would never make Peace with the Czar, but was resolv’d to force him to resign his Crown to his Son: But ’tis certain, the *Swedes* for the present were about *Wilna*, and at a stand in their Progress against the *Muscovites*, where we shall leave them, and pass into *Silesia*, where the Treaty about the Affair of Religion was not yet terminated: In the mean time it will not be amiss to insert here the Substance of the Remonstrance of the Deputies of the Protestant Princes at *Ratisbonne*, presented to the Emperor on the 30th, relating to the Protestants in this Country.

‘ THEY begin with desiring him to call to mind, That the 20th of *June* last Year, an intercessory Letter was deliver’d to him in the Name of their respective Principals, in favour of such of his Majesty’s Vassals and Subjects in *Silesia*, as profess’d the *Lutheran* Religion, and that they solicit-ed his Majesty to appoint impartial Commissioners to redress their intolerable Grievances. That tho’ they did not immediately obtain any Resolution thereupon, the Delay whereof, they supposed was owing to the multiplicity of other important Affairs; yet their Principals had not long after the Satisfaction to hear, that his Majesty had had such Regard to their Intercession, that Commissioners were appointed to hear and redress the Grievances of the afore-nam’d Protestants in *Silesia*.

‘ And whereas the King of *Sweden*, by Virtue of his Guaranty of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, had also interpos’d in their behalf, and his Majesty had thereupon been pleas’d to enter into a Treaty for the Relief of them, pursuant to the Tenor of the Pacification of *Westphalia*; their respective Principals were the more rejoyc’d thereat, because the Protestants in *Silesia* were now effectually deliver’d

Marsh.

Remonstrance of the Protestant Deputies at *Ratisbonne*, to the Emperor about the *Silesian* Protestants.

10.

‘ from

March.



‘ from the Oppressions and Injuries, which they suffered without his Majesty’s Knowledge and Consent. That this most Gracious Act, being a fresh Instance of his Majesty’s Clemency and Justice, they were commanded by their Principals, to return his Majesty most humble Thanks for the same.

‘ But it appearing by the Treaty with the King of Sweden, that his Swedish Majesty reserved to himself the Power of Interceding for a farther Liberty of Conscience in *Silesia*, as being grounded on the 5th Article of the Pacification of *Westphalia*, and that his Plenipotentiary at *Breslau* had made Application for obtaining a competent Number of Churches and Schools in Upper *Silesia*, besides those already granted in the Provinces of *Briegh*, *Lignitz*, *Wohlau*, *Munsterbergh* and *Oelst*, and the City of *Breslau* and its Dependencies, for the Exercise of the *Lutheran* Religion; their Principals thought it their Duty to Second this just Request, because they were directed thereto by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and were withal desirous to follow the Steps of their Ancestors, who often interpos’d their Intercession for the Execution of Treaties relating to Religious Affairs in the Empire, and particularly in *Silesia*. That they assured his Majesty in the most humble Manner, that their Principals had no other Views, but to promote the true Interest of his Majesty’s Hereditary Dominions; but that they held themselves obliged in Point of Conscience to wish for, and procure the Welfare of such as profess’d the same Faith as themselves; And they humbly conceived, that a Sovereign’s greatest Glory and Felicity, lies in the Spiritual and Temporal Welfare of his Subjects.

‘ That some might urge, that the Intercession made by the King of Sweden, and repeated by their Principals, for the Allowance of more Churches to the Protestants, seemed contrary to the Treaty of *Westphalia*; that therefore no Demand of such Allowance could be made with Justice; And that his Majesty could not grant it, without prejudicing the Interest and Security of the *Roman* Catholicks in *Silesia*, where the Protestants were tolerated out of Mercy only. That on the other Hand, it cannot be denied, that his Majesty’s Predecessors, out of

of a particular Clemency to the Protestants in *Silesia*, allow'd them for some time the free Exercise of their Religion: And that this Favour did not depend entirely upon the Imperial Word and Promise, which might be revok'd; but was grounded upon the Tenor of the Agreement, made by the Emperors *Ferdinand II.* and *III.* with the then Elector of *Saxony*: That it was also apparent from the 38th Article of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, wherein the Exercise of the Protestant Religion, was imputed to the Emperor's Mercy, a solemn Promise was made to Maintain and Protect the same; and that Engagement was several times repeated by the Emperor *Leopold* of Blessed Memory, and it was not so much as pretended, that the States and Subjects of *Silesia* had forfeited their Liberty, by their Conduct in former Wars in *Germany*, and by receiving the *Swedes* into their Country, because every thing that was transacted by them from 1631. to 1635, was annull'd by the Treaty concluded at *Prague*: And the ancient Pretence that a Sovereign had a Right to alter Religion in his Territories, could not avail in that Case, by Reason not only the Princes and States of *Silesia*, but also all the Subjects in particular, were assur'd of a free Exercise of their Religion. That this was expressly stipulated in the Treaty of *Osnabrugb*, by Virtue whereof, the Crown of *Sweden* as Guaranty, and the Electors and other Princes and States, had an undisputable Right to intercede when they should have Occasion, for a larger Exercise, and a greater Freedom of the Protestant Faith: And that it will not be amiss to observe, that the Protestant Princes and States have made use of this Right, before the Crown of *Sweden* concern'd it self in Religious Affairs, at the time the Treaty of *Westphalia* was set on Foot; when the Imperial Commissioners having no Power to grant any thing farther, it was agreed by a solemn Compact, that at least the Churches and Schools, being the Principal Conveniences for Publick Worship and Instruction, should remain in *Statu quo*, and that Regard should be had at a more proper time, to Intercessions for a greater Freedom of the Protestant Religion, as was practis'd in 1648.

to

March.

to which their Principals and their Ancestors had constantly referr'd themselves, pursuant to the 41st Article of the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

That for these and other Reasons, and because his Imperial Majesty had declared in the last Treaty, that Regard should be had to Intercessions for a greater Liberty of Conscience in *Silesia*, and the other Dominions belonging to the most Illustrious House of *Austria*; they doubted not of a most Gracious Answer, to their most humble Remonstrance in the Name of their Principals; since they solicited the Restitution only of such Churches and Schools, as had been taken from the Protestants in *Silesia*, that they might be suffer'd to enjoy the same Liberty, as was allowed to others in the *Roman Empire*, that they might have an equal Share of his Majesty's Clemency and Affection; which they must despair of, if they should any longer be deprived of the Churches built by their Ancestors, and be oblig'd to travel a great many Miles to Exercise their Religion, when their own Churches were so near them, several whereof were shut up, and others made use of for Worldly Business. They therefore entreated his Majesty, not only to permit his Protestant Vassals and Subjects in *Silesia*, to make use of the old Churches, but also to suffer them to build new ones, and to protect them therein.

That his Majesty's secular Interest, and that of the *Roman* Catholick Religion, were so far from receiving any Prejudice thereby, that both would be the more promoted and secur'd; for both the Catholicks and the Protestants would then know what was their own, and a good Harmony and Concord would be establish'd; and the latter in particular, would by this Means be confirm'd in their Duty to God and their Sovereign. They will be ready to acknowledge such an unvaluable Condescension of his Majesty, with venturing their Lives and Possessions for his Majesty's Service, in that dangerous Conjunction, and imploring God's Blessing on his Majesty, both in their Churches and Houses; and their Illustrious Principals would endeavour to requite such an extraordinary Favour bestow'd on those

for the YEAR 1708.

those who were of the same Religion with themselves. *March.*

We told you before that the Diet appointed by the Emperor to meet in *Hungary*, was put off to the beginning of this Month; on the 1st of which, Prince *Esterhazy Palatine of Hungary*, arrived at *Presburg*, and went with his usual Attendants to his Palace. The 2d in the Morning the States of the Country had Audience of him to bid him Welcome: And he signified to them, that they should assemble the next Day at 10 in the Morning, when he would make a Proposition to them. They met accordingly the 3d, and the Prince *Palatine*, the Cardinal of *Saxe-Zeits* as Primate of the Kingdom, and the other Prelates, Barons, and Deputies, having taken their proper Places, the Prince *Palatine* acquainted the Assembly, That this Diet was called to re-

Palatine of Hungary's Proposal to the Diet.
3.

establish the Tranquillity of their Native Country; and seeing it was requisite to that end, that all the States of *Hungary*, as well the unfaithful as the faithful should be present, it was necessary to invite the former to send their Deputies likewise to the Assembly. Hereupon Four Deputies were chosen out of the several Orders or States of the Kingdom, to go to *Vienna*, to acquaint the Emperor with the Proposal, and to desire his Approbation of it; as also to beseech his Imperial Majesty, to defer a while (till it be seen what Course the Malecontents would take) his Departure from *Vienna* for that City; and to nominate and send Commissioners with full Powers, to be present on the Part of his Imperial Majesty in the Assembly, which in the mean time should be begun and held. The faithful States of the Kingdom judging, that the first Principal Step towards settling a lasting Peace, was to invite, in the Name of them the said faithful States already assembled, those of the contrary Party, with whom that Peace is to be made. Accordingly to this Resolution, the Bishop of *Great Waradin*, on the part of the Clergy, Count *Nadasdy*, on the part of the Nobility, Monsieur *Viat*, on the part of the Counties, and Monsieur *Rosler*, on the part of the Towns, were deputed to attend the Emperor, and desire Leave to send that Deputation

March

tion. In Opposition to these Proceedings, Prince *Radzki* published a new Declaration, wherein by Virtue of the Power given him by the Diet of *Onod*, he forbid the Counties of *Hungary* to acknowledge the Emperor for their Sovereign, upon pain of being treated as Publick Enemies, and have their Privileges taken from them. He forbid in a particular manner, the Clergy and Nobility to repair to the Diet of *Presburgh*, and such who should act contrary thereunto, wereto be punished with Death, and their Posterity degraded from their Nobility. He likewise summoned a Diet to meet at *Cassovia*, to declare the Transactions of the Assembly at *Presburgh*, void and of no Effect. Thus you see Hostilities were committed with the Pen, as well as with the Sword in those Parts, where the Malecontents took the Fort of *Capowan* on the *Danube* below *Comorra*, Surprized and entirely Defeated the Regiment of *Vermont*, another Party of them made Count *Maximillian* of *Starenburg* Prisoner; and in a Word, there was a very small Prospect of bringing things to an amicable Composure in this unhappy Country.

In the mean while, the *States General* of *Holland* having taken into their Consideration, the Resolution of the Diet of *Ratisbonne*, relating to the Preparations for the next Campaign, and the Letter the said Diet writ unto them on the same Subject, their High Mightinesses return'd Answer,

The *States General's*
Answer
to the Resolutions
of the
Diet at
Ratisbonne
about the
Cam-
paign.

‘ THAT they understood with great Satisfaction,
‘ that their Friendly Exhortations, to encourage
‘ them to make greater Efforts in the next Campaign,
‘ than heretofore, had been not only well received
‘ by the said Diet; but also that their Assembly was
‘ of the same Opinion with them, that there was an
‘ absolute Necessity, that all and every one of the
‘ Allies should exert their utmost Efforts, for bring-
‘ ing the War to a Safe and Honourable Conclusion:
‘ That they were likewise very well satisfied to hear,
‘ that the Diet had from time to time made Instances
‘ to the several Members of the Empire, that every
‘ one of them should send his Contingent according
‘ to the Imperial Constitutions; and that they were
‘ come

come to a Resolution thereupon, which had been confirmed since by an Imperial Decree. March.

That it remaining only, that what they had resolved, be duly executed, seeing Resolutions, without Execution, were no more than a Body without a Soul, and from which no good Effect could be expected; their High Mightinesses could not forbear, in Consideration of the present Circumstances of Affairs, earnestly to desire once more, the Imperial Decree might be put in effect; and that those States that had been deficient in furnishing their respective Quota's, might be obliged forthwith to send the same to joyn the Imperial Army.

That the Resolution relating to the Military Chest, and the hiring of the *Saxon* Cavalry, might be put in Execution, without any loss of time, considering that the Campaign was near at hand and that the Enemy's did on all sides, plainly discover their Intention, to redouble that Year their Efforts, to act offensively in all Parts, in order to obtain the Point they had always aim'd at, that is the suppressing of the Liberty of *Europe*. That the Effects thereof would be fatal to every one of the Allies, but that the Blame of such a Misfortune, which God avert, would lie chiefly at the Door of such who had not contributed as they ought to have done, to the Charges of that Common War, and whose Territories being remote from the Seat of War, and less expos'd to the Invasion of the Enemy than those of others, they were thereby in a better Condition than others, to furnish what they were obliged to by the Constitutions of the Empire.

That as to what the Diet desired of their High Mightinesses, that the Operations of War might be concerted in time with the Generals, their High Mightinesses should not be wanting on their Part, to concur in every thing that might facilitate the Operations of the next Campaign, but that nothing could more contribute to it, than to have a sufficient number of Troops in a Readiness to put the Projects in Execution, and to act Offensively or Defensively, as it should be thought most serviceable; and that this was the Reason why they

March.



‘ had made such frequent Instances, that the Empire would take suitable Measures to obtain that end;

‘ That as to what related to the 12000 *Prussians* in the *Netherlands*, as if 4000 of them were part of the Contingent the King of *Prussia* was to furnish to the Army of the Empire, and the Request the Diet made, that their High Mightinesses would desire that Prince to send the said 4000 Men to the *Rhine*, with such other Troops as might make up his full Quota; they represented to the Diet, that they had several times desired his *Prussian* Majesty, to send his full Contingent of Troops to the Army of the Empire; and contribute to the Military Chest, and the Charges of taking the *Saxon* Cavalry into their Service, and in general, to whatever might promote the Good of the Common Cause, and that they would repeat their Instances; but that their High Mightinesses did not know that any of the Troops of his *Prussian* Majesty, employed in the *Netherlands*, were part of his Contingent, as a Member of the Empire; and that this was an Article to be adjusted between the Emperor, the Empire, and his said Majesty.

‘ That as to the Request made by the Diet, that the States would in consideration of the Countries they had conquer’d, belonging to the Circle of *Burgundy*, assist the Empire with Men and Money, their High Mightinesses could not look upon that Request, without believing that they meant that part of the *Spanish Netherlands*, which had been recovered from the *French*; but that besides it might be alledged that the Income thereof, was no more than what was necessary for the Defence of that Country, their High Mightinesses did not know whether those Countries belong’d to the Empire, and made part of the Circle of *Burgundy*; or whether they had for a long time contributed to the Charges of the Empire, or whether the Empire had consider’d them as a Member of their Body, and as such assisted and protected them against the Enemies who had so often attacked them.

‘ That they knew indeed of a certain Transaction, or rather Proposal made 160 Years ago, by the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, to the Diet of *Ausburgh*, for

for the Year 1703.
 * for having the 17 Provinces of the *Netherlands* in-cluded in the Circle of *Burgundy*, as a Member of the Empire; but that their High Mightinesses did not know that this was ever put in Practice, and that therefore they could not consent to contribute to the Charges of the Empire, upon account of those Provinces; and rather the less, because the said Provinces stood more in need of the Assistance of the Empire, than the Empire of their contributing towards their Charges, at least as long as the said Provinces were in War.

There is no necessity of making any Remarks upon this Just and Prudent Answer of the *States*, the things bespeak themselves; but in Compliance with the desire of of the Diet, as well as out of their own Interest and Inclination, that the Operations of War might be concerted in time with the Generals, Prince *Eugene* from *Vienna* signify'd to the Duke of *Marlborough*, the time of his Departure for the *Hague*, so that his Grace embark'd as soon as he had certain Advice, that the Enemy was return'd to *Dunkirk*, and arrived there three Days after the Prince. They were in Conference daily with the Pensionary and the Deputies of the *States*, to concert the Operations of War, but with the utmost Secrecy; after which Prince *Eugene* set out for *Dusseldorp*, to dispose the Elector *Palatine*, to send his Forces into the Field by the time appointed, and from thence went for *Hanover*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* met him, to concert with the Elector of that Name, the necessary Measures for putting in Motion the slow Body of the Empire, so that the Operations might be carried on in all Parts at the same time: But we shall find the *Germans* still the same; though 'tis more than probable, that it was agreed by these Great Men, that they should act only defensively on the upper *Rhine*, while Prince *Eugene* with the rest of the Army, should join the Duke of *Marlborough*, and push the War on with Vigour in the *Netherlands*.

Before we leave this Country, let us take Notice that the Earl of *Albemarle* having represented, that some Lieutenant-Generals of Horse under Foreign Princes, had been promoted to the Dignity of Generals of the Cavalry, and that they would upon that

Conferences between the Duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugene, &c.

Dutch make Promotion of General Officers.]

March.

Account, refuse to roll with him ; the *States* declar'd him General of the Cavalry ; and Monsieur *Fagel* likewise obtained the Dignity of General of the Infantry : So that the *States* had then four Generals of the Horse, viz. *Obdam*, *Tilly*, Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, and *Albemarle*, and five Generals of their Infantry, viz. the Prince of *Nassau*, *Slangenburgh*, *Nozelles*, *Sallisch*, and *Fagel*. I was the more inclined to mention these Promotions, upon Account of the Competition which since happened, and still continues about the Post of Velt-Marshal, vacant by the Death of the Brave Velt-Marshal *Overkirk*.

Uneasiness at *Cologne* about the Protestant Rites performed there.

I had almost insensibly wasted over the *British Channel*, and left unobserved the Resident of the King of *Prussia's*, having caused Divine Service to be perform'd in his House at *Cologne*, according to the Rites of the Reformed Churches : The Chapter and Magistrates of *Cologne* pretended to hinder it ; and writ to the King, to desire him to command his Resident to forbear it ; alledging, That the common People was so much incens'd at this Novelty, that they were afraid they would offer some Insults to his Minister.

King of *Prussia's* Answer.

The King having received these Complaints, return'd an Answer to this Effect : ' That his said Majesty had given positive Orders to his Resident, to ' have the Word of God Preach'd in his House, and ' had therefore sent him a Minister to perform that ' Service, notwithstanding his Resident stood in no ' need of such Orders, seeing he might do it according to the Laws of Nations, with as much Right ' as the Imperial Resident at *Berlin*, ' caused Mass to ' be said every Day by a Jesuit in his House, for the ' Use of all the *Roman* Catholicks that were at *Berlin*, ' who are permitted to go to the Chapel of the said ' Resident, even in his Absence : That therefore his ' *Prussian* Majesty hoped the Magistrates of *Cologne* ' would not deny his Resident a Prerogative, that ' the Ministers of the Emperor, Kings, and other ' Sovereigns enjoy'd without any Contradiction ; ' concluding, That if they refused it, his Majesty ' would cause all the Popish Churches in his Territories to be shut up ; and that if the said Magistrates ' suffer'd any Affront to be offer'd to his Minister, he ' would expect Satisfaction for the same, and should not

not want Power to do himself Justice. This Answer being communicated to the Clergy, they were not satisfied therewith, and excited the Students and other turbulent People, who threatned the Resident, and posted up Placaerts on several Places, signifying their Resolution not to suffer the Prussian Minister to have the Exercise of the Protestant Religion performed in his House, and that they would oppose it by Force; but we may perhaps meet more of this hereafter.

In Britain we find the Month of April, begins with Her Majesty's passing several Acts.

1. An Act for continuing several Duties therein mentioned, on Coffee, Chocolate, Spices, Pictures, and Muslings, and additional Duties upon several of the said Commodities; and certain Duties upon Calicoes, China-Ware and Drugs; and for continuing the Duties called Two Third Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage, for preserving the Publik Credit; and for ascertaining the Duties on Coals Exported for Foreign Parts; and for securing the Credit of the Bank of England; and for passing several Accounts of Taxes raised in the County of Monmouth; and for promoting the Consumption of such Tobacco, as shall have paid her Majesty's Duties. Acts passed. 1.

2. An Act for the farther directing the Payment of the Equivalent Money.

3. An Act for enabling her Majesty to make Leases and Coppies of Offices, Lands and Hereditaments, Parcel of her Dutchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same.

4. An Act for ascertaining the Rates of Foreign Coins in her Majesty's Plantations in America.

5. An Act for raising the Militia of this Kingdom for the Year 1708, although the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.

6. An Act to make further Provision for Electing and Summoning Sixteen Peers of Scotland to sit in the House of Peers in the Parliament of Great Britain, and for the further Regulatig of Voters in Elections of Members to serve in Parliament.

7. An Act for settling and establishing a Court of Exchequer in the North Part of Great Britain called Scotland.

8. An Act to enlarge the Time for returning the Certificates of all Ecclesiastical Livings not exceeding the yearly Value of Fifty Pound; as also for discharging all Livings of that Value from the Payment of First-Fruits, and for allowing Time to Arch-Bishops and Bishops, and other Dignitaries, for Payment of their First-Fruits.

9. An Act for the Encouragement of the Trade to America.

10. An Act for the better preventing Mischiefs that may happen by Fire.

11. An Act for continuing the Act for ascertaining the Tythes of Hamp and Elax.

12. An Act for limiting a Time to Persons to come in and make their Claims to any of the forfeited Estates and other Interests in Ireland, sold by the Trustees for sale of those Estates to the Governor and Company for making hollow Sword-Blades in England, and divers other Purchasers,

13. An Act for regulating the Qualifications of the Elections of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors and Voters of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

14. An Act for the Importation of Cochineal from any Ports in Spain during the present War, and six Months longer.

15. An Act for the publick Registering of all Deeds, Conveyances, Wills and other Incumbrances that shall be made of, or that may affect any Honours, Manors, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments within the East-Riding of the County of York, or the Town and County of the Town of Kingston upon Hull, after the 29th Day of September 1708; and for the rendering the Register in the West-Riding more compleat.

16. An Act to repeal a Clause in the Act of the Seventh Year of the Reign of his late Majesty, for amending and repairing the Highways, which enjoins Waggoners to draw with a Pole between the Wheel-Horses, or with double Shafts, and to oblige them to draw only with Six Horses, or other Beasts, except up Hills.

And to 17 Private Acts, after which Her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

April.

The
Queen's
Speech to
both
Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot conclude this Session, without acknowledging the Wise and Speedy Provisions which you have made for the Publick Security.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I am also to thank you in particular for the large and timely Supplies, which you have provided for the effectual Prosecution of the War: I assure you they shall be carefully and punctually applied to the Uses for which they were appointed.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I take these (especially at this Juncture) to be such undeniable Proofs of your Zeal and Affection to my Service, as must convince every Body of your doing Me the Justice to believe, that all which is dear to you, is perfectly safe under my Government; and must be irrecoverably Lost, if ever the Designs of a Popish Pretender, bred up in the Principles of the most Arbitrary Government, should take Place.

I am satisfy'd that very false Representations of the true Inclinations and Interests of my People must have been made by some of my Subjects, who have given Encouragement to this desperate Attempt; since without something of that Nature, it seems very little consistent with the usual Precaution of our Enemies, to hazard the Expence of so vain and ill grounded an Undertaking.

However it is certain, We must be all Inexcusable, if We do not take Warning from this Attempt, to Compleat what may be Necessary for Our Security at Home, and the Discouraging the like for the Future; to which, by God's Blessing, Nothing shall be wanting on My Part.

And to the same End, I must Recommend to you at your Return into your Countries, to use your utmost Care and Diligence in putting the Laws in Execution against Papists, and all others Disaffected to My Government, and in making them pay towards the Publick Taxes, to the full of what the Law requires from them: Nothing being more reasonable, than that they, who by their Principles and Practices Encourage (if not actually foment)

April.

such Disturbances, should doubly Contribute to the Charge of Quieting them, and Securing the Kingdom's Peace; and should know themselves on all such Occasions to be Responsible, for the many Inconveniencies that may ensue.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by Her MAJESTY's Command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen;

Parliament Prorogued.

HER Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure is, That this Parliament should be Prorogued to Tuesday the Thirteenth Day of this Instant April; And this Parliament is Prorogued accordingly to Tuesday the Thirteenth Day of this Instant April. But this Parliament having from the first setting of it in England, Completed Three Sessions; Her Majesty by Her Proclamation of the 15th, was pleased to Dissolve it; and to issue out another on the 22d, to call a New one, the Writs were to bear Test on the 26th, and returnable on the 28th of July.

Dissolved.
15.

A new one called.

22.

The Court was now thronged with Addresses from all Parts, to Congratulate Her Majesty upon the Disappointment of the Pretender and his Followers; while those in North Britain who were any ways suspected to favour that Enterprize, were confined; who were, the Marquiss of Huntley, the Earls of Errol, Marshal, Seaforth and Nithsdales; the Viscounts Stormont and Kilsyth; the Lord Drummond, the Lord Nairn, and James Murray, Esq. (the two last nam'd Brothers to the Duke of Athol) Sir George Maxwell, and others kept in the Castle of Edinburgh, set out from thence, guarded by a Party of Dragoons, in order to be brought to London.

Lord Griffin and others committed to the Tower

19.

Queen Congratulates

St. Wisla

In the mean time, Edward Griffin, Esq; late Lord Griffin, John Lord Clermont, Charles Middleton, Esq; and Francis Wanchope, Esq; who were taken on Board the Salisbury, where committed on the 19th close Prisoners to the Tower for High Treason, by Warrant of the Right Honourable the Earl of Sunderland, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

I will not pretend to penetrate into the secret Motives, that induced Her Majesty some time this Month, to send a Letter of Congratulation to Stanislaus

ni slaus

nislau as King of Poland. If we may believe the publick Prints, it seems the States General of the united Provinces have not yet thought fit to do it; but our Maxims in Government and theirs may be very different: Be this as it will, Her Majesty was now pleased to make several Promotions in Military Commands, as,

Lieutenants-General.

Henry Withers, Cornelius Wood, Charles Rost, Daniel Harvey, Lord Rabey, Earl of Effex, Earl of Arran, Simon Maine, William Seymour, Hatton Compton, Robert Echlyn, Marquis of Lothian, ----- Tidcomb.

New
Lieute-
nant-Ge-
nerals
made.

Majors-General.

Sir William Douglas, Lord Mountjoy, Earl of Crawford, Richard Gorges, Nicholas Sankey, Henry Holt, William Cadogan, Thomas Meredyth, Francis Palmes, James Stanhope, Lord Shannon, Lord Charlemont, Duke of Northumberland.

Major-
Generals-
made.

Brigadeers.

Luke Lillingston, Sir Thomas Smith, John Livesay, Edward Braddock, Gilbert Primrose, Roger Elliot, William Evans, Thomas Pearce, Joseph Whightman, John Newton.

Briga-
deers
made.

What happened at this time to Sir George Bing, ought not to go unobserved, viz. That Sir Patrick Johnston, Representative in the late Parliament of the City of Edinburgh, in the Name of that Magistracy, visited him on the 21st Instant, and presented him with an Instrument, by which he was made a Citizen of Edinburgh. The Instrument was enclos'd in a Box of Gold, with the Arms of the City on the side of it, and on the Cover was engraven the following Words:

Sir George
Bing made
free of
Edinburgh
21.

' The Lord-Provost, Bailiffs, and Town-Council of
' Edinburgh, did present these Letters of Burgeoisy,
' to Sir George Bing, Admiral of the Blue, in Grati-
' tude to him for delivering, under Her Majesty's
' auspicious Influence, this Island from a Foreign In-
' vasion, and defeating the Designs of a French Fleet
' at the Mouth of the Firth of Edinburgh the 13th of
' March, 1708.

This Present was accompanied with a Letter from Sir Samuel Mackellan Lord Provost of Edinburgh, wherein he desired the Admiral to accept of it as a Mark of their high Respect to him who had been the happy Instrument of so seasonable a Deliverance

to

April.



to this Island, for which his Memory would be honour'd by future Ages.

But to proceed to other Domestick Affairs, we told you, that, as a Consequence of the Disappointment, the late designed Turn in the Ministry encounter'd: *Sir Simon Harcourt*, Kt. Her Majesty's Attorney General, and who, pursuant to that Scheme, was said to be the Person that should have the Custody of the Great Seal of Great Britain, was displaced; but the Office was not fill'd up till towards *Michaelmas* Term following.

Mr. Cairn
made a
Baronet.

Her Majesty some time this Month, as a Mark of Her Royal Favour, was pleas'd to confer the Dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain and Ireland upon that eminent Merchant *Alexander Cairn* of the County of *Monaghan* in Ireland, Esq;

Mr. Smyth
made
Chancel-
lor of the
Exche-
quer.

The Place of Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer having been vacant ever since the middle of February last, by the advancing of *Henry Boyle*, Esq; to be Secretary of State, in the room of Mr. *Harley*: Her Majesty in Consideration of the Services of *John Smith*, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons in the last Parliament, was pleas'd to confer it upon him about the End of this Month. And the Place of Comptroller of the Queen's Household, which *Sir Thomas Mansell*, Bar. had resign'd about Two Months before, was given to the Right Honourable *Hugh Earl of Cholmondeley*.

Earl of
*Cholmon-
deley* made
Comp-
troller.

Dr. Fleet-
wood
made
Bishop of
St. Asaph.

Her Majesty in like Manner being ever desirous to fill up the Vacancies that happened in the Church with the worthiest Men; and the See of St. *Asaph* becoming vacant the last Month by the Death of Dr. *William Beveridge*, who was Bishop of it, she was pleas'd to prefer Dr. *William Fleetwood*, One of Her Chaplains in Ordinary, Fellow of *Eaton*, and Prebendary of *Windsor*, to succeed him. The Provostship of *Oriel College* in *Oxford* being vacant also by the Death of Dr. *Royce*, Mr. *George Carter* was preferred to it; and the Honourable Mr. *Booth* to the Deanery of *Bristol*.

Mr. Carter
made Pro-
vost of
Oriel, and
Mr. Booth,
Dean of
Bristol.

Prussian
Ambassa-
dor has
Audience
of the
Queen.

On the 20th, His Excellency the Baron *Spanheim*, Ambassador Extraordinary from His Majesty the King of *Prussia*, conducted by *Sir Charles Cottrel*, Master of the Ceremonies, had an Audience of Her Majesty, and afterwards of His Royal Highness the Prince, to congratulate the Queen, in the Name of the King

his

his Matter, upon the Disappointment of the Pretender's Design upon North-Britain, in which he was supported by a French Squadron and French Troops.

What Forces Her Majesty had left in Catalonia, Mr. Stanhope after the fatal Battle of Almanza, being now without hope made a General by the recalling of the Earl of Galloway from those Parts, to go and command on the side of Portugal, and to be Ambassador Extraordinary to that Court; Major-General James Stanhope was by Her Majesty appointed to command them in Chief, and to be Her Envoy extraordinary at the same time to the King of Spain: And the Right Honourable David Weems Earl of Weems, who was Admiral of Scotland before the Union, was now constituted one of the Council to his Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark, for the Affairs of the Admiralty of Great Britain.

The Month did not conclude before several other considerable Alterations were made; for Her Majesty was pleased to appoint Earl Rivers General of the Horse, in the room of the Duke of Ormond, and the Duke of Northumberland Major-General of Her Majesty's Forces. Sir Philip Meadows, Jun. Kt. and Thomas Broderick, Esq; were constituted Comptrollers for the Accounts of the Army; Sir John Stanley, Bar. Commissioner of the Customs, in the room of Thomas Hall, Esq; Craven Peyton, Esq; had the Employment of Warden of the Mint, upon the Removal of Sir John Stanley; and Thomas Hall, Esq; was made Comptroller of the Salt, in the room of the above named Thomas Broderick, Esq; James Cardonnel, Esq; was appointed Commissioner for the Duties on Salt. Sir Charles Turner, Bar. of the Commission for Trade and Plantations, in the room of George Stepney, Esq; deceased. Richard Martin Esq; one of the Commissioners for executing the Authorities and Powers granted by Act of Parliament, touching Duties arising upon stamp'd Vellum, Parchment and Paper; and Hugh Boscawen, Esq; was made Warden of the Stannaries, in the room of the Lord Rialton.

Divers
Alterations
made
in Places.

In like Manner, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint Thomas Micklethwait, Esq; to be Solicitor and Pay-Master of the Transports, and had the Honour to kiss Her Hand for the same.

April.

Mr. *Harley*
exclaim'd
against.

The Reprieving of *William Gregg* from time to time made a great Noise in *Britain*; his late Master Mr. *Harley* was now become the blown Deer of the whole Forest; against whom Men's Tongues grew loose to an extravagant Degree; and nothing less than human Sacrifice could appease them: The late Address of the House of Lords to the Queen, with the Publication of the Examinations their Committee had taken of *Gregg* and others * seem'd to give Countenance to a Prosecution; but the Paper of that miserable Wretch *Gregg* at his Execution, gave some Allay to that distemper'd Zeal and Popular Warmth, and the same as Published by Authority here follows:

Gregg's
Paper at
his Execution.
28.

‘ THE Crime I am now justly to suffer for, having made a great Noise in the World, a Paper of more than ordinary Length will be expected from the Criminal; who therefore takes this last Opportunity to profess his utter Abhorrence, and sincere Repentance of all his Sins against God, and of the heinous Crime committed against the Queen, whose Forgiveness I most humbly implore; as I shall heartily pray for Her Majesty's long Life and happy Reign over Her United People, and Success against Her Enemies with my parting Breath. This being all the Satisfaction I can make injur'd Majesty.

‘ I declare in the next Place, the Reparation I would make, were it in my Power, to those of Her Majesty's Subjects, I have wronged in any kind; and particularly the Right Honourable *Robert Harley*, Esq; whose Pardon I heartily beg, for basely betraying my Trust: Which Declaration, though of it self sufficient to clear the said Gentleman, yet for the sake of those whom it was my Misfortune not to be able to satisfy in my Life time, I do sacredly protest, that as I shall answer it before the Judgment-Seat of Christ, the Gentleman aforesaid was not privy to my Writing to *France* directly nor indirectly; neither I, his unworthy Clerk, any ways accessory to the Miscarriage before *Tboulon*, nor the Losses by Sea; all which happened before the

* Which see at large in the Appendix.

First of my Letters, which was writt the 24th of April.
October, 1707.

As for my Creditors, as I am in no Condition to satisfy them, so I earnestly beg they would forgive me; and I pray God to make up their Losses to them seven-fold.

For my own Part, I do freely forgive all Men, and die in perfect Charity with them; not without humble Hopes of finding Forgiveness, through the Merits of Jesus Christ, with God; who in Mercy touched my Conscience so powerfully from the beginning, as to prevent my prostituting the same to save my Life; for which Instances of his Love, to be prefer'd before Life it self, I bless and magnifie his Holy Name with unspeakable Joy and Comfort at my Death, nothing near so ignominious as would have been such a Life.

After this Confession, the Duty of a dying Man leads me to profess the Religion in which I was brought up, and do now dye, which is the Protestant; the Scandal given whereunto by my Enormous Practices, can't be better taken away, than by my publishing to the World my hearty Sorrow for those sensual Pleasures which have proved my Bane. Wherefore let all that shall read this poor Paper take Warning by me to shun the like youthful Lusts, to which, whoever gives up himself, can't tell how far they may, when indulged, carry him, even to the committing of such Crimes as he thought himself incapable of, some time a-day; of which sad Truth, I, to my woeful Experience, am a melancholy Instance; but at the same time, I appeal to the Great God, before whom I am now going to appear, that notwithstanding all the Pains taken to make me out an old Offender, by fastening on me the Crime of counterfeiting the Coin, this is the first Fault that ever I ventured upon, which was not out of any Zeal to the Pretender, whom I not only disown at my Death, but solemnly declare, that in all my Life I never thought he had any Right to these Realms, how foolishly soever I may have render'd my self obnoxious in this Particular: But the only Motive of my mad Undertaking was Money, of which I never received any on account
of

April. of the Ship-pass, though I have met with the more
 just Reward of such secret Services, intended by

W. Gregg.

Sir George
 Bing vin-
 dicated.

Commons
 give
 Thanks
 to the
 Lord High
 Admiral.

Mr. Sta-
 nian's
 Letter to
 the Swiss
 Cantons,
 in Oppo-
 sition to
 the Pre-
 tender's
 Expedi-
 tion.

The People of England are never satisfied without every thing goes according to their humour: When the News came of Sir George Bing's having sight of the French Squadron near the Frith of Edinburgh, they were cock-sure he would destroy every Ship of them, and every body was contriving Ways and Means of disposing of the Pretender, and the English that followed him; but being disappointed in that, they began to rail against the Admiral, as if he was short in his Duty. Its sufficient to observe here, that the brave Gentleman did what he was principally sent about, which was to hinder the Enemies Landing; and that he wanted neither good Will nor Diligence to do more, if Opportunity had offer'd; and to obviate any malicious Suggestions about this Expedition, the Commons, before the Prorogation before-mentioned, resolved to address the Queen to direct an account might be laid before the House, of the Number of Ships that went on the Expedition with Sir George, and when the same were cleaned; that done, they resolved the Thanks of the House should be given to the Prince, as Lord High Admiral, for his great Care in so expeditiously setting forth so great a Number of Ships, whereby the Fleet under Sir George Bing, was enabled so happily to prevent the intended Invasion.

But to dwell no longer at this time upon our domestick Affairs; Her Majesty's Ministers abroad were very intent upon every Motion made by the Enemy in Prejudice of Her Affairs; and none more than Mr. Stanian Her Envoy in Switzerland, who finding a circular Letter writ by the French to the Cantons on account, and in favour of the Pretender's Expedition; the same was encounter'd by him with the following one to the Protestant Cantons.

Magnificent LORDS,

'T H O' You are accusom'd to hear the Ministers of France and their Creatures give out false Accounts of the Occurrences of the present War, and

and though by a long Course of Experience, you are sufficiently instructed how little to depend on the visionary Advantages they attribute to themselves; yet, because you could not soon be informed of the true State of Affairs in Parts so distant; and because those Ministers surpass'd themselves this time, by the Strain of Confidence with which they affirm'd, that their Enterprize against the Kingdom of Great Britain could not fail: I may well believe you were alarm'd at the Evils with which France threaten'd the Queen my Sovereign, and all Her Subjects, or at least, that you might entertain some Suspicion that this Project was grounded on Reason and good Sense.

The Affectation with which the Ministers of France, contrary to all Maxims of Policy, divulg'd this Enterprize in all Courts where they reside; the Assurance with which they argued that it must infallibly succeed; the Reports they so industriously caus'd to be spread, of a general Insurrection in the Country for the Pretender; and the Union of the Two Kingdoms, so newly made, that it might have left some Seeds of Discord, in Minds yet, in a Ferment; all these Considerations joyn'd together, might easily, for a time, have clouded the Eyes of the most clear-sighted, and given Uneasiness to you as well as to all others who have any Concern at Heart for Religion and the general Liberty.

I cannot doubt, Magnificent Lords, that while these false Impressions rested on your Minds, you saw the Greatest and most Virtuous Princess that ever wore a Crown, dethron'd, to make room for a Pretender, bred up in France, in Popery and in the Maxims of arbitrary Power: No doubt, your Thoughts presented to you the Reform'd Religion abolish'd throughout Her Kingdoms; the Spiritual Tyranny of the Pope, with the Superstition of the Church of Rome set up in its Place; and to compleat the Scene, the Liberty of a Nation govern'd by Laws of their own making, extinguish'd, and Her Subjects become Slaves to the Will of a single Person, as are those of France.

Your Foresight certainly extended the Prospect, and soon shew'd you, that those Ills would not be confin'd

April.

' confin'd to the Queen's Dominions alone; but that
 ' all *Europe* would feel them: The Forces of Her
 ' Kingdoms, which Her Majesty employs so glori-
 ' ously and beneficially to vindicate the general Li-
 ' berty, would not only have been taken away from
 ' Her Allies, but even turn'd against them; and the
 ' Extirpation of the Reform'd Religion in Her Coun-
 ' tries, would not only have endanger'd it in yours,
 ' but infallibly have drawn on its Ruin in a little time,
 ' every where else. That Holy Religion! which the
 ' Queen as happily defends with Her Arms, as adorns
 ' by Her exemplary Life.

' This, I believe, was the sad Image you had
 ' form'd, Magnificent Lords, of the Miseries *France*
 ' had prepar'd for *Europe*, while the false Reports
 ' spread by their Ministers and Creatures prepossess'd
 ' your Minds, and even held in Suspence your ac-
 ' custom'd Penetration. But I doubt not, that after
 ' you had time to recollect your selves, and to ex-
 ' amine in cool Blood the Foundations on which this
 ' rare Project was rais'd, you were at once provok'd
 ' and astonish'd at the Temerity of the Undertakers.

' For, to make this Enterprize succeed, necessarily
 ' requir'd the Concurrence of such extraordinary Ac-
 ' cidents, as according to the natural Course of things
 ' in the World, I venture to call impossible.

' 'Twas necessary the Queen should have had no
 ' Fleet at Sea, which never yet happen'd, in time of
 ' War, since the Kingdom had Ships; and I presume
 ' to say, never can happen hereafter.

' But if the *French* Forces had landed, 'twas neces-
 ' sary upon it, that, passing over all the Obligations
 ' of Allegiance and Inclination which bind the Queen's
 ' Subjects to Her, that breaking through the express
 ' Abjuration they have all made of the Pretender,
 ' those Subjects should of a sudden forget their Duty
 ' and Interest to such a Degree as to abandon a Queen
 ' who is in a manner ador'd by them, if I may use
 ' that Expression, to joyn an unknown Person, one
 ' train'd up in Popery, and in the Maxims of Tyran-
 ' ny, and supported by the King of *France* and the
 ' Pope, the Two grand Enemies of free Nations.

' 'Twas necessary besides, that the Nation should,
 ' in an Instant, have divested themselves of all the
 ' Sentiments

‘ Sentiments of Zeal for their Religion, or not have
‘ had Courage enough left to defend it against Men
‘ who would impose upon them a Worship that they
‘ judge to be Idolatrous.

‘ In short, ’twas necessary that a Nation, which
‘ has, at all times, shewn so much Zeal and Resolu-
‘ tion in the Defence of their Liberties, which they
‘ have had the Happiness to preserve, at the Expence
‘ of so much Blood and Treasure, should have had
‘ the Meanness of Soul, to give them all up at once,
‘ and establish a Tyranny, a Despotick Monarchy,
‘ at a time when the miserable Condition to which
‘ the Kingdom of *France* finds it self reduc’d by that
‘ Form of Government, ought to be a Lesson and an
‘ Example to all Posterity.

‘ To say all in a Word, ’twas necessary that Con-
‘ tradictions should unite in their Favour, to make
‘ this noble Expedition succeed: That Men should
‘ take a Fancy to let their Enemies pass, when they
‘ are provided with Means to hinder them; that they
‘ should forget the most sacred Obligations; the Fi-
‘ delity due to the best of Princes; the Zeal they
‘ should have for their Religion; and the Firmness
‘ they ought to exert in the Defence of the Liberties
‘ of their native Country. Bating these small Diffi-
‘ culties, the Enterprize was well invented, and
‘ much better weigh’d and concerted: Accordingly
‘ you have seen, Magnificent Lords, the Success per-
‘ fectly answer the Expectation of all People of sound
‘ Understanding. Their Fleet appear’d on the Coast
‘ of *Great Britain*, without daring to put ashore, and
‘ not one Man of the Country lifted a Hand in their
‘ Favour; whereupon they resolutely determin’d to
‘ make back again to their own Port, and arriv’d
‘ there the 7th of this Month: To say nothing of the
‘ Ships that are missing of their Fleet, nor of the Di-
‘ stempers among their 12 wretched Battalions, who
‘ instead of conquering the Kingdom of *Great Britain*,
‘ are in the Hospitals of *Dunkirk*; and Places adja-
‘ cent, and consequently in no Condition for Service.

‘ Behold, Magnificent Lords; the Issue of this
‘ mighty Expedition, which was to have restor’d the
‘ Affairs of *France*, and the Reputation of their Arms;
‘ but instead of that, has expos’d them to the pub-
‘ lick

April.

lick Derision, and (to borrow an Expression from the Queen's Prophetical Speech to Her Parliament on this Subject) has only turn'd to the Shame and Confusion of its Contrivers.

'We have before us a fair Occasion, the more to admire the profound Politicks of the Court of *France*, the less we are able with our narrow Genius's to comprehend them. It also affords us Matter of useful Reflection on the Conduct of Princes, when Ambition has involv'd them in Calamities: The King of *France* seeing his Affairs run to Ruin, forms an Enterprize which he would never have hazarded in his greatest Prosperity; and has Recourse to such Projects in his Despair, as Reason and Prudence would never have suggested to him.

'The Queen and Her Allies have their Turn now, to pursue with just Vengeance an Enemy, who, by offering to intrude upon his Neighbours a King of his own Stamp, seeks to make them as miserable as his own Subjects. And, I hope, God will continue to favour so effectually the Justice of their Arms in the Course of this War, that they will not only cool that Inclination in him for the future, but reduce him to such a Condition that he may think no more of disturbing the Peace of *Europe*, or of disquieting his Neighbours in the Enjoyment of their Religion and Liberties.

'I am sensible, Magnificent Lords, you have already learnt the Success of this Expedition from the Publick News; and therefore 'tis not so much to give you an Account of it, as to rejoyce with you upon it, that I now write to you. For, as I cannot be ignorant of the Zeal you testifie on all Occasions for the Wellfare of our Holy Religion, and of the General Liberty, so, I cannot doubt, you are affected with true Joy, to hear of the Disappointment of a Project that tended so visibly to the Destruction of both, and which besides, had it succeeded, would have depriv'd you of the Advantages of the Friendship of the Queen my Sovereign, from whom you have Ground to expect all the good Offices which Her good Will and Power shall give Her Opportunities of doing for you.

In the mean while the Dyet of the Protestant Cantons met at *Arrau*, according to their former Resolution, and took into Consideration the Affair of *Neufchatel*, where, after warm Debates, they agreed to write to the Ambassador of *France* to desire him to interpose his good Offices to bring that Dispute to a happy Conclusion, and their Letter ran thus:

April
Proceedings of the Swiss Protestant Dyet.
21.

High and Noble Born,

'SINCE the Laudable Members of the Laudable Confederacy use their utmost Endeavours to be preserved in Peace, wherein their Safety consists, together with those of the other States that are comprehended in the said Confederacy, and obliged by Oath and Duty to preserve their mutual Security. Our Gracious Lords and Masters, considering that they have Notice from the City and County of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, of their being in Danger, both by what is past, and by the present Posture of Affairs, find themselves obliged to use their utmost Endeavours, if it be possible, to restore them to their former State of Security, for the Good of the Common Confederacy. For that end we take the Freedom to request your Excellency in a friendly Manner by these Presents, that you would be pleased to consider how the said County of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, since the Conclusion of the Peace by the Confederacy, both by the King of *France* and by the joint Confederates, has been included and accounted as one of the Members of the Confederacy, and has been esteemed so, not only upon the account of Peace and Security, but likewise as to Freedom of Trade. Since then the Nature of the thing it self has made them one of the Members of the Confederacy, and that not only the perpetual Peace, but likewise several seal'd Writings and Declarations of the King of *France*, has own'd the said County to be a Member of the Confederacy, upon which account, when Foreign Potentates came to make War upon one another, the said County, by Virtue of the said Treaties, has always enjoy'd a Neutrality as the rest of the Members of the Confederacy did, and was likewise included with them in Treaties of Peace, and particularly

Protestant Swiss Dyet's Letter to the French Ambassador about *Neufchatel*.
24.

April.



that of *Reswick*. All this gives us ground to hope, that your Excellency, weighing these Reasons according to our earnest Request, will use your utmost Endeavours with His Royal Majesty to bring this thing to a good Issue, that the County of *Neufchatel*, as it has for time past, may in time to come enjoy a perfect Neutrality. And as on the one side we could wish to understand how His Majesty will provide for the Security and Neutrality of our respective Countries which Frontier on that Country; so on the other hand we beseech your Excellency to give us your Answer in Writing by our Secretary, whom we send on Purpose, that we may take our Measures accordingly for the Security of the said County of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, which is inseparable from that of the Laudable *Swiss* Confederacy. Your Excellency's hop'd-for readiness to do this, will be an evident Proof of your steady Affection to the Welfare of the Laudable Confederacy; and we shall at all times be ready to testify our Gratitude for it. And as we further promise our selves your Excellency's ready Acceptance to lay hold on all such Opportunities, we pray that the most High may be pleased to take your Excellency into his Protection.

Given in all our Names at Arrau, the 24th of March, 1708.

Your Excellency's ready to serve you, the Deputies of the Laudable and Affectionate Members of the Evangelick Cantons of Zurich, Bern, Glaris, Basle, Schaffusen, St. Gall, and Biel.

The Ambassador returned a civil and favourable Answer to the Dyet. *France* after all her Bouncing being not willing to create more Enemies; so that the Cantons proceeded to form their Project of Accommodation, which ran in these Terms:

Project of
Accom-
modation
about
*Neuf-
chatel.*

THE Thirteen Cantons of the Laudable Helvetic Body and their Allies being informed of the Displeasure that his Most Christian Majesty has express'd

' express'd against the Town and County of *Neufcha-*
 ' *tel* and *Valangin*, with their Dependances, since the *April.*
 ' Affair of the late Succession and Investiture; so that
 ' a Stop has been actually put to the Commerce of
 ' the *Franche Comte* with the said Town and County
 ' of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, and the Territories de-
 ' pending on their Jurisdiction; which Countries
 ' may perhaps thereby become liable to greater In-
 ' conveniences, even so far as to have their Tranquil-
 ' lity disturb'd and chang'd, as well as that of all
 ' *Switzerland*, which nevertheless, by the Grace of
 ' God, has hitherto enjoy'd it without Molestation.

' For these Reasons, the said Laudable Cantons
 ' now assembled upon an extraordinary Occasion, in
 ' the General Dyet of *Baden*, could not but be ex-
 ' tremely concern'd at what has lately happen'd to
 ' the said Town and County of *Neufchatel* and *Valan-*
 ' *gin*, and diligently seek for Means to maintain the
 ' Peace and Tranquillity which this Country has
 ' hitherto enjoy'd, without admitting any Alteration
 ' for the future: And for as much as they very well
 ' remember, that his said Majesty has been graciously
 ' pleas'd to give them to understand at several times,
 ' that he was willing that the Laudable Helvetick
 ' Body should have a Continuation of their Repose
 ' and Safety; and that he was inclin'd to divert eve-
 ' ry thing which might disturb it: Being under an
 ' Apprehension lest this Fire breaking out so near
 ' them, should also reach their Territories in Process
 ' of Time, have judg'd it expedient to have due re-
 ' course to his Excellency, that he would vouchsafe
 ' to interpose his great and powerful Offices with his
 ' Most Christian Majesty, in order to obtain of his
 ' Royal Generosity, with which he has always ho-
 ' nour'd the laudable *Helvetick* Body, to lay aside
 ' the Displeasure he has conceived against the said
 ' City and County of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, so as
 ' the Liberty of Commerce may be restor'd; that
 ' upon account of the said Laudable *Helvetick* Body,
 ' those Countries may not be any longer disturb'd;
 ' and that for the future, they may be left in the
 ' Tranquillity they have enjoy'd to this present time:
 ' The said Laudable *Helvetick* Body engaging
 ' themselves on the other side, to take care for ob-

April



‘ taining the same Security where it is requisite, that
 ‘ his said Majesty, his Dominions, and Subjects be
 ‘ not molested in any wise, by the said City and
 ‘ County of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin* and their Depen-
 ‘ dences, neither directly nor indirectly.

‘ Nevertheless, it is expressly provided, that this
 ‘ Treaty shall not be prejudicial to the Protestations
 ‘ which the Four Laudable Cantons of *Lucern*, *Uri*,
 ‘ *Friburgh* and *Solothurn*, have made at *Neufchatel*, no
 ‘ more than to all the other Laudable Cantons their
 ‘ Allies; and that by that means nothing shall be
 ‘ taken away from, or given to any Person what-
 ‘ soever.

Project
 ratified
 by the
 Cantons.

Having gone thus far, they proceeded to ratify the
 same; and in the Instrument of the Ratification, the
 Avoyer, the Lesser and Great Council of the Laudable
 Canton of *Bern* promised in particular, ‘ That the
 ‘ Inhabitants of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, their Com-
 ‘ burgessees, by Virtue of the perpetual Peace, and
 ‘ of the Alliances concluded An. 1663. with the
 ‘ Crown of *France*, whom they took to be compre-
 ‘ hended therein; should undertake nothing directly
 ‘ or indirectly against the said Crown and its Coun-
 ‘ tries; and that they would not suffer any Attempt
 ‘ to be made by the said Counties, against the Pro-
 ‘ vinces of the Kingdom of *France*. On the other
 ‘ hand, they intreated his Royal Majesty that he
 ‘ would be pleased to observe in all Respects, and
 ‘ every where, the perpetual Peace and Alliance; and
 ‘ consequently permit the Inhabitants of *Neufchatel*
 ‘ and *Valangin*, with their Dependences, as in time
 ‘ past, to enjoy Tranquillity, free Commerce, and
 ‘ other Advantages of Peace. And when the said
 ‘ Project with the present Declaration should be accep-
 ‘ ted of, they the abovesaid Laudable Cantons would
 ‘ respectively accomplish, in good earnest, what was
 ‘ express’d therein. The Canton of *Bern* farther de-
 ‘ clared, ‘ That to preserve a real Friendship and the
 ‘ former good neighbourly Correspondence, they
 ‘ would obtain of the Places requir’d, 1. That the
 ‘ Troops which were rais’d in *Neufchatel*, for the
 ‘ Security of those Counties and that Country,

‘ * should

- * *should be disbanded as well as their own, and sent* April
- * home. 2. That on the part of the Town and
- * County of *Neufchatel*, they should grant to the
- * Captains who were in the Service of *France*, the
- * Recruits requisite for making their *Swiss* Companies
- * compleat, as the Laudable Cantons us'd to do.
- * 3. That Deserters who quit the Service of *France*,
- * were not to find any Place of Refuge or Subsistence
- * in the said Counties, as it had been hitherto put in
- * Execution.

Let us now at last come to the Conclusion of this knotty Affair that has made up part of our History for the last as well as this Year. The Cantons having, as aforesaid, made such Advances on their part; the *French* King ordered a Project of a Declaration to be drawn up in such a Form as the Laudable Cantons desir'd, and the same here follows:

* **L**EWIS, &c. To all those to whom these Pre-
 * sents shall come, Greeting, for as much as we
 * have made appear, during the whole Course of our
 * Reign, the good Will we bear to our most Dear
 * Great Friends, Allies and Confederates the *Swiss*
 * Cantons of the Upper *Germany*, and their Co-Allies:
 * We have thought fit to give them a further special
 * Mark of our Intention to preserve the Tranquillity
 * of the Laudable Helvetic Body, by dissipating on
 * our side the Allarms caused among them by the
 * Occurrences which last happen'd, upon Occasion of
 * the Succession of the Counties of *Neufchatel* and
 * *Valangin*, with their Dependances, and the dismal
 * Consequences which they foresaw would ensue to
 * that Purpose: We are well-disposed not to follow
 * the Resentment they feared on our part, with re-
 * spect to the Town and Counties of *Neufchatel* and
 * *Valangin*, and their Dependances; and we have
 * consented, and do consent, as well upon the Re-
 * quest which the Laudable Cantons and Co-Allies
 * have made to us at *Baden* by their Declarations, as
 * upon the Request that the Laudable Evangelick
 * Cantons, especially *Bern*, have transmitted to us

French
 King's
 Declara-
 tion of
 Accom-
 modation
 about
Neuf-
chatel.

* N. B. It ought to be put, after the same manner as their own.



by their particular Declarations, which he did up-
prove and ratifie by these Presents.

King of
Spain
married.
23.

Form of
the Pro-
cession.

The Affairs of *Hungary*, notwithstanding the Meet-
ing of the Dyet of *Presburg*, to pacifie the Intestine
Troubles there, had still an ill Aspect; while there
were great Jollities at *Vienna* on Occasion of the Mar-
riage of the King of *Spain* with the Princess of
Wolfenbuttel, who changed her Religion to be Queen;
the same was solemnized on the 23d, about Ten a
Clock at Night, at a Country-Church call'd *St. Mary
Jetzing*, which is about a League from *Vienna*; the
Emperor standing Proxy for his Catholick Majesty.
The Emperor, with the Empress Consort, and Prin-
cess, din'd that Day at *Schonbrun*, whither the Em-
press Dowager and the Arch-Dutcheffes her Daughters
went in the Afternoon; and in the Evening the Bride
her self set out, dress'd in her Wedding-Garment;
which, as well as that of the Emperor, was made
after the *Spanish* Fashion. The Procession of the
Court to Church was in the following Order: The
Empress Dowager with her Three Daughters went
as in private, a little before the rest of the Court;
in the next Place the Emperor, preceded by the
chief Ministers of the Court, and followed by the
Empress and Bride, the latter walking on the Left
Hand of the Empress; the Queen's Train was carried
by the Princess of *Lichtenstein*, Wife to Prince
Anthony of *Lichtenstein*; the Two young Arch-
Dutcheffes, Daughters to the present Emperor, took
the next Rank. The Emperor, Empress Consort
and Bride went into the same Coach, the Bride sit-
ting backwards. When they came to the Church-
Door, the Bride was conducted in between the Two
Empresses, the Emperor walking before, and the
Five Arch-Dutcheffes in their Ranks after them.
The Cardinal of *Saxe-Zeitz*, assisted by Four Bishops,
perform'd the Ceremony of joyning them in Marri-
age. After the Office of Matrimony was ended, *Te
Deum* was sung under a Tripple Discharge of a Bat-
tery of 36 Pieces of Cannon, planted near the
Church on purpose for that Solemnity. The Bride
was re-conducted to her Coach in the same manner
that she was brought into Church. At the Church-
Door

Door she took leave of the Emperor, the Empresses, and the Arch-Dutcheſſes, and went into her Coach, attended only by the Princeſs of *Lichtenſtein*, and lay that Night at *Haderſtorf*; and ſo continued her Journey by the way of *Italy* for *Spain*, being accompanied by the Biſhop of *Oſnabrug*, Prince of *Lorain*. If we ſhould accompany her Catholick Maſteſty, as far as the Territories of the *Venerians*, who were reſolved to Own, Complement, and give her Royal Entertainment; we ſhall find an unuſual Diſpute to fall out, between that Republick and the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador, the Earl of *Mancheſter*, about ſeizing ſome Goods in his *Gondola*: but ſhall not deſcend to Particulars, deferring the ſame till we can give the whole Relation together.

We ſhall not at preſent follow General *Starembergh* and Major-General *Belcaſtel* to *Spain*; but proceed to an Accident, that had like to prove fatal to the Young Princeſs of *Savoy*; for the Prince of *Piedmont* and his Brother the Duke of *Aoſte*, riding out of Town in a Coach to take the Air, the Horſes being frightened, run away in ſpight of the Coachman; but the Baron *de Valais*, one of the Maſters of the Horſe to the Princeſs, got before them and ſtop'd them, but he had the Miſfortune to have one of his Legs broke by the Pole of the Coach. The Duke of *Savoy* being informed that that Gentleman had ventur'd his own Life to ſave the Princeſs, did him the Honour to viſit him, and gave him a Commandry of a conſiderable Yearly Value. The Grand-Mother and Mother of the Princeſs, each of them ſent him a fine Diamond Ring. In the mean time, that Prince was augmenting his Troops with 10 Men in each Company, ſeveral Provinces of his Dominions were ordered forthwith to furniſh the ſaid Men, according to their reſpective Extent; and quite contrary to what was done at *Venice*, they made great Rejoicings at *Turin*, for the Diſappointment of the *French* in their Expedition againſt *Scotland*; and the like was alſo done by order of the Regency of the *Milanefe*.

The Pope and his Miniſters were all this while at little Eaſe, upon the Account of the Ceremonies to be uſed towards the new Queen of *Spain*, who was to paſs thro' *Italy* for *Barcelona*, as well as the vigorous

May.

Pope un-
ealy.

May.

W

vigorous Measures taken by the House of *Austria*, in Sequestering in *Naples* and the *Milanese*, the Ecclesiastical Revenues of such Prelates and others, who had not acknowledg'd King *Charles*; for which, several Congregations were held, but came yet to no Resolution. In the interim, this Sequestration reduced some Prelates to great Streights for Money; and some others who could not subsist upon Trust, went privately away to take the Oath to that Prince, and to be accordingly restor'd to their Revenues.

Duke of
Modena
revives his
Pretensions
on
Ferrara.

But what perplext the Pontiff more than this, was the Pretensions revived at this time by the Duke of *Modena* upon *Ferrara*, wherein he was to be backed by the Imperial Arms: Now this Affair having been forgot long ago, the Reader is to observe, that the Princes of the House of *Este* of *Modena*, had possess'd that Dutchy for many Centuries together, in spite of the Endeavours and Machinations of the Popes; and that they lost it in the Year 1597, when upon the Death of *Alphonfus*, the 2d of that Name, the said Dutchy was declared to be devolved to the Apostolical Chamber, notwithstanding the Endeavours made by *Cesar* of *Este* to procure it. The Court of *Rome*, always intent on her private Interest, pretended, That this *Cesar* could not succeed his Father, as being a Bastard, tho' *Alphonfus* own'd him for his lawful Heir, the Son to his Brother *Alphonfus*: And upon this Pretence, they depriv'd him of the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, as being a Fief of the Holy See: *Cesar* did not submit to that Fate, without striving to maintain his Right; but the Army of the Pope, more powerful than his Excommunications, forc'd him to make the best Terms he could; especially seeing himself abandoned by his Allies, and namely by the Crown of *France*, so that he made a Treaty with *Clement* the VIII, whereby he surrendered *Ferrara* to the Pope, except the Allodial Estates, that the House of *Este* had possess'd therein, and he granted him, that the Princes of his Family should enjoy at *Rome*, the same Prerogatives that the Dukes his Predecessors enjoy'd there; whereby it plainly appear'd, that the Court of *Rome* aimed only at that Dutchy, and made the imaginary Illegitimacy of *Cesar*, a bare Pretence to seize it. The Dutchies of *Modena* and *Reggio*, and the

the Principality of *Carpi*, remain'd to the said *Cesar*, *May*.
 who, as well as his Descendants, used the Title and
 Stile of Duke of *Modena*; and had all along com-
 plained of the Injustice done to them, but never
 found a favourable Opportunity to recover their
 Right till this time, when the Emperor has all the
 Reason in the World to be displeased with the Court
 of *Rome*, and his Forces lord it in *Italy*; and that the
 Duke of *Modena* has the Honour to be his Brother-in-
 Law.

We shall meet with the Prosecution of this Claim
 at another time; and we might have observed be-
 fore, that Sir *John Leake* Commander in Chief, and
 Admiral of the *British* Fleet, having left *England* in
March, arrived with his Squadron at *Lisbon*, on the
 7th of *April*, where continuing to get Transports for
 Horses longer than was expected, he set sail with the
Dutch Vice-Admiral *Wassenaer* for the Streights on
 the 8th Instant; and having come on the 22d. to the
 Coast of *Catalonia*, had the good Fortune to intercept
 a great Convoy of *French* Barks, or *Tartanes*, laden
 with Meal, Corn, Oats, and other Provisions for
 the Subsistence of the Army of the Duke of *Orleans*,
 and were bound for *Peniscola*, a Place near the Mouth
 of the *Ebro*. The Admiral according to the Reso-
 lutions taken in a Council of War, had detach'd be-
 fore some light Frigats for *Barcelona*, to notifie
 the Arrival of the Fleet; and one of them being an
English Frigate, having taken a *French* one of 24 Guns,
 had notice that the *French* Convoy aforesaid was ve-
 ry near, whereupon they made the necessary Dispo-
 sitions for intercepting the same, and next Day the
 said Convoy came in sight, consisting of three Men of
 War, one of 44. another of 40, and another of 32,
 and 90 Barks. The *English* Frigats bore down im-
 mediately upon the *French* Convoys, which aban-
 don'd their Barks, and endeavour'd to make their es-
 cape, and so they came in sight of our Fleet, which
 seeing 7 Men-of-War, concluded they were Enemies,
 and the Admirals made a Signal to give them Chase;
 but as the Ships could not follow them near the
 Coast, the *French* made their Escape in the Night.
 The Vice-Admiral of the *White*, who sail'd on the
 Left with his Division, perceiving the Barks near the
 Coast,

Sir *John*
Leake's ar-
 rival at
Lisbon.
April, 7.

Sir *John*
Leake takes
 the *French*
 Provision
 Barks in
 the *Medi-*
terranean.

May.



Coast, sent his Long-Boats and small Ships, and took several of them. The next Morning they saw some of them disperfed, which were likewise taken by our Long-Boats. Some Barks of *Catalonia* came out of their Harbours at the same time, so that out of the 90 Barks aforesaid, 69 were taken, and the rest dispers'd; so that few of them arriv'd at *Peniscola*.

The King of *Spain* having received the welcome News, sent a Felucca to the Fleet, with Letters for Sir *John Leake* and Vice Admiral *Wassenaer*, to Congratulate their safe Arrival on the Coast, and the taking of the *French* Convoy. His Majesty desired also, that the Corn and other Provisions might be disposed of for his Magazines, which were very indifferently provided, which the Admirals consented to, and likewise to go ashore, as they were requested by his Catholick Majesty, and as it was agreed to in a Council of War. The Fleet did accordingly come to an Anchor the 26th in the Morning before *Barcelona*, and the Admirals being ashore, were received with all possible Marks of Esteem by his Catholick Majesty; whom some of them have extolled since for one of the wisest Prince's of the Age. Count *Starenbergh* being arrived there from the Camp near *Terragona*, there was a Conference about the Affairs of the present Conjuncture, and his Catholick Majesty sent on the 29th, a Proposal in Writing to the Admirals, containing several things; and more particularly desired that the Admirals would leave a small Squadron to cruize on the Coast of *Catalonia*, which was agreed to, especially considering, that it is not improbable that the *French* would endeavour to send a new Convoy from *Provence* and *Languedoc*. The Admirals detach'd accordingly, five *British* and two *Dutch* Men of War to prevent it, and having returned a satisfactory Answer to all the other Points proposed on the Part of King *Charles*, the Fleet sail'd from *Barcelona* the 30th at break of Day, and the formost Ships arrived on the 8th of *June* off of *Vado*.

Spaniards
demolish
the Works
of *Moura*
and *Scipio*.

Here we shall leave them at present, and after having observed that the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* did nothing in the Field, but look at a considerable distance upon one another on that side; and that the first of them now thought fit to raise the Fortifications

tifications of *Moura* and *Serpa*, on the Frontiers *Max* of *Algarve*, to reinforce their Army with the three Regiments they were obliged to keep therein. As for the Duke of *Orleans*, notwithstanding the mighty Army the *French* and *Spaniards* boasted they would bring early into the Field, under the Command of that Prince; whether it were the Disappointment he had in our taking the Provision Barks, or whatever else was the Cause, he was able to do nothing on the side of *Catalonia* for this Month: And therefore passing from these Parts into *France*, the King's Forces seemed to be more numerous than ever, especially in the *Netherlands*; where *Vendosme* and *Bavaria* were to Command as last Year; but an unexpected Alteration was now made, and the Duke of *Burgundy* declared Generalissimo of his Forces in *Flanders*, the Duke of *Berry*, the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and the Duke of *Vendosme* to be Generals under him. The Elector of *Bavaria* was appointed to Command on the *Rhine*, and the Duke of *Berwick* to serve under him. The Mareschal of *Villars* to whose Care the War in *Germany* seem'd particularly committed, was recalled and appointed to Command in *Dauphine*. These Alterations have surprized all the World; but they told us no Body appear'd so much concerned thereat, as the Elector of *Bavaria*, who seemed as struck with Thunder, when Monsieur *Chamillard* propos'd to him to quit the *Netherlands*, and accept the Command on the *Rhine*. Several Reasons were sought on the side of the Allies, to justify why this Change should be made; but without a considerable measure of the Spirit of Prophecy, little did they then think, that there was a Design to betray *Antwerp* into the Hands of the *French*, which though timously discovered and prevented, yet *Ghent* and *Bruges* fell a Sacrifice to Treachery; and the Duke of *Burgundy* was to have the Honour of this, as if they were real Conquests. 'Tis true the proper time was not yet come, but the Elector of *Bavaria*, as Governor of the *Spanish Netherlands* for King *Philip*, thought fit so early as the 12th of this Month, and before his Departure for the Upper *Rhine*, signed an Instrument, importing, that upon consideration of the expected good Success of the Duke of *Burgundy*, in delivering

French
King
makes Al-
terations
in the
Com-
mand of
his Army.

Elector of
Bavaria's
Act of
Pardon to
the *Flan-
derkins*.

My: delivering the Chief Towns of *Flanders*, from the imaginary Oppression of the Enemy; he did assure them their Priviledges should not only be protected, but even enlarged; and those who had been ill Subjects to King *Philip*, were hereby generally Pardoned; And this Act was afterwards made Publick at *Ghent*.

A new
Privy-
Council of
Great Bri-
tain ap-
pointed.
10.

Britain at this time supplies us with no great Matter for History; the Pretender's rash Attempt to disturb the Tranquillity of this happy Isle, and even all the Effects of it, in Matters of Credit and the like, was over, and her wonted Serenity returned upon her: And on the 10th Instant, his Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark* then alive, having been admitted to take his Place as usual at the Council-Board, the Lords and others hereafter mention'd, were by Her Majesty's Command, Sworn of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, pursuant to an Act of Parliament in that behalf pass'd the last Session, intituled, *An Act for rendring the Union of the two Kingdoms more Entire and Compleat*; which said Lords and others Her Majesty declared to be the Lords of Her Privy-Council of *Great Britain*, and were accordingly to be summon'd for the future.

The Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *William* Lord *Cowper*, Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain*, *Sidney* Earl of *Godolphin*, Lord High-Treasurer, the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord President, *John* Duke of *Newcastle*, Lord Privy-Seal, *William* Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord-Steward, *James* Duke of *Ormond*, *Henry* Marquess of *Kent*, Lord Chamberlain, *James* Earl of *Derby*, *Thomas* Earl of *Stamford*, *Charles* Earl of *Sunderland*, Principal Secretary of State, *Charles* *Bedvile* Earl of *Radnor*, *Charles* Earl of *Berkeley*, *Francis* Earl of *Bradford*, *Hugh* Earl of *Cholmondeley*, *Henry* Lord Bishop of *London*, *William* Lord *Dartmouth*, *Henry* *Boyle*, Esq; Principal Secretary of State, *Thomas* *Cooke*, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain, Sir *John* *Trevor* Master of the Rolls, Sir *Thomas* *Trevor* Lord Chief-Justice, Sir *Charles* *Hedges*, *James* *Vernon*, Esq; *John* *How*, Esq; *Thomas* *Erle*. Esq;
John *Povey*, Esq;
Edward *Southwell*, Esq;
Christopher *Musgrave*, Esq;

} Sworn Clerks of the
Council

Whether

Whether his Grace was out of Town, or how it might otherwise happen, I know not; his Grace *Charles Duke of Somerset* was not Sworn of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council till the 16th, when he took his Place at the Board accordingly.

Soon after, viz. on the 26th, his Grace *Meinbard Duke of Schomburg*, *Charles Duke of Bolton*, *Thomas Duke of Leeds*, *Evelyn Marquess of Dorchester*, *Thomas Earl of Wharton*, *Henry Earl of Bindon*, and *John Smith, Esq;* were admitted in like manner into Her Majesty's Privy-Council.

Her Majesty about the middle of this Month, was pleas'd, as a Mark of Her Royal Favour, and a Testimony of the great Affiduity and Fidelity of his Grace *James Duke of Queensborough*, in promoting the Union when he was High-Commissioner in *North Britain*, to confer upon him the Honours of Baron of *Rippon*, Marquiss of *Beverley*, in the County *York*, and Duke of *Dover* in *Kent*, which Titles of *Great Britain* are to Descend to his Second Son, the Earl of *Salway*, a Minor, now called Marquess of *Beverley*.

In the mean time, viz. on the 15th, the late Lord *Griffin* (one of the Prisoners taken on Board the *Salisbury*, being attainted by Outlawry for High-Treason, committed in the Reign of the late King *William*) was brought to the Bar of the *Queen-Bench*, by Virtue of Her Majesty's Writ of *Habeas Corpus* directed to the Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*, in whose Custody he is; and being ask'd what he had to say why Execution should not be awarded against him, and having nothing material to alledge, the Court made a Rule for his Execution as is usual in such Cases.

Two Days after, his Excellency Baron *de Spanheim*, *Prussian* Ambassador Extraordinary of his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, had Audience of Her Majesty, to notify to Her Majesty the Death of the young Prince of *Orange*, Grandson to the King his Master; he had afterwards Audience of His Royal Highness the Prince of *Denmark* on the same Occasion; having been introduc'd by Sir *Charles Cotterel*, Master of the Ceremonies.

Having

Having but a little before mentioned the serene Aspect of the *British* Isle, the usual Bustle and little Feuds on Foot at this time, about the Electing of Members for the ensuing Parliament, cannot be said to disturb her; and here we cannot overlook that Sir *Edmund Denton*, Bar. and *Richard Hampden* Esq; being elected Knights of the Shire for the County of *Buckingham*, the following Paper was delivered to them by the Electors.

To Sir *Edmund Denton*, Bar. and *Richard Hampden*, Esq;
Elected Knights of the Shire for the County of
Bucks.

Gentlemen,

The Buck-
ingham-
shire Free-
holders
Charge to
their Re-
presenta-
tives.

THE unanimous Choice that we have made of You, to represent us in the ensuing Parliament, is a sufficient Demonstration of the good Opinion we have both of your Integrity and Sufficiency for so great a Trust; yet we cannot but think it necessary to put you in mind of some few Particulars, which we apprehend at this time, to be of the utmost Consequence for the good of the Publick.

1. In the first place we desire, that you would apply your selves, in a particular manner, to take care that the Strength and Discipline of the Navy may be restored, and by that means the Trade of the United Kingdom may be more effectually encouraged and protected.

2. That you require an exact Account of the disposition of all Publick Money, that what is paid with so much Chearfulness, though under so many Difficulties, may appear to be duly applied.

3. That you will not fail so effectually to enable the Government to prosecute the War with *France*, as that we may not be under the necessity of hearkning to any Proposal of Peace, till the Protestant Succession be out of Danger of being disturbed, and the whole *Spanish* Monarchy be restored to the House of *Austria*.

4. That the Union of the two Kingdoms may be so firmly establish'd, that those of *North Britain* may be secured from the Hardships they have laboured under, and that we may be capable of receiving
and

and enjoying all the Benefits and Advantages which
were proposed from so Glorious and Happy an
Union.

5. That you be careful to preserve the Ancient
Constitution of the Government, especially that of
Parliaments. And that therefore, that dangerous
President of determining the Resolutions of Parlia-
ment, by Balloting, may be no further counte-
nanced, by which the Electors are deprived of the
Means of knowing after what manner their Repre-
sentatives discharge themselves of the great Trust
that is reposed in them.

I have been the more inclined to insert this Paper
here, upon the Account of this last Clause in it about
Balloting, which was introduced into the House of
Commons, in the last Sessions of the last Parliament,
in determining Controverted Elections. A late learn-
ed Author * says, *That how full soever the Power of any
Person or People may be, he or they are only obliged to
give only so much of it to their Delegates, as seems con-
venient to themselves, or conducing to the Ends they desire
to attain; but the Delegate can have none, except what
is conferred upon him by his Principal. If therefore the
Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, sent by the People of
England to serve in Parliament, have a Power, it must
be more perfectly and fully in those that send them:*
But then adding a little farther, *That it was not for
any particular Places, but for the whole Nation, that the
Members chosen in them, were to serve in Parliament,*
He subjoins, *that though it be fit for them as Friends
and Neighbours; (so far as may be) to hearken to the
Opinions of the Electors, for the Information of their
Judgments; and to the End that what they shall say, may
be of more Weight, when every one is known not to speak
his own Thoughts only, but those of a great Number of
Men; yet they are not strictly and properly, obliged to
give an Account of their Actions to any, unless the whole
Body of the Nation for which they serve, who are equally
concerned in their Resolutions, could be assembled: This
being impracticable, the only Punishment to which they*

* Sidney of Government

A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

are subject, if they betray their Trust, is Scorn, Infamy, Hatred, and Assurance of being rejected, when they shall again seek the same Honour. Now the Case standing thus; if the Business of Ballotting comes to be establish'd in the House, how is it possible for the Electors, to come to the Knowledge of the Votes and Actions of their Representatives, so as to enable them to judge aright of their fitness or unfitness, to serve them another time: There is no Weight at all in the Objection, that Ballotting will be a Means of keeping the Proceedings of the House secret from our Enemies; since if you consider the greatness of their Number and their Attendants, 'tis next to an Impossibility to do it; and therefore, its here humbly propos'd to the Consideration of some Gentlemen, who in former Parliaments have oppos'd the Printing of the Votes, whether they did not in so doing invade the Rights of those that sent them thither.

As for the *Netherlands*, though the Preparations were very great for Action, and that it was certainly concluded, that Prince *Eugene* with a great Part of the Imperial Army from the *Rhine*, should March thither, no material Occurrence having yet come to pass, we'll proceed towards *Hamburg*, which City had been for some time imbroiled so far with intestine Troubles, that the Neighbouring Princes concern'd themselves in the Quarrel; and Matters had proceed'd to that Extremity, that the City had been for some time Blocked up by the Troops of the Circle of the Lower *Saxony*, that is, those of *Sweden*, *Prussia*, *Hanover* and *Wolfembuttel*; but before we proceed to give an Account of what was done since their Arrival, we shall say something in relation to the Occasion of their March, and begin with the Letter of the Emperor to the Council of *Hamburg*, which was delivered to them by the Count of *Schonborn*, Envoy and Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty to the Circle aforesaid.

for the Year 1708.

JOSEPH, by the Grace of GOD, elected Emperor of
the Romans, always August, &c,

Honourable, Beloved, Trusty,

WE have receiv'd Information from several
Quarters of the Empire, and even from Fo-
reign Parts, that Misunderstandings and Dissentions
have grown up to that Height in our and the Em-
pire's City of *Hamburg*, committed to your Govern-
ment, that at the Instigation of some turbulent Per-
sons, the common People have frequently gather'd
together in the Town-house, Arm'd and in a Rio-
tous Manner, and there made Rules and Ord-
nances for the City, pass'd Sentences, and awarded
Executions; affronted and prosecuted those of the
City-Counsellors who oppos'd their unlawful and
violent Proceedings, even turning them out of their
Offices, and putting others into their Rooms; and
wholly set aside the ancient good Regulations, and
the Form of Government that has been in Force
and Use from Time immemorial; so that the ut-
ter Subversion of the Liberty of the City must
speedily ensue, unless a Stop be put to the Evil;
without further Delay. Now seeing it highly con-
cerns us, as your and the Empire's Head, together
with the whole Empire in general, and the Circles
next adjacent to you in particular, to apply a Re-
medy to such Disorders; we have, out of our pa-
ternal Sollicitude for the Empire, appointed and
commanded (besides our Minister constantly re-
siding in the Circle of *Lower Saxony*) our Envoy,
the Noble Count of *Sconborn*, &c. not only to re-
present these Things to the Directors of the Circle
of *Lower Saxony*, but in especial manner to impart
our Imperial Commission, Authority, and Power
to the King of *Prussia*, and the Elector of *Hanover*,
to the End that they, by their Sub-delegates, may
together with him, examine into the Causes of
this dangerous Sedition and Insurrection and by ef-
fectual Means rectifie all Abuses. We assure our-
selves that the said Laudable and Illustrious Princes,
will out of their Zeal for the common Good and the
City's Welfare, readily accept this Commission,

The Em-
peror's
Letter
the *Ham-*
burgers,
April 25.

May.

and omit nothing that may effectually conduce to the End propos'd. And as we doubt not that among Burghers so considerable for their Worth and Number as are yours, the greater part at least do disapprove and abhor such destructive Dissentions in the State and City, and will contribute to the speedy Quieting and Suppressing of them, we have therefore thought fit to notify this our Commission to you, to the End both you and your Burghers may pay due Obedience thereto. We most graciously expect, that you and your faithful Burghers will not only not oppose this our Imperial and Paternal Care, but give all necessary Assistance to the rendering it effectual; and thereby evidently shew, that you and they have a much greater Regard to the good of the City, and the Advancement of Commerce, as also to your own and your Neighbours Quiet, (conformable to the Obligations which every one is under to Us, to the Empire, and to the State or Government of which he is more especially a Member) than to the heady, selfish, and often dangerous Designs and Enterprizes of one or other Faction of turbulent Men: For so doing you will have our gracious Acknowledgment. We remain graciously dispos'd towards you, &c.

JOSEPH,

*Given in our City of
Vienna the 25th of Vr. Fred. Car. Count of Schonborn.
April, 1708. in the
19th of Our Roman,
the 21st of Our Hun-
garian, and the 3d of
Our Bohemian Reign.*

By Express Command of his

Sacred Imperial Majesty,

C F. CONSBROUGH.

This in general is the Account of the first Rise of the Troubles of *Hamburgh*, the principal Agent therein being a Seditious Minister, since committed into safe Custody; but at this very time maintained very Splendidly in his Confinement, undoubtedly by the Faction: But to wave this, when the Troops of the Circle took Possession of the Posts about the City, it is impossible to express the Consternation of the Magistrates, and the chief Inhabitants; for the com-
mon

mon People being raving as Mad-men, and charging them to be the Occasion of the March of the Troops, seemed inclined to murder the chief Burghers. Mr. *Robinson*, Envoy of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the *Sieur Cranenburgh* Envoy of the *States*, happening to be at *Hamburg* about the Affairs of *Holstein*, offered immediately their Mediation and good Offices, to prevent its further Troubles; and the *British* Resident was sent to the Camp, to desire the Generals to forbear any Hostility, and allow a sufficient time for Negotiations; which they did, and the City having sent the 18th, one of their Members to receive the Proposals of the Ministers of the Circle, the following Paper was delivered to him.

‘ A State, on how good Regulations soever establish’d, may be subverted and utterly ruin’d by Discord and Faction: Whereas it will flourish, if govern’d by Union, and by Laws founded in Justice and Equity.

‘ The embroil’d and convulsive Condition, into which the Laudable and Famous City of *Hamburg*, is at present brought, by the intestine Dissentions which for some time have rag’d in it, could not but break out and spread its Noise to distant Parts; and especially could not be kept conceal’d from the Laudable Directors of the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, and divers others Potentates in the Neighbourhood of the City, who have a friendly Concern for its Welfare and Prosperity. This unhappy Condition of the City, affected them proportionably to their sincere Wishes for its Good; and that inspir’d them with the Design to prevent and divert the ill Consequences, which would be inevitable without a speedy Application. In order to it, those Potentates us’d their concurrent Endeavours to find out Means for healing the said Divisions, to the Advantage and Satisfaction of the City; and having caus’d them to be communicated to his Imperial Majesty, he has entirely approv’d the Care of the Directors of the whole Circle.

‘ The said Potentates have observ’d with Regret, that the City is in no Condition to relieve itself; as is but too plainly and certainly evident from what is

The Proposals of the Directors of the Circle of Lower Saxony to the *Hamburgers*.
18.

May.



past. And therefore, in just Confidence that their good Offices will be acceptable to the City, and to every particular Inhabitant of it, who has the least good Disposition; they have taken a Resolution, purely from Motives of sincere Friendship and Zeal for the true Interests of the City, to exert their joint Efforts, and not to discontinue them, till they have rectified the Faults in the Administration, redress'd just Grievances, restor'd the Ancient Laws and Statutes, and thereby settled a lasting Quiet in the City, to the increase of its Splendour.

Now this being the true Aim, and sole Design of all the Directors of the Circle, and of the other Potentates, as it has always been of his Imperial Majesty, they have thought it proper to be represented, that their Views, which are guided wholly by Justice and Equity, tend to no other Thing than a general Pacification of the whole City, and to remedy all the Abuses that have crept into it. And as they have not the least Intention to do any thing in prejudice of the Rights, Offices, Colleges, Privileges, &c. as well of the Laudable Magistrates, as of all the Burghers; so they have judg'd it necessary to obviate all false Reports that have already or may hereafter be spread; as if they design'd to deprive the said Burghers of their Ancient Privileges, and of the Liberty they have acquir'd, and so long enjoy'd; to subject them to an unjust Power, which would have no Regard to their just Complaints, &c. and divers other Rumours of that Nature, apt to alarm and terrifie the best minded Burghers. For this Reason they repeat the Assurances above given, that they will render Justice, as well to the Magistrates as Burghers; that will not prefer or favour one Party above the other, but hear the Reasons at full Length of each, that they may afterwards reform the publick Abuses and Errors; that they will give Satisfaction to the Burghers, in what shall appear equitable and well-grounded; and that they will examine whatever may have brought any Prejudice to the Publick Good; to the End they may re establish all Things on a right Bottom, so that the Commerce and Prosperity

‘ *ſperity of the City, may be reſtor’d to its former flouriſhing State.*

‘ *And as all that the Miniſters aſſembled and delegated on this Occaſion, (with the Approach of the Troops order’d hither expreſſy) has no other Aim, than to procure the Good above mention’d, ’tis thought very fit, and even abſolutely neceſſary in the preſent Juncture, that the City ſhould immediately receive a convenient Number of the Troops of the Four Potentates aſſociated for its Tranquillity; which Troops ſhall obſerve the ſtricteſt Order and Diſcipline. ’Tis not doubted, that on the Part of the City, theſe good Intentions, Representations, and Mediations, which are no leſs juſt than advantageous, will be accepted without the leaſt Heſitation. And ’tis believ’d, that no Perſon, whoſoever he be, will dare to undertake any thing unadviſedly, and venture to incur, by a criminal Reſiſtance, or other Act of Hoſtility, the moſt ſevere Punishments, which will be inexorably inflicted on the Inhabitants and the Garriſon, as well Officers as Soldiers; who in that Caſe will not be treated according to the Rules of War, but deem’d liable to the Penalties denounc’d by the Laws and Conſtitutions of the Empire, and of the Circles, againſt Rebels. ’Tis hop’d there will be no Provocation given for ſuch ſevere Uſage: At leaſt ’tis believ’d no Difficulty will be made to receive thoſe Troops; who ſhall retire out of the City without any Delay, as ſoon as Affairs ſhall be accommodated.*

‘ *But if, contrary to all Expectation, the leaſt Reſiſtance be offer’d, or any Act of Oppoſition, ’tis hereby declar’d and notified on the Part of the foremention’d Potentates, that ſure and effectual Means will be employ’d for attaining ſo juſt and uſeful an End; either by the conſiderable Number of Troops, and the Military Preparations that are actually before the City; or by ſhutting up all the Avenues, and interrupting all Commerce by Sea and Land; or by ſeizing Effects and Perſons belonging to the City, where-ever they ſhall be found; or even, in Caſe of Need, by other more rigorous Ways, without any manner of Regard. But that there may be no Neceſſity for proceeding*

May.

to such Extremities, 'tis left to the City to prevent them, only by acquiescing to what is commanded above: By so doing she will avoid the greatest of Evils, and the Danger of being Ruin'd her Self, with the Loss of her Inhabitants, Rights and Privileges, &c.

For the rest, the Ministers here present desire the Deputies of the Laudable Magistrates, to lay before them, with all requisite dispatch every Point of this Proposition, of which a Copy is given them for that purpose; and to recommend to them, and to all whom it may concern, the communicating it to the Burghers in the most convenient, and the most persuasive Manner; to the end the Magistrates and Burghers may return their Resolution within the Term of 48 Hours at the farthest: For otherwise, Force will certainly ensue, to the great Damage of the City; who are once more exhorted sincerely, to prevent the Execution of these Menaces, by agreeing to what is demanded of them only for their own Good.

Proposals
debated
by the
Magi-
strates,
&c.

The Ham-
burghers
receive
the
Troops of
the Circle
into the
City.

30.

The Proposals were warmly debated in the Assembly of the Magistrates and Burghers; but at last it was resolv'd, on the 24th, to submit to the Imperial Commission, and to admit into the City such a Number of the Troops of the Circle, as should be thought necessary for the Security of the Ministers, who were to enquire into the Cause of these intestine Commotions. The Settling of this Article, occasioned great Debates; for tho' the Burghers were willing to agree to any thing for the Security of the Ministers, they were very sensible that this was but a Pretence to get into the Town, and the Magistrates and the People were equally afraid of the Consequences thereof. However, as the Generals declar'd, That if this was not agreed upon the 30th of May, they would the next Day attack the Town, it was resolv'd to admit 2000 Foot and 300 Horse into that City; and the next Day, they march'd into the same in the following Order; 500 Swedish Foot and 100 Horse, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Welling*, entred through the *Stein-Gate*, and took post in the Market-Place for Horses: 500 Prussian Foot and 100 Horse, commanded

for the YEAR 1758.

commanded by Brigadier *Portail*, entred through the *May-Dame-Gate*, and took Post in the *Geese Market-Place*: 500 Foot and 100 Dragoons of *Wolfenbittel*, entred by the *Millern-Gate*; and posted themselves near the Arsenal; and lastly, 500 *Lunenburghers* marched through the *Deitz-Gate*, and took post on the *Mes-bergh*. Each Batallion had two Field-Pieces, with a Waggon of Ammunition. These Troops continued for some time drawn up in their respective Places, and seeing no Body stirred, they took up the Quarters assigned them.

The Garrison of *Hamburgh* took two or three Days after, an Oath of Fidelity to the Imperial Commission, and all the Troops being commanded to their Arms, a Company was detach'd in the Night to seize the *Lutheran Minister*, call'd *Krumholtz* before mentioned, the chief Author of these Commotions, and a violent Enemy of the Reformed. They seized the same Night one *Balthasar Stilke*, and *Kiesel*, when some others had the good Fortune to make their Escape: But while these things were in Agitation, and even before the City was invested by the Troops of the Circle: The Emperor well weighing the Concerns of the King of *Denmark*, and knowing what Reason he had to be alarmed at the least Motion of any Troops that way, wrote very frankly to his Majesty, in order to divert the Umbrage he might take thereat; to which he received the following.

‘ YOUR Majesty’s dear, friendly, brotherly, and affectionate Letter, has abundantly shewn us how much Your Majesty intends to concern Your Self in the Differences arisen in our Hereditary and most Loyal City of *Hamburgh*, between the Magistrates and the Citizens, for the Preservation of the Publick Peace in the Lower *Saxony*, and in order to avoid all manner of Extreame, and shewing us what Measures are proper to be taken in this Exigency and Circumstances of Affairs, desiring more over not to Oppose Your Designs; but on the contrary, to promote and further a Work so useful to the Publick, and tending to give Offence to no Man whatsoever, much less to the Prejudice or Infringements of our Rights over the said City.

We

King of
Denmark’s
Letter to
the Empe-
ror about
the Affairs
of *Ham-
burgh*.

A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

June.



“ We cannot conceal from Your Majesty, who are dear to us, that we are not in the least pleas'd at the Troubles that have happen'd in the City of *Hamburg*; but assure You that we rather desire that they were compos'd and accommodated according to Reason, and without Damage to the Rights and Privileges of either of the contending Parties; nor should we have omitted on our Side, to have procur'd that Good by one Means or another, without any Wrong or Prejudice to either of them, and chiefly without any Offence to the Quiet of the Circle, had we not reflected that our good Intentions might be taken in ill Part, and interpreted amiss, or esteem'd by any foreign Intervention, as prejudicate in behalf of our high Rights; which we aim and endeavour to avoid, no less than to alter or disturb in any manner, or by any Proceedings in this embroil'd Conjuncture, the Intestine Quiet of the Circle, of the Empire, and of the Common Interest. We willingly refer our selves to the Measures perhaps already taken, or that shall be taken by Your Majesty, who are most dear to us, for Love of the Circle: But we desire likewise, that all Extreame may be avoided, and are firmly of Opinion, that the Troubles which reign in that City, will never be intirely compos'd by violent Methods, but that it would be more expedient to re-unite the Hearts of the Magistrates and Citizens by amicable Means, and thus to restore the Tranquillity of the City.

“ We have this intire Confidence in the Sublime Judgment of Your Majesty, who are dear to us, that You, together with the King of *Prussia*, and the Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, who are dear to us, will maturely weigh all these things; as likewise how in case of a Blockade, or any other hostile Insult, the Commerce of ours and the Neighbouring Countries would be interrupted; and how great Damage this our so considerable Trading City in the Empire and Circle would suffer in its Credit. But if it should be resolv'd to come to any Extremity (which we neither hope or think necessary) we doubt not but Your Majesty, who are dear to us, will as a Friend and Neighbour, lay to Heart the Preservation

Preservation of our most remote Territory, with-
out giving us any cause of Complaint; seeing we
can in no wise suffer that our said Territory, and
our other faithful Subjects on its Confines, should
be oppress'd with the Marches and Quartering of
Troops, or, with any other Wrongs of like Na-
ture: Much less can we believe, that through ill
Discipline, or other Disorders that are usual in like
Cases, our said Subjects shall in the least be damag'd
or aggriev'd. In this Hope we persevere, remain-
ing always ready and dispos'd to shew Your Maje-
sty, who are dear to us, all manner of Friendship,
Brotherly and Affectionate Kindness.

Much about the same time, or probably before, King of
(for there is no Date to the Letter) his *Danish* Majesty *Denmark's*
wrote to the *Hamburgers* to this effect: 'That he Letter to
' had been informed some time since, to his great the *Ham-*
' Surprise, of several Disputes betwixt the Magistrates *burgers.*
' and the Burghers; and that the Directors of Lower
' *Saxony*, and other neighbouring Princes, had taken
' certain Resolutions for composing the Differences
' which had happened in that City, which was Here-
' ditarily subject to him. And since he had Reason to
' apprehend, That, by the Interposal of such Powers,
' some Things might be transacted, to the Prejudice
' of his Right, and that of the House of *Gottorp*, to
' that his Hereditary City, he required both the Ma-
' gistrates and Burghers, on pain of his Displeasure
' and Resentment, to agree to nothing that should
' appear prejudicial to his Right, or contrary to their
' Engagements.

The Troops of *Denmark* had been in Motion in *Danish*
the mean while in *Holstein*, and his *Danish* Majesty *Envoy's*
being likewise arrived there, it was fear'd that this *Memorial*
Affair would occasion further Troubles; and that *about re-*
Prince threatened to recal his Forces from the Service *calling his*
of the Allies; and more particularly Monsieur de *Master's*
Waldersee, the *Danish* Envoy Extraordinary to the *Troops*
Court of *Great Britain*, presented a Memorial to Her *from the*
Majesty upon that Head: Who being nothing al- *Queen's*
larm'd therewith, but at the same time, being no *Service.*
ways wanting to promote the Common Cause, which
must have considerably suffer'd, if the Troops were
recall'd

May.



recalled in this critical Conjunction. Mr. Boyle one of the Principal Secretaries of State, by Her Order, made him the following Calm, but Home Answer; which being never before made Publick, will undoubtedly be the more acceptable here to the intelligent Reader.

Queen's
Answer to
the Danish
Memorial.
25.

‘ THAT as Her Majesty had all the Reason in the World, to extol the Justice and Friendship of His *Danish* Majesty, She was at the same time very well pleased with his Moderation hitherto, and hoped His Majesty would on His Part, contribute to Appease the unhappy Divisions, that for some time the City of *Hamburg* had been afflicted with; without any thought of using extraordinary Military Force to effect it; since Her Majesty was fully persuaded, that neither the Princes who were Directors of the Circle of the Lower *Saxony*, nor any Body else that acted by the Imperial Commission, had any other Design, than to restore Peace and Tranquillity among the Magistrates and Burgers, upon the ancient Foot, without Prejudice to the Privileges of the City, or doing the least Injury to the Law, or the Frontiers of His *Danish* Majesty.

‘ That it’s the Interest of Her Majesty, the Queen of *Great Britain*, as much as any other Prince whatever, to be watchful over the Safety of the said City of *Hamburg*; seeing Her Subjects had so great a Trade, and such considerable Effects there.

‘ Thus as Her Majesty was in Hopes to see an happy Issue of the Imperial Commission, in resettling the Affairs of *Hamburg*; that She made no doubt but the Trade should be free as before; that the Rights and Privileges of every Body should be preserved; and that She could not yet see that His Majesty, the King of *Denmark*, had any just Cause to carry his Apprehensions of Troubles so far; She flattered Her Self. His *Danish* Majesty would recal the Orders he had given the Duke of *Wirttemberg*, and would suffer His Troops to continue in the Service of the Queen and Her Allies during this War, as it had been stipulated in the 10th Article of the Treaty concluded between them in 1701. seeing there was nothing contained in that

Article,

* Article, nor in any other, whereof mention was made in the foresaid Memorial, that could justify the recalling of the said Troops in the present Case, and 'twas very evident, that his *Danish* Majesty's starting of Difficulties in so nice a Conjunction, must unavoidably tend to the Service of the Common Enemy; and the recalling his Troops in that Manner must be looked upon by all the Allies, in respect to the fatal Consequences that would attend it, as an open Declaration in favour of *France*. But as Her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain* was very well satisfied of the King of *Denmark's* great Zeal for the publick Good; she hoped his *Danish* Majesty would still retain the same Moderation in Reference to the Troubles of *Hamburgh*, as She and Her Allies had upon all Occasions, a very particular Regard for the Interest of his Majesty the King of *Denmark*, so as to give him no Cause of Jealousie or Complaint.

This Letter or Memorial, call it by what Name you please, being transmitted to the Court of *Denmark*, had the desired Effect; the *Danish* Troops being continued in the Pay of Her *Britannick* Majesty and Her Allies.

In the Beginning of the next Month, viz. on the 3d, an Oration spoken by *John Burchardus Meuckemius*, Publick Professor of History, and Fellow of the Royal Society in *England*, at an Act in the University of *Leipsick* in *Saxony*, kept on St. *Anne's* Day, in Honour of Her Majesty and the *British* Nation, on Occasion of the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, was presented to Her Majesty by Dr. *John Woodward* of *Gresham* College, being introduced by the Right Honourable *Henry Bayle*, Esq; one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and to His Royal Highness the Prince of *Denmark*, by the Lord *de la Ware*, Groom of the Stole.

I had almost forgot to observe, that his Grace, *Duke James*, Duke of *Hamilton* having several Weeks before by a Warrant from the Privy Council been ordered into the Custody of a Messenger upon Suspicion of his being privy to the Pretender's Expedition into *North Britain*; Mr. *Thornborough* went down to his House in *Staffordshire*, and having attended there for

June.

Burchardus Oration about the Union presented to the Queen by Dr. *Woodward*.

3.

Duke Hamilton taken into Custody.

June.
Bail'd and
by whom.

for several Days till his Grace could be ready, the more commodiously to travel to *London*; he was not long arrived there before he was admitted to Bail in the Earl of *Sunderland's* Office; the Duke of *Newcastle*, the Earl of *Wharton*, the Lord *Hallifax*, &c. being the Noble Lords that were pleased to be Surety for him, which occasioned many Speculations.

the *Scotch*
Peers cho-
sen for
the Uni-
ted Par-
liament.

Whatever sinister Opinion some in *England* might entertain concerning this great Man, its certain the *Scotch* Grandees had quite other Sentiments, for on the 17th of this Month, at an Assembly of the Peers of *Scotland* at *Holy-Rood-House*, were nominated and chosen by open Election, the Sixteen Peers to sit and vote in the Ensuing Parliament. The Duke of *Hamilton*, the Duke of *Montross*, the Duke of *Roxburgh*. The Marquis of *Lothian*. The Earl of *Crawford*, the Earl of *Mar*, the Earl of *Rothies*, the Earl of *Orkney*, the Earl of *Northesk*, the Earl of *Loudoun*, the Earl of *Wymes*, the Earl of *Leven*, the Earl of *Seafield*, the Earl of *Roseberry*, the Earl of *Glasgow*, the Earl of *Islay*.

Scotch
Prisoners
commit-
ted to the
Tower.

While this was in Agitation in *North Britain*; the Lord *Drummond*, Sir *George Maxwell* and *Robert Murray*, Esq; were on the 7th committed by a Warrant of the Privy Council to the Tower of *London*, upon account of favouring the Pretender's intended Descent, already related at large. Several other Prisoners, not long before brought from *Scotland*, having been examined, such as had no plain Information against them, were admitted to Bail, while others were committed to Prison, and Directions given to proceed against them according to Law.

Sergeant
Whitacre
made a
Judge in
Wales.

Much about this time, *Charles Whitacre*, Esq; Sergeant at Law, was made chief Judge in the Counties of *Carmarthen*, *Pembroke* and *Cardigan* in South *Wales* in the room of Serjeant *Neve*, deceas'd.

If from *Breain* we pass into *Spain*, we shall find it was expected, and the *French* loudly gave it out all the Spring, that the Duke of *Orleans* would have besieged and taken *Tortosa* before the End of *May*, which they did not; and 'tis more than probable, that they and the *Spaniards* wanted Money for their Preparations; and this is so plain, that we ought to agree to it, altho' we should not know that the Bills of Exchange that were given to the Duke of *Orleans* upon

upon his Departure from the *French* Court, were protested and sent back. The losing of the *Tartans*, already mention'd to have been taken by *Sir John Leak*, contributed also very much to postpone their Affairs: However, having, towards the beginning of *June*, got every thing ready at *Ginestar*, where they had incamped for some time, *Don Blas Trinchera*, a *Catalonian*, and a Brigadier was ordered on the 8th with 450 Men, to open the Passages for a greater Detachment. He met a Guard of 20 Soldiers with a Lieutenant, who yielded to him as Deserters, and a little farther another Guard of 50 Men with a Captain and a Lieutenant; who being surpriz'd, yielded without any Resistance. He learnt from them that there were in another Post 300 Men commanded by *M. de St. Amand*, a *Dutch* Colonel: He advanc'd to attack them, and surrounding them made them all Prisoners of War. The same Day, the Count de *Befons* march'd from the Camps with 3 Brigades of Foot, and 4 Regiments of Dragoons, and encamp'd Two Leagues forward. The 9th, the Duke of *Orleans* joyn'd the Count de *Befons* with some Troops. The 10th, the rest of the Army march'd from *Ginestar*, under the Command of *M. d'Avary* Lieutenant General, except 5 Battallions, and some Squadrons which were left at *Ginestar* and *Miravet*, for the Security of the Navigation of the River. The Horse, the Grenadiers, and the Baggage march'd by the side of the *Ebro*; the Foot by the Hills; the Boats laden with Artillery, Ammunition and Provisions, or design'd for making a Bridge, fell down the River at the same time; and the Regiment of *Sourches* with other Troops march'd on the other side of the *Ebro*. The Foot and the Baggage stop'd at *Benisfalet*; but the Horse, the Grenadiers, and the Boats pass'd on to *Tivenis* within a League of *Tortosa*. The same Day his Royal Highness detach'd the Count de *Befons* with 15 Squadrons to post himself in the Plain between *Tortosa* and the Sea. The 11th, the Duke of *Orleans* sent him 12 Battallions to cut off the Enemy's Communication with the Sea and with *Tarragona*. The rest of the Army arriv'd the same Day at *Tivenis*. The Army marching on the 12th, the Place was wholly invested. The Horse was posted near

French
besiege
Tortosa

June.



near the River in the Plains above and below the City, and the Foot in the Hills, which are almost impracticable because of the hollow Ways that part them. The Chevalier d'*Hasfelt* arriv'd at the same time with about 8000 Men, and invested the Place on the side of the Kingdom of *Valencia*, 30 Horse advancing towards the Mouth of the River, took Four Barks which were coming up towards *Tortosa*, laden with 3000 Sacks of Meal and Corn, and the Flesh of above 50 Beeves salted: Some other Horse seiz'd several Shallops laden also with Provisions; and a Party which was sent out on the Road to *Terragona*, took 5 or 600 Beeves. The Night between the 12th and 13th, the Regiments of *Auvergne* and *Orleans* attack'd the intrench'd Post of the Capuchins, which was carried, and those who defended it made Prisoners. The 14th, the Circumvallation was finish'd, and the Communication settled between all the Quarters, notwithstanding the Difficulty of the Ground. The *French* also told us, the Garrison consisted of 8 Battalions and 300 Horse, besides 6000 Burghers, Miquelets and Peasants, who had been made to take Arms; and there were in the Place 40 Cannon, which fir'd Day and Night, but without any Effect. The Trenches were open'd the Night between the 21st and 22d, within Pistol-shot of the Place against the Fort of the Carmelites; and on the 25th, they begun to play with 4 Mortars upon the Town, and on the 27th, with 3 Batteries, one of 8. and another of 5, and another of 3 Guns; but that Day 800 Men made a vigorous Sally, beat the Guards out of the Trenches, fill'd part thereof, and retir'd in very good Order. The Duke of *Orleans* was oblig'd to go thither in Person with 1200 Dragoons to repulse the Besieged; however, the Siege was pushed vigorously on, and the Allies being in no Condition to relieve it; we shall hear of its Surrender pretty early in the next Month.

In the interim let us make a Tour into *Italy*. The Difference between the Emperor, Duke of *Modena*, and the Pope, and the Causes of them are before-mention'd; but now we are to inform you that the Troops of the Emperor and those of the Duke of *Modena*, actually invaded the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, and took

took Possession of *Comacchio, Lugo, Argenta, Canale, Presnaro, Magnavacca, Codigoro, Pomposa, Bagnacavallo*, and some other small Places, which, as they alledged, were allodial States belonging to the Duke of *Modena*, or Fiefs of the Empire; to which the See of *Rome* had no manner of Pretensions, and were expressly excepted in the Treaty of *Ferrara* in the Year 1598, between *Clement VIII.* and *Cesar of Esp.* They alledged besides, that *Comacchio* is, and always was an Imperial Fief, which was in particular excepted out of the Treaty aforesaid. *Comacchio* is a Gulph and Harbour on the *Adriatick Sea*, between the Mouth of the *Po* and *Ravenna*; and lying almost over against *Trieste* in *Croatia*, on the other side of the *Adriatick*, will prove very commodious for the farther Execution of the Designs of the Emperor. The Troops that have taken Possession thereof, were commanded by *Monfieur de Bonneval*, who quitted Two Years ago the Service of *France*, and they talk'd openly about this time of besieging *Ferrara*, which the Cardinal Legate of that Place took all imaginable Measures to secure; and all the Talk now was of a League being in Agitation between the Pope and the *Italian Princes* and States, for the Security of *Italy*; which never came to any thing. The Vice-Roy of *Naples* acting entirely in concert with the Imperialists, forbid, upon Pain of Death or Banishment, to remit any Money to *Rome* or any other Part of the Territories of the Church, and besides, the Council of that Kingdom drew up a long Memorial of the Pretensions of his Catholick Majesty against the Court of *Rome*, which undermined the very Foundation of the Temporal Power of the Popes. The main Articles contained therein being as follows; 1. That no Investiture shall be taken or required for the future, for the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*. 2. That the Sovereignties of *Benevento, Avignon* and *Ponterme* be again re-united to the Kingdom of *Naples*; the former having been unjustly taken from the Queen *Johanna* by *Clement VI.* and the other from the Emperor *Ferdinand III.* by another Pope. 3. That all the Bishopricks of the Kingdom be left to the free Nomination of the Sovereign, according to the Agreement

June
Imperialists seize
Comac-
chio, &c.

King of
Spain's
Pretensions
against
the Court
of *Rome*.

A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

Same.

W

between the Emperor Charles V. and Clement VII. 4. That the Alternation between the Datary and the Bishops about the conferring of Benefices be suppressed. 5. That the Datary shall for the future pretend to no Pensions. 6. That the Benefices in the Kingdom, possess'd by Colleges of Seminaries at *Rome*, be transferr'd and made over to Natives of the said Kingdom, and left to the Disposal of the King, in whose Power alone it shall be to give Pensions out of the same. 7. That the Chancery shall not pretend to a Year's Income of the said Benefices for the Expedition of the Bulls as has been practis'd. 8. That no Laymen shall be cited to appear at *Rome*, without the King's Consent, about Affairs wherein the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction is not concern'd, and that the Clergy shall not be allowed to appeal to the Court of *Rome* from the Sentences pronounc'd by the Archbishops and Bishops of the Kingdom. 9. That Abbies and Monasteries shall not be oblig'd to pay the Taxes pretended by the Court of *Rome*. 10. That the Tribunal of the Nunciature shall be suppress'd, as being only an Usurpation to oppress the People, and tending to the Ruin of the Kingdom. These and several other Articles of less Moment were sufficient to allarm the Court of *Rome*; and some Letters now said, that the Troops of *Naples* had already seized *Benevento*, which did not prove true.

In the mean while, the Pope was no sooner informed that some Imperial Troops were marched into the *Ferrareze*, than he writ to the Emperor the following Letter.

Pope's
Letter to
the Em-
peror
about the
Invasion
of the
Ferrareze.
2.

CLEMENT XI, &c.

TO our most dear Son in Christ, Greeting, with Apostolical Blessing. It would be scarce credible, that the Forces in the Service of your Majesty in *Italy*, after the many Dammmages the Ecclesiastical Territories have so lately sustain'd by their frequent Passages through the same, should have on a sudden, without any previous Declaration of War, acted in a hostile Manner against the said Territories; if the same was not too well known by the repeated Advices we have received; and that

that the said Troops have seized by Force some
Places of our Jurisdiction, put Garrisons, and set
up your Standard therein, as in a Country con-
quer'd in a just War; intending, as it appears by
several Instances, to go upon greater Enterprizes,
when they are reinforc'd by the Troops they are
hourly expecting.

Consider, *Cesar*, that these things are attempted
by an Abuse of your Name, against all Justice and
Equity, against the Reverence and Respect due to
us and the Apostolick See, against the Rights of
the Church; that they are contrary to the Divine
and Human Laws, and repugnant to the Title of
Defender of the Church, which your famous An-
cestors have taken as a great Honour and Glory.
You cannot be ignorant of the great Penalties or-
dain'd by the Sacred Canons and Apostolical Con-
stitutions against such who invade the Rights of the
Church; see therefore how far you have been car-
ried (if this has been done with your Knowledge,
and by your Order, which we will not believe of
you) by the evil Councils of such who have inci-
ted you, so highly to provoke the Wrath of God;
and therefore, without Delay, withdraw your Foot
from a Place, where you can gain nothing but the
Loss of your Soul, and an eternal Blot to your
Name. Mean time you may have this Opinion of
us, that relying entirely on the Divine Assistance,
which we shall never cease to implore with all our
Heart, we shall assert this Cause, and all other
things committed to our Care, with such a Firm-
ness of Mind, that no body shall have cause to ac-
cuse us, of having been wanting to our Duty, or
neglected to make use of the Means both Spiritual
and Temporal, We have in our Hands, although
we should be sure to lose our Life, and every thing
else upon that Account; for we do not value much
our Life, provided, we can finish our Race, and
faithfully discharge, till our Death, the Divine
Ministry committed unto us; having always in
Remembrance, as you ought to have, that all Men
of what Dignity soever they be, must at last appear
before the tremendous Tribunal of God, before
which, those who have negligently discharged their

June.



' Duty, or abused the Power given them, shall not
 ' escape the Anger of the Judge, but the Lord shall
 ' send them with the Workers of Iniquity. This
 ' Consideration will by the Grace of God, render
 ' us diligent in discharging our Ministry. Let your
 ' Majesty think of your self; do not, our most dear
 ' Son in Christ, whose Place, we tho' unworthily
 ' supply, (we talk to you for the last time) stain and
 ' dishonour the Flower of your Age, to the great
 ' Scandal of the Christian People, and signalize the
 ' beginning of your Reign, by an Affront and Insult
 ' to the Church, who is the Spouse of Christ and
 ' the Apostles. And that you may the better under-
 ' stand these things, and by the Grace of God, take
 ' Resolutions more worthy of your self, we impart
 ' with all Affection our Apostolick Blessing to your
 ' Majesty.

*Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, under the Seal of
 the Fisherman, June the 2d, 1708.*

Subscribed,

Ulysses Fos. Archbishop of Theodosia.

And Supercribed thus :

*To our most Dear Son in Christ, JOSEPH, King of
 Hungary and Bohemia, Elected Emperor of the
 Romans.*

This Letter had not the Effect at *Vienna*, that the
 Court of *Rome* expected, but rather exasperated the
 Resentment of the Emperor, who saw plainly there-
 by, that the Pope was so far from offering any Satis-
 faction for the Injuries he had received from him,
 that on the contrary, he was threatening him with
 Spiritual and Temporal Menaces. His Imperial
 Majesty did not think fit therefore to delay any
 longer the Execution of his Projects; but that the
 People might be as little oppress'd as possible under
 such Circumstances, Count *Bonneval* after the seizing
 of *Comacchio*, put out a Declaration, importing;
 ' That the Emperor his Master being resolved to re-
 ' cover

cover his ancient Rights on the said City and its Dependencies, as being an ancient Imperial Fief, holding and depending on him, he had thought fit to send a small Body of Infantry for asserting his said Rights, which should observe in the said City of *Comacchio* and its Dependencies, a good Discipline, and have a due regard to the Burghers and Inhabitants. And that as to the Provisions for the Maintenance of the said Troops, and the Charges of the Fortifications to be made at *Comacchio*, *Mag. navacca*, *Torre*, *Rossa*, and other Places, for the end aforesaid; the Generals and Commissaries of Provisions should take care that the Expence thereof be deducted out of the Taxes, or other Duties usually paid by the Inhabitants, so that none of them should have Cause to complain. That he promised besides, that his Imperial Majesty would take under his Protection the City aforesaid, and its Dependencies, and every Inhabitant for doing what was thereby required, and confirm all the ancient and new Privileges, Advantages and Immunities of the said City and Dependencies; his Imperial Majesty having no other Aim than to assert the indisputable and unalienated Rights of the Imperial Crown, and to give to the said City and Dependencies all Marks of his gracious Favour.

I think the Pope's Partiality in Favour of *France* during the Course of this War, is visible to every Body, but perhaps this has not proceeded so much from Affection as Interest; the *Italians* always dreaded an Imperial Army in their Country, almost as much as a *Mahometan*, by reason of the great and just Pretensions the Emperors have to the several Fiefs they hold of them, and for which frequently there are large Arrears due, the Payment of which nothing but an Army can effect. The Pope therefore continuing stubborn, and finding the Emperor in earnest; raised all the Force he could, and negotiated, though in vain, for Levies among the Popish *Swiss* Cantons: But either to amuse, or once more to try whether the Emperor might be brought to recede from, or mitigate his Pretensions; there was a Conference held between the Marquess de *Prie*, the Emperor's Commissary in *Italy*, and Cardinal *Cusani*, wherein the

June.

Declaration of the Imperial General to the People of *Comacchio*.

10.

June.



former declared, ' That the Emperor had no Inten-
 ' tion to make War against the Pope, nor deprive
 ' the Church of any just Rights; but maintain'd, that
 ' *Comacchio* had been an Imperial Fief for 900 Years
 ' together, which had never been alienated; and that
 ' the Possession urg'd by the Pope, being ground-
 ' ed on no Right, was a meer Usurpation of the Rights
 ' of the Empire, which the Emperor was sworn to
 ' maintain and recover. Cardinal *Grimani*, Vice-Roy
 of *Naples*, had made the like Declaration, in a Letter
 to Cardinal *Paulucci*; and both protested, ' That the
 ' Emperor would be ready to withdraw his Forces
 ' from the *Ferrareze*, as soon as the Pope gave him
 ' Assurances, that the Garrison of *Comacchio* should
 ' not be molested; concluding, that if things grew
 ' to an open Rupture, the evil Consequences thereof
 ' would lie at the Door of his Holiness, who suffered
 ' himself to be advised and governed by turbulent
 ' Spirits, and the known Enemies of the House of
 ' *Austria*.

Things standing in this ticklish Posture between
 the Emperor and the Pope, we'll see how Matters
 went in *Germany* and *Hungary*. The Elector of *Han-
 nover*, Generalissimo of the Army of the Empire,
 not arriving at *Francfort* before the 11th Instant, nor
 in some time after that in the Imperial Army, to
 which he seem'd to have but little Inclination, by
 reason of the Tardiness of some of the Members of
 that unweildy Body to send their Contingents. We
 come to consider the Pretensions of the Elector Pala-
 tine to the Upper Palatinate, forfeited by the Re-
 bellion of the Elector of *Bavaria* against the Empire.
 There were several Difficulties and Oppositions in
 the Way; but the Ministers of the Queen of *Great
 Britain* made such pressing Instances to the Emperor
 about it, that his Imperial Majesty resolv'd to pass
 all over, and on the 23d, Baron de *Diamanstein* and
 Count *Wieser*, Ministers of the Elector Palatine,
 received the Investiture of the Upper Palatinate and
 County of *Cham*, with the Prerogative of having the
 First Rank and Vote in the College of the Electors
 next to the King of *Bohemia*, with all the Privileges
 and Prerogatives enjoy'd formerly by the Electors
 Palatine, before that Dignity was transferred to the
 Dukes

Upper Pa-
 latinate
 restored
 to the
 Elector
 Palatine.

23.

Dukes of *Bavaria*. The Vice-Chancellor of the Em-
pire, made a fine Speech on this Occasion, wherein
he set forth the Crimes of the late Elector of *Bavaria*,
and on the other hand, the great Service the Empire
and Common Cause, had received from the Elector
Palatine; concluding, That as the Rebellion of the
former, had oblig'd the Emperor to deprive him of
that Dignity; so a just Sense of the Zeal and Ser-
vices of the latter, obliged his Imperial Majesty to
give him this Mark of Gratitude. But seeing we
have mentioned this Business of the Upper *Palati-*
nate; it will be proper to look back and see what Pre-
tensions the House *Palatine* had to it, and the Case was
briefly thus, *Frederick V.* Elector *Palatine* of the
Rhine, having accepted of the Crown of *Bohemia*, and
being not able to keep Possession of it, was proscribed
by the then Emperor *Ferdinand III.* who in *January*
1622. summoned a Diet to meet at *Ratisbonne*, and
acquainted them with this Affair, and how he had
disposed of the Electorate to the Duke of *Bavaria*:
Its not my Business to enter upon the Disputes that a-
rose about it: But 'tis to be observed, that the Dig-
nity in this Case going along with the Soil, the *Ba-*
varian became thereby the first secular Elector of the
Empire, and so continued to this time: Indeed the
King of *Bohemia's* Son, the dispossessed Elector, was
by the Peace of *Munster* in *1648.* restored to the
Lower *Palatinate*, and created a new Elector of the
Empire; but he was the last as to Precedency.

How first
dispossed
of it.

The Conclusion of this Grand Affair, was not the
only important Negotiation transacted in this Court
by the *British* Ministers; for they had likewise ob-
tained, that the Ban against the Duke of *Mantua*,
should be publish'd without any Delay, that the
Duke of *Savoy* might have no Cause to believe or
suspect, that his Allies did not design to perform all
the Promises and Engagements made unto him. Ac-
cordingly the said Duke of *Mantua* was on the 20th
declared a Rebel, degraded from his Dignities, and de-
prived of all the Imperial Fiefs which he enjoy'd,
and his Imperial Majesty having torn in Pieces the
Instrument of Investitures, granted to that Duke by
the late Emperor, trampled them under his Foot,

Ban a-
gainst the
Duke of
Mantua.
30.

3^{ene}.Torna-
ments at
Vienna.

24.

and then a Herald threw those Pieces out of the Window.

Tournaments were always in Esteem, and recorded by our Ancestors; and therefore 'twill be no way improper here to take Notice, that on the 24th, there was a magnificent Turnament in the Gardens of the Palace of *Favorita*, in Honour of the Empress. That the Knights Competitors for the Prize, were, The Emperor; the Prince of *Lamberg*; the Counts *Martinitz*, *Salm*, *Gundacker* of *Dietrichstein*, *Charles Sereni*, *Dietrichstein* Knight of *Malta*, *Zierotin*, *Colloredo*, *Charles* of *Dietrichstein*, *Wahl*, *Zinzendorff*, *Althan*, *Wallenstein*, and *Rothall*. That they all appear'd in most splendid Habits, mounted on excellent Horses with rich Accoutrements, and entered the Lists in proper Order, preceded by Trumpets, Kettle-drums, Pages and Grooms of his Imperial Majesty's Household. That the Judges of the Field, were *Don Ferdinando Telles de Silva*, Count *de Villa Major*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of *Portugal*; the Prince of *Salm* High Steward of the Household to the Emperor; Count *Trautson* Great Chamberlain, and Count *Waldstein* Great Marshal of the Court. That all the Knights gave Proofs of their Dexterity in the several Courses; but above all his Imperial Majesty was admir'd and applauded: That there were present at this noble Exercise, the Empress, the Arch-duchesses, a great Number of Men and Women of Quality, and a Crowd of others. That the Prizes were won by the following Knights: That for the Lance was run for anew (because the first Achievements were equal) by the Counts of *Salm*, *Sereni*, *Zierotin*, *Althan* and *Wallenstein*; and the Prize was adjudg'd to the last. That for the Pistol was also run for anew by the Emperor and Count *Wallenstein*, and the Emperor carried it. That for the Javelin, was run for anew likewise by the Emperor and the Prince of *Lamberg*, and his Majesty carried it by his Dexterity. Count *Zierotin* won that for the Sword; and that for the greatest Number of Heads fell to his Imperial Majesty. These Prizes were large Vessels of Silver of excellent Workmanship.

How Jovial soever they appear'd to be at *Vienna*, *June*. things did not go to their Minds in the *Hungarian* Diet at *Presburg*; in which since the opening of it, as before mentioned, the Estates had been chiefly employ'd in preparing a Representation of the Grievances of the Kingdom, to be offer'd to his Imperial Majesty for Redress. They had some Disputes among themselves about this Matter, particularly with respect to Religion. The Protestants drew up a State of their Oppressions, to be inserted in the general Representation of the Grievances of the Kingdom; but they were rejected by those of the *Roman* Persuasion, who urg'd, that the Protestants ought to content themselves with what had been determin'd in the Point of Religion in the Diet of *Oedenburgh*, in the Year 1681.

Proceed-
ing of the
*Hunga-
rian Diet.*

But the Protestants having always remonstrated against the Decisions of that Diet, as being highly Injurious to their Sacred Rights and Privileges; and finding no greater Disposition in the present Assembly of *Presburgh*, to give them Redress in what they had so long complain'd of, they thought fit to address themselves immediately to the Emperor, and sent him a Copy of their Instrument, which they gave into the Diet; wherein they first enumerated the several Laws of the Kingdom, that had been made for the free and peaceable Exercise of the Protestant Religion, and for the Security of their Churches, Schools and Revenues thereto belonging. Then they named the several Particulars in which their Rights had been violated contrary to Law, in taking from them by Violence their Churches, Schools, and Revenues, in forbidding the free Exercise of their Religion, in imprisoning and banishing their Pastors and Teachers, and forcing the People of their Communion against their Consciences, to assist at the Processions, and other Ceremonies of the *Roman* Worship: They asserted, that having petition'd for Redress of these Abuses in former Reigns and Diets, without receiving Satisfaction, they found themselves necessitated to have Recourse to their now Reigning Sovereign, and to the present Diet assembled at *Presburgh*, hoping to obtain a legal Redress of all past Injuries, and a Security against any future

*Hunga-
rian Pro-
testants
Remon-
strance.*

Distur-

Jan.

Disturbances. The Grievances, of which they desire a Redress, they drew into Eight Points: I. They desired, That all their Churches, Schools and Hospitals, with the Lands and Revenues belonging to them, may be restor'd. II. A free Liberty of having Superintendants, and other Pastors and Ministers for their Churches, and Schools: That Matrimonial Causes between Persons of their Communion, be decided by their own Consistories; and that the Education of their Children, be left wholly to their own Parents; and the Popish Curates be forbid to meddle in any thing that concerns them. III. They pray'd, that none of their Community be forced to assist at any of the Rites and Ceremonies of the *Roman Church*. IV. That since the Laws of the Kingdom declared Protestants capable of all Publick Offices, they desired they might not be excluded from them on Account of Religion. V. That no Person be imprison'd, Persecuted, or any way Punish'd because of his Religion. VI. That the Protestant Ministers be allow'd to Visit the Sick of their Communion, and to administer Comfort to Prisoners, and Persons condemn'd to die. VII. That the Endowments of the Protestant Churches, with the Tythes, and other Revenues belonging to the Protestant Clergy, might be restor'd to them; and that as the *Romanists* were exempted from paying any thing to the Protestant Clergy, so likewise that the Protestants should not be oblig'd to contribute towards the Maintenance of the Popish Clergy. VIII. That besides the present Restitution of the Churches, Lands, and other Rights belonging to the Protestants, a Publick Statute be enacted, with severe Penalties against the Transgressors, for the Security of the Protestants in the free Exercise of their Religion, and peaceable Possession of all their Rights, and Privileges in time to come, without which they held it impossible to restore Peace and Tranquillity to the Kingdom.

The Protestant Estates accompanied this Account of their Grievances, with a Memorial to the Emperor, containing a Deduction of the Persecutions they had met with from the *Romanists* for the Sake of Religion; and the Grounds and Reasons they had to insist on their present Demands.

The

The Popish Clergy encountred this Remonstrance *June.* with one of their own, the Demerits of which, we shall not now Examine into ; but proceed to *Ratisbonne*, where the Affair of the Ninth Electorate was finally adjusted, and the three Colleges of the Empire gave their Consent to admit the Elector of *Hanover*, as before noted.

The Armies on both sides in the *Netherlands*, having taken the Field towards the end of *May*, the *French* encamped at *Soigniez*, where the Duke of *Burgundy*, the Duke of *Berry*, and the Chevalier de *St. George* (the Pretender) joyn'd them. While the Confederate Army on the Ninth, made a Motion from *Billingen*, and advanced the Right to *Herselingen*, and the Left to *Hall* and *Tulise*, the Head Quarters being at *St. Renello*, which brought the two Armies pretty near, and gave hopes of a sudden Engagement; but the Enemy to amuse our Generals, sent again for their heavy Baggage, and foraged for two Days, from whence it was conjectured, that they did not intend to March on the 1st of *June*, as some Deserters had reported; which made our Generals resolve to send their Army to forage next Morning, and the Foragers went out accordingly before break of Day: But an Hour after, Advice came, That the Enemy had begun on that Night at 10, to send back their Baggage to *Mons*, and decamp'd the 7th Instant, without any Noise about 11, marching towards *Nivelle*. The Foragers were immediately recalled thereupon, with the signal of three Guns; and that no time might be lost, the Infantry marched first of all about Noon from *St. Renello*, and were followed by the Cavalry. About four they formed four Columns, intending to encamp the Right towards *Anderlecht*, and the Left at *Lake*; but upon Advice that the Enemy had not encamped at *Nivelle*; but had continued their March by *Bois Seigneur Isaac* to *Braine la Lieu*, the Duke judged that they could not have any other Design, than to post themselves on the Banks of the *Dyle*, to hinder us from passing the same, and seize *Louvain*, which was the very same Project that the Duke of *Vendosme* had framed last Year; whereupon it was thought fit likewise to continue the March all the Night long, as the only Means to prevent the Enemy;

June.

Enemy; and on the 2d in the Afternoon they arrived at *Terbank*, very much fatigued by the long March they had made, and the continual Rains for 24 Hours together. The *French* having Notice of this Expeditious March, did not think fit to advance further than *Genap*, and encamped their Right to that Place, and their Left to *Braine la Lieu*; and we shall hear nothing Memorable concerning either of them the rest of this Month: Only that the Neighbourhood of the Armies, had occasioned a great Desertion, and for encouraging the Queen's Subjects to return to their Colours, the Duke of *Marlborough* caused the following Pardon to be Publish'd on the 9th.

Duke of
Marlborough's
Proclama-
tion of
Pardon
for De-
serters.

‘ WHEREAS we are inform'd that several Sol-
‘ diers of Her Majesty's Forces, who being ad-
‘ dicted to a licentious Way of Living, or for other
‘ Causes, have been seduc'd to quit Her Majesty's
‘ Service, and to take on with the Enemy, or to
‘ draw themselves elsewhere, being convinc'd of
‘ their Error, and being sensible of their Fault, would
‘ voluntarily return to their Duty, were they not de-
‘ terr'd by the Fear of Punishment, to which they
‘ have rendred themselves liable by their Desertion;
‘ We, by Virtue of the Power to us given by Her
‘ Majesty, Publish and Declare by these Presents, that
‘ all Soldiers who have Deserted Her Majesty's Ser-
‘ vice before the Date hereof, and will return to their
‘ Regiments before the last Day of *July* next, Old
‘ Style, shall be Pardoned for their past Crime, and
‘ admitted to serve in the Regiments from which they
‘ Deserted. We further declare, that all Soldiers
‘ who shall Desert hereafter, or who shall not lay
‘ hold on the Pardon, which Her Majesty most gra-
‘ ciously offers them within the time limited, and
‘ who shall hereafter be apprehended, shall imme-
‘ diately be punish'd with Death, without Mercy,
‘ according to the Articles of War. And to the End
‘ no Person may pretend Ignorance, we have order'd
‘ this Declaration to be Publish'd, not only in the
‘ Army but elsewhere, to the End that every one
‘ whom it concerns, may have Knowledge of it, and
‘ make good Use thereof.

What

What good Effect this Proclamation had upon July. Deserters, our Officers have not thought fit to tell us: In the mean time the Armies on both sides, continued in their respective Encampments for the rest of the Month, and part of the next; the Allies waiting for Prince Eugene's taking the Field with an Army that was to be composed of the Troops of Prussia and Hesse, some Regiments of the Elector Palatine's, and some Imperialists. The Motion of this Body was retarded by several Difficulties raised, concerning the March of the Palatine Forces; which the French having Intelligence of, and concluding that our Armies would hardly venture to force them in the Passes and Defiles they had seized on, immediately commanded a Detachment to march towards Ghent and Bruges, in order to surprize those Towns, which on the 5th of July, they executed thus: A Party of their Troops, commanded by the Brigadiers *La Faille* and *Pasteur*, advanc'd before Break of Day to the first of these Places; five or six Soldiers went before, and upon the opening of the Gates, the French pretended they were Deserters to the Watch, which consisted of Burghers, and was not more numerous than those who amus'd them with Stories of Desertion. Immediately after, another small Company of the same Kidney appear'd, and entertain'd the Watch with the like frivolous Relations, till Brigadier *La Faille* came in Person, who immediately appear'd, and order'd the Guards at the Gates to lay down their Arms, and submit themselves to the King of Spain. They obey'd his Orders without any resistance, and that General after he had secured the Gates and admitted the French, march'd directly to the Town-house, where he summoned the Burghers to meet; upon their convening, he commanded a General Pardon (above-mentioned from the Elector of Bavaria) to be read, in which Assurances were given them of being protected in their Ancient Liberties and Franchises.

Ghent and
Bruges
surrendered to
the French.

As soon as the Town was taken, the French caused the Governor of the Cittadel to be summoned to surrender; but the Officer that commanded therein, returned an Answer, that he would defend it to the last Extremity. Hereupon the French began their Attacks against it, and Major-General *Murray*, who was

July.



was posted at *Marienkirk* with two *English* and one *Spanish* Battalions, endeavoured to throw a Reinforcement into the Castle, but was repulsed in his Design, and obliged to Retire. The Governor of the Citadel capitulated the next Day, as did the Town of *Bruges*, upon a Detachment of the *French* Army arriving before that Place, without making the least Opposition, only some Ceremonies in the Matter were observed, and certain Conditions agreed upon, respecting the Receiver of their Contributions and his Comptroller: But the whole Air of the Capitulation demonstrated, that the Articles thereof were agreed upon long before, by other Persons than they that pretended to execute them.

Dutch secure
their
Frontiers.

Upon Major-General *Murray's* leaving this Town, he retired to *Sax van Ghent*, where he found Messieurs *Tullecken*, *Quint*, *Steenberghen* and *Neyveen*, Deputies of the States for the Affairs of *Flanders*. They seem'd much concerned at Events which happen'd so contrary to the common Expectation, and so you may be sure were the Generals upon notice of it: However with these he concerted proper Methods to put the Frontiers in a posture of Defence, and for securing such Posts as seem'd most exposed. The Garrison of the *Red-House* was reinforc'd with 50 Men, and soon after with 100 more. Two hundred Dragoons of the Regiment of *d'Andignies* were commanded to the Lines of *Biervliet*, and 40 were sent to *Hulst*; all the Troops which were in *Sluice* march'd for *Damme*, except 50 Men, which Place seem'd to be in a great deal of Danger.

Siege of
Audenarde
formed.

19.
Confederates
march to
attack the
French.

5.

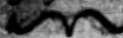
But whilst the Deputies of the States were endeavouring to find Methods how to obstruct the Progress of the *French*, and secure the Towns in that Part of *Flanders*, from the Force and Intrigues of the two Crowns. The Duke of *Marlborough* and Monsieur *Overkirk*, resolved to March towards the Grand Army, commanded by the Princes of the Blood and the Duke of *Vendosme*, who had invested *Audenarde*; they pass the Canal near *Brussels*, in four Columns on the 5th, their Right extending as far as the *Moulin de Tombergh*, and their Left to *Anderlecht*. From this Camp, to prevent the ill Consequences of the former Treachery, the General ordered four Regiments for

for *Dendermonde*, and from thence they were to have proceeded farther, but they came too late. At the same time the *French* pass'd the *Seine* at *Hall* and *Tulise*, and were passing at the Mill of *Goick* till late in the Evening, within a League of the Confederate's Right Wing, whose Army having made a very long March, it was not judg'd practicable to attack them that Night.

Early the next Day our Army form'd themselves in order of Battel; but the Enemy frustrated our Intentions of Engaging, and during the Overtures of the Night, had pass'd their Army over the *Dender* with the utmost Expedition, taking their Rout thro' the Town of *Ninove*, and over several Bridges, which were made near it for that Purpose; so that the Detachment which was sent to fall upon their Rear Guard, came too late to find any thing but their small Baggage, and the Forces which Guarded it. Ten Squadrons and five Battalions under the Command of Major-General *Thulenburg* and Sir *Richard Temple*, beat their Convoy and made themselves Masters of a great deal of Baggage.

After this Enterprize was over, the Allies encamp'd at *Asche*, where Prince *Eugene* join'd the Army, whose Presence materially contributed to those Glorious Successes which soon after attended such Forces, he did the Honour to Command. Here the Army rested two Days, and a Council of War was called. The March of the Baggage was regulated, and Pioneers sent before to clear the Ways, and to put the Roads in such a Condition, as might facilitate the Armies coming to Action. About this time, the Duke of *Marlborough* was taken with a Fit of an Intermitting Fever, but that Disease could not retard his Vigour, and before many Hours, he saw himself in a Condition to perform the Duties of his Post. In the mean time the *French* having invested *Audenarde* as aforesaid; in order to cover the Siege of which, their Army made a Motion, with an Intent of taking the Camp of *Lessines*: If they had effected this, that Town must have of Course, submitted to Mercy, being absolutely cut off from receiving any Relief from the Confederates.

July.

 The French were so near this Advantageous Post, that they thought themselves sure of it; and that or some other hidden Cause made them negligent of improving the present Crisis. But soon to their vast Surprize, their Scouts brought them notice, that the Troops of the Allies having march'd all Night, had prevented them in their Design, and were ready to enter into a Camp, which they had mark'd out as their own. The proper Measures that had been before concerted by the Confederate Generals, occasioned so extraordinary and swift a March, that the whole Army had measur'd fifteen Miles from the Day-light, to Eleven in the Morning of the same Day. Thus the French being disappointed in securing themselves of *Lessines*, left the Road to that Place, and advanc'd in the way to *Gavre* to pass the *Scheld* there: This March of the Duke of *Mariborough's*, acquainted the French with his real Intention; and they knew him too well to suspect his Advancing portended any thing else except an Engagement. They therefore abandon'd the Siege of *Audenarde*, and took their Course towards their Lines. Whatever infatuated the French Armies to vary thus in their Councils, and to alter their Designs so often as they did, without being steady in any resolve, I shan't pretend to determine; it will be time enough to consider the Measures which they took in this Battel, after I have given the Description of it; but this is most evident, that these their uncertain Proceedings gave the Confederates time to overtake their Armies, before they were in a Condition to receive them.

Siege of
Audenarde
abandon-
ed by the
French.

Battel of
*Aude-
narde.*

11.

Wednesday the 11th Instant, N. S. was the Day appointed by Providence, in which the Troops of France lost both the Reputation of their Courage and Military Judgment: All things being ready in the Confederate Camp for an Engagement, and the Officers and Soldiers in general shewing an inexpressible Ardour, to give marks of their Resolution and Bravery, Major-General *Cadogan* was detach'd with 8 Squadrons and 16 Battalions to *Audenarde*, to make Ways and Bridges there, for the Passage of the Army over the River that runs near that Town. The Army follow'd after in four Columns, about eight of the Clock in the Morning, and march'd in the same manner

manner they had encamp'd the Night before, directing their Rout to the Left. During the March, Advice was brought, that the Enemy's Army was still passing at *Gavre*, and that if they used Expedition, there were yet hopes of an Engagement. This Piece of News was so agreeable to the Army, that they all march'd, from the General Officers to the private Men, with all imaginable Vigour, respectively encouraging one another to undergo the Fatigues of the Way, which would at length afford 'em an Opportunity of signalizing their Courage. So great was the heat of the Soldiers for Action, that several who were carried on Horses before the Fight, when the Attack began, dismounted, and tho' weak and ill, did very remarkable Service. At two of the Clock, the Front of the whole Army arrived at the Bridges, over which the sixteen Battallions that march'd with Major-General *Cadogan* were then passing.

Eight Squadrons and part of the former Detachment, with the Quarter-masters and Major-General *Rantzau* at the Head of them, were posted behind a Rivulet that runs into the *Scheld*, and these Gentlemen took Notice, that the *French* Army were partly marching, and partly drawn up in order of Battel. The Troops that went forward, took their Road through the Village of *Hearne*, which is situated on the Banks of the *Scheld*, and has a High-way that runs through it, which extends it self along the River I have just mentioned. Into this Post the *French* threw seven Battalions, and the Neighbouring Plains which confronted the small Village, were fill'd with the Troops of the Household, who were drawn up exactly opposite to the eight Squadrons under Major-General *Rantzau*, no Obstacle but a small Rivulet dividing them: Behind the Village, were Morasses, Woods and Defiles, so that an Army had no other way conveniently to march, but through the High Road. This Disposition of the *French*, made it uncertain whether their real Design was to hinder the Duke of *Marlborough's* passing the *Scheld*, or to gain their own Lines between *Lisle* and *Tournay*, which they thought they might have done, not thinking that so considerable a Body as that of the Confederates, could march

July.



five Leagues in a close Country abounding in Passes and Defiles, have their Roads level'd, pass a great River, and make an Attack upon them the same Day.

About three in the Afternoon the *French Cavalry* began to disappear, directing their March towards their own Right. This Motion of the Horse, gave Major-General *Cadogan* an Opportunity of falling upon the seven Battalions posted in the Village of *Hearn*, who now had no other Aid at Hand than what their own Valour could befriend them with. These, that Officer ordered to be charged with twelve Battalions of the sixteen under his Command, the other four being too far in the Rear: Brigadier *Sabin* at the Head of his Brigade began the Attack, and being well seconded by the rest, he utterly defeated them, taking three of the seven Battalions entire, and making many Prisoners of the Officers and private Men that belong'd to the other four.

Immediately after, General *Rantzau*, at the Head of the eight Squadrons, with the Quarter-masters, pass'd the Rivulet, and enter'd into the Plain, where part of the *French Horse* had been drawn up between the Villages of *Rotz* and *Mullen*, a great many Squadrons of their Rear-Guard being still filing thro' that Plain. The eight Squadrons, with the Quarter-masters, being form'd into Order of Battel, charg'd them with great Vigour and drove them into the close Grounds and the High-way which led into the March of their own Army. Here it was that the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, who had obtained leave to make the Campaign in *Flanders*, and had arriv'd a few Days before, signaliz'd himself, and acted things worthy of his Birth and those Illustrious Crowns he's destin'd to. That Prince charg'd, with Sword in Hand as a Volunteer, at the Head of his Father's Dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Bulau*: His Horse was shot under him, and Collonel *Luskey*, who commanded the Squadron where he charg'd, fighting like a Man of Honour, was kill'd in his Presence. Several other Volunteers of a high Rank, distinguished themselves upon this Occasion; amongst whom was Lieutenant General *Schuylenburg*. These Gentlemen charg'd in the Van of the Horse, with equal Spirit and Gallantry, Animating, by their

Electoral
Prince of
Hanover
signalizes
himself in
the Battel
of *Audenarde*.

their Example the Private Men, till Fortune declared *July* in favour of the Allies. The *French* that were posted here, after they had behaved themselves like Men of Courage, broke in Confusion, and Collonel *la Bersach*, who commanded them, having given eminent Proofs of his Valour, was wounded and taken Prisoner, and his whole Party defeated, with the loss of several Officers, 12 Standards and 2 Kettle-Drums.

The *French* Army, which seem'd to direct their March for *Tournay*, observing the success of the Engagement at the Village of *Hearn*, and being sensible that the Confederates would soon Attack them, having for that purpose pass'd their Troops over the *Scheld*, found themselves under a necessity to Stand. Fill'd with these Thoughts, they drew their Forces in Order of Battel before the Castle of *Broan*, having in their Front several Defiles, guarded with Inclosures of Hedges, Ditches, or Thickets. As the Confederate Troops came forwards, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* form'd the Right Wing, a little distance from the Castle where the *French* drew up in Battalia: After the Discharge of a few Field Pieces, the Action came on, and the Fire was most terrible, every Foot of Ground being disputed with the utmost Vigour and Obstinacy. But the Troops of the High Allies being encouraged by the Presence and Example of the Generals, made their way through all Obstacles that might hinder or retard their Victory; they broke the Enemy every where, and obliged them, though with a great deal of Reluctancy, to quit their Posts, which they had well defended. The Left Wing as yet was little or nothing at all engag'd, because of the Defiles and the long Circuit they were to take, to be able to charge the Enemy; yet the Velt-Marshall *de Auverkirck*, who had been in a languishing Condition all the Winter long, was now mounted on Horse-back, and resolved to force the *French* to a Battel. The Fatigues of the many Campaigns which he had made, nor his ill State of Health could not hinder him from shewing this the last Proof of his great Courage. He gave Orders to Major-General *Weck* to march with the Brigades of *Wassenaer* and *Oudenburg*. These Brigades, supported by the Cavalry under the Command of Count

July.



Tilly, took Post in a small Plain, where they drew up in Order of Battel. The *French* retir'd and immediately shelter'd themselves under the Coverture of the Hedges between *Broan* and *Lede* towards the main Body of their Army, where the Fire was very hot. Hither came the Prince of *Nassau*, with Count *Oxenstern* and four Brigades of Infantry, which charg'd the Enemy in Flank; and so about six in the Evening, the Right, Left and Main Bodies were all engag'd. The Enemy gave Ground every where, and in their Retreat met some Battalions of ours, whose Ardour of engaging had carried them too far from our other Troops.

At last the Enemies finding themselves charg'd both in Front and Flank, and being unable to withstand any longer the Efforts of our Foot, who fought not only with Bravery but Emulation; the King's Household, which had suffered very much, retired in the utmost Disorder, leaving many Prisoners behind them, whom their Wounds or the Crowd, would not permit to retreat as fast as their Companions. The Dragoons favour'd their Retreat, and received on Horse-back several Discharges of our Foot, so that they affirm'd with a great deal of Justice, they sacrific'd themselves to save the Troops of the Household: They would afterwards have made their escape, but were intercepted by the Confederate Cavalry, and so were cut to pieces in endeavouring to save them; so that out of four Regiments which were engag'd in this part of the Action, one half of their Number were all Slain, and whilst the rest were considering what Methods were proper for their Safety, some Adjutants belonging to the High Allies commanded to that purpose, offer'd them Quarter, if they would surrender Prisoners of War, which Terms they had discretion to accept of. Several other Regiments followed their Example, and secured themselves by accepting the like Terms. The Night, which gives Rest to all Men, put an end to the Slaughter, and sav'd the remainder of the *French* Troops; and if the Day had continu'd but for two or three Hours longer, the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry* must have given a much more dismal Account of the Campaign to the Monarch

Monarch their Grandfather. They were so sincere *July* as to acknowledge, which is much contrary to the Custom of the *French*, that several of their best Regiments were render'd unserviceable, that two very fine Battalions of *Swiss*, viz. *Phisser* and *Villars*, underwent the same Fate, and that the Regiment of the *Chevalier de Rohan* and the *Queen's*, were entirely destroy'd, and that of *Burgundy* reduc'd to the same Condition.

Thus ended the Battel of *Audenarde*, which was concerted, began, and prosecuted by the Confederate Generals, with all the Judgment, Vigour, and consummate Prudence imaginable, and 'tis hard to determine what Praise is due both to our Officers and Soldiers in general upon this Account; to affirm what Number of Men the *French* lost in this Battel, would be too presumptuous; and indeed 'tis hardly possible to imagine, that an Enemy will calculate exactly in such Matters. Several Reasons oblig'd the Vanquish'd Party to conceal the Loss they sustain'd; nay they wrote at first from *Lisle* and other Places, that we had lost more Men than they: But in Actions of this Nature, 'tis much more difficult to form a reasonable Conjecture. The Spot where the Blow was struck was full of Defiles and Passes, and gave the Friends of the Wounded an Opportunity of carrying them off; the Night came on, and was another Friend to obscure the Misfortunes of the *French*; nor could the dead Bodies of the Slain be any Rule to depend on, for they being generally stript, and often falling irregularly, 'tis hard to know to which Party they belong. All that can safely be affirm'd concerning this Matter, must be gathered from such who knew the Fact, and was able to give an Account of it; and therefore take here the Extract of a Letter writ by a *French* Officer, the Author of which seeming Impartial by the Passion he was in, and by the Offence he took at the Conduct of the Enemy's General, gives an Air of Sincerity to the Piece, and renders it to a Man of Sense Authentick.

July.

French
Officer's
Letter
about
their Loss
at Aude-
nard.

I Can only send you an unwelcome Relation of the Particulars of the Battel which happen'd Yesterday about two in the Afternoon near Audenarde. 'Twill prove a great Blow to France; for without exaggerating the Matter, we had above 10000 Men killed, wounded or taken. The Action was very ill managed on our side; for instead of attacking the Enemy when they began to pass the Scheld near Audenarde at Eleven in the Morning, we let them come over the River quietly, which they would not have adventur'd to do, had we in any tollerable manner offer'd to dispute their Passage; but seeing us stand still, they were encourag'd to prosecute their first Design, and begun to pass over two Bridges which they had laid. As fast as their Horse and Foot came over, they rang'd themselves in Order of Battel against us; and while our Generals were in Suspense what Resolution to take, whether to venture an Engagement or not, the Enemy's Army continued coming over the River, and soon possess'd themselves of some Villages and Hedges; so that at last our Generals were compell'd to endeavour to dislodge them. Accordingly our Infantry advanc'd, and the Ground was disputed two or three Hours, with a terrible Fire and great Obstinacy on both sides; but our Foot being tir'd with charging the Enemy five or six times, and being dishearten'd to see themselves not supported by our Horse (who could not act because the Ground was full of Enclosures) and press'd hard by the Enemy, were at length forc'd to retire and quit the Ground to them. We Dragoons were oblig'd to endure the continual Fire of the Enemy's Foot and Cannon, without daring to stir, because we were on the Right of the King's Household, who suffer'd as much as we. Towards the Evening we were fallen upon by a great number of the Enemy's Horse, to hinder us from succouring the rest, who were put to the Rout; and of seven Regiments of Dragoons, we lost above half. At last we saw no other expedient left, than to force our way through the Enemy; but first we sent to see whether we could be assisted in that Design by any of our Forces: In the mean time, Night came on

on space, and we were inform'd that the King's Household (whose Retreat was cover'd in some measure by us) were at too great a distance. Things standing thus, our Resolution to break through the Enemy sunk; and some of the Enemy's Adjutants summoning us to yield our selves Prisoners of War, we submitted to it, seeing no other way to save our Lives. At least forty of our Regiments are reduc'd to a wretched Condition, the greatest part of them being kill'd or taken; so that it will be long before they can be re-establish'd. Of four Regiments of the King's Household, at least half, are taken Prisoners, and among them are several Persons of Note. The Chevalier de Longville and fifteen other Officers were mortally wounded, and two of them are dead since the Battel. The Regiments of Pfiffer and Villars are quite ruin'd, and almost all their Officers are taken, with all their Baggage, &c.

The Loss of the French in this Battel, as is said before, is pretty well computed by the Person who writ the former Letter: But that Gentleman not being Particular, it was thought fit to add, that upon a fair Computation, it appear'd that they left above 4000 Men dead on the Field of Battel, and carried away, according to Letters from Ghent about 5000 wounded, that above 8000 Prisoners remained in the Power of the Victors, and among them 750 of their Officers were made Prisoners, viz. a Lieutenant-General, 4 Major-Generals, 5 Brigadiers, 14 Colonels, 6 Lieutenants, 96 Cornets, 186 Gens d'arms, and 47 Quarter-Masters. The Chief amongst these, were the Chevalier de Roban, the Duke de St. Agnan, the Duke of Charost, the Marquess de Byron, and the Marquess de Ruffey. Those of the most considerable Rank that were kill'd, were the Sieur de Bertoch, and the Marquess de Ximenes, Collonel of the Royal Regiment of Roussillon.

Particulars of the Loss of the French at Audenarde

The Allies lost a Major-General, the Collonels Adercas and Bolsen, Lieutenant Collonel Hop, and 42 other Officers, and near 1000 Private Men. in the The Brigadiers Baudeker and Berner, 4 Collonels, same and Battle.

July.



and 160 other Officers, and near 2000 Men were wounded. Of the *English* Officers, Sir *John Matthews* and Captain *Dean* of the Guards were reckoned amongst the Slain, Major-General *Meredith* received a Shot on the Cheek, and Collonel *Groves* and Collonel *Pennyfeather* were dangerously wounded : But as the Allies had no such Reason to conceal their Losses, as the *French*, so they wavy'd all Disguises, and publicly set forth a List of those that fell in their Service in this Action, I have therefore thought fit to insert it, by which the Number of the Dead and Wounded do most exactly appear.

Britain;

for the YEAR 1708.

	Colonels kill'd.	Colonels wound.	Lieut. Colonels kill'd.	Lieut. Colonels wound.	Ma- jors kill'd.	Ma- jors wound.	Capt. kill'd.	Capt. wound.	Subalt. Officers kill'd.	Subalt. Officers wound.	Sergts. kill'd.	Sergts. wound.	Private Men kill'd.	Private Men wound.
<i>Britains,</i>		2	1					6	4	5	1	7	43	104
<i>Danes,</i>	1	1		1		2	1	5	4	18		26	201	346
<i>Prussians,</i>				1	1	1	1	2		5		12	50	136
<i>Hanoverians,</i>		1				3	4	1	1	11	9	19	105	310
<i>Dutch,</i>	1	2	1	5		3	9	34	24	62	13	38	305	1006
<i>Total,</i>	2	6	2	9	1	9	15	48	33	101	23	102	749	1871

The *ALLIES* took,

Kettle-Drums Standards Colours

10, 50, 51;

Without including those taken by the *Prussians*, which they have kept without giving any Account thereof.

The

A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

French
Army re-
tire to
Ghent.

The Princes of the Blood and the Duke of Vendôme with their shatter'd Troops, retir'd in the utmost Confusion towards *Ghent*. The Princes, with the Chevalier de *St. George*, arriv'd there by Five in the Morning, the Day after this memorable Battel. They left the Duke of *Vendôme* to bring up the Rear; who being obliged to stay behind to perform the Functions of his Duty, did not arrive there till Five or Six Hours after. Immediately he commanded the Troops to march through *Ghent*, without making any Halt, to *Lovendegem*, on the Canal not far from that City. The Retreat of the Foot was very irregular, and rather look'd like a Flight; as for the Horse, having had but little Share in the Action, they retir'd in better Order; and having left their Cannon and light Baggage at *Gavre*, the Day on which the Fight commenced, they had the good fortune to save it, and planted it on the Intrenchments which they cast up for their Security on the Banks of the Canal, and there staid, as it were, to recover themselves out of the Fright and Terrors they had so lately been in. The Night after the Battel the Confederate Army slept upon their Arms, and early next Morning Lieutenant General *Bulau* was detach'd in Pursuit of the Enemy: He overtook their Rear-Guard, and charging them too hotly, was fired upon by a Party of Grenadiers who had thrown themselves into some Hedges and Ditches, expecting such an Opportunity of doing an inconsiderable Execution.

The Confederate Troops being return'd to their Camp, which was in the Field of Battel, they rested the 12th and 13th, whilst the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, the Velt Marshal d'*Auverkirk*, and the Deputies of the States General debated in a Council of War, what was necessary to be done for the Prosecution of the good Success wherewith God hath been pleased to favour the Arms of the Allies. The Result was, That the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough* should immediately march towards *Menin*, pass the *Lys*, level the Lines between *Warneton* and *Ypres*, and hinder any Detachment from getting into the last of those Places. Prince *Eugene* was to march at the same time towards *Brussels*, in order to assemble the Army which he was to command, to observe the

the Duke of *Berwick*, who had also drawn together a considerable Body made up of Detachments from the *Rhine* and other Places, and to hinder the *French* from retiring into *Brabant* by the same way they came. According to these Resolutions, Count *Lothum*, General of the *Prussians*, march'd the 13th at Night with 30 Battalions and 40 Squadrons, the next Day advanced towards the *French* Lines, and took several small Places. The same Day, being the 15th, the Army took their Rout towards *Menin*, passed the *Lys* near that Place, and encamp'd within a small distance from the Town. Whilst a Detachment from our Army demolish'd the *French* Lines between *Ypres* and the *Lys*, another was sent to raise Contributions as far as *Arras*; the Deputies of which not being able to agree concerning the same, return'd back again. Upon this our Generals had recourse to Military Execution; and a Party of the Allies burnt Two Suburbs belonging to that Town, and would have obliged the Town of *Lens* to have undergone the same Fate, but that the Inhabitants had so much Prudence as to give Hostages for the Sums of Money which were demanded of them.

Allies demolish the *French* Lines in *Flanders*, &c.

Whilst these Affairs were transacting, and our Troops expected their heavy Cannon, in order to undertake a Siege, the *French* continued in their Posts upon the Canal of *Bruges*, without giving our Army any Disturbance. Here they heal'd their late Wounds, as well as the time would permit them, and endeavour'd to put their Army in a Condition of looking the Confederates once more in the Face. The only Method they pitch'd upon as most proper to undertake, was to harrass the *Dutch Flanders* with small Parties. This they did, and whilst our Army raised vast Contributions in *Picardy* and else where, the *French* plunder'd a few Boors under the Government of the States. Their next Attempt was against the Forts of the *Red-House* and *Plassendael*, which they made themselves Masters of Sword in Hand. These Places are situated between *Ghent* and *Sax van Ghent*, and open'd them a way for further Conquests. But whilst the *French* pretended to amuse the Confederates by threatening to ravage all the *Dutch Flanders*, several Detachments of the Allies plunder'd the Countries of

French take Fort *Plassendael*, &c.

Picardy

July.
 Allies
 raise Con-
 tributions
 in France.

Picardy and Artois. Count Tilly, the Lieutenants General Orkney, Rantzau and Hompesch; the Majors General Webb, Rantzau, and Count Erbeck, with 40 Squadrons, 12 Battalions and 1000 Grenadiers, advanc'd into *Picardy* to lay the same under Contribution, or to put that Province under Military Execution. This Detachment about the 26th, fell in with 800 Horse near *La Bassée* and *Lens*, a part of the Cavalry belonging to the Duke of *Berwick's* Army, of which a considerable Number were kill'd, and a Colonel, a Major, a Captain, and 200 Troopers were taken Prisoners. Our Troops pursued the Enemy to the Gates of *Lens*, wherein the Enemy had posted 1400 Foot, which abandon'd the Place upon the Approach of our Infantry. After this Action, the same Generals raised considerable Sums in the Province of *Picardy*, burnt the Suburbs of *Dourlens*, and return'd with Hostages for the Contributions they had agreed on to be paid to the Allies, without any loss at all.

I have no great Inclination to enter upon the Transactions of the North, and the Adventures between the *Swedes* and the *Muscovites*, between whom there happen'd a Battel in this Month; however, some Account of it must be given, though never so imperfect and contradictory; and therefore we'll begin with the Relation given of it by the *Muscovites* in the Form of a Letter thus:

S I R,

The Bat-
 tel of
Mobilow
 between
 the *Swedes*
 and *Mus-*
covites.

14.

OF the Action that happen'd the 14th Instant, between a detach'd Body of the *Muscovite* Troops, and the whole *Swedish* Army, we send you the following Particulars. A Body of Horse was detach'd from the intrench'd Camp of the *Muscovite* Army, to stop the Enemy at the Pass of *Holowczin*, which is render'd strong by the adjacent Morasses and Woods. and by a little River named *Wabitx*. Soon after that Body arriv'd there, the King of *Sweden* approach'd with his whole Army to attack them; whereupon a Party of Field-Marshal General *Czeremetof's* Division of our Infantry, also a Party of Horse of the Division of his Highness the Prince of *Menschikow*, another Party of the Division

‘ Division of the Prince of *Reepnin*, and another of
 ‘ the Division of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant-General
 ‘ *Goltz*, were commanded to post themselves within
 ‘ half a Mile of *Holowsczin*; also General *Allax* with
 ‘ the Third Division of Foot, and a Brigade of Horse
 ‘ under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Pflug*,
 ‘ were order’d to post themselves at another Pass
 ‘ Three Miles from thence, nam’d *Klencovits*, which
 ‘ ’twas judg’d the Enemy would attack.

‘ The *Swedes*, by Favour of the Darkness and of a
 ‘ hard Rain, begun at Three in the Morning to advance
 ‘ against the Division of General *Reepnin*, who com-
 ‘ manded divers Posts, and had begun to make a Re-
 ‘ trenchment and a Communication by some Bridges
 ‘ with the other Divisions: He had but about 5000
 ‘ Foot, upon whom the Enemy fir’d briskly with
 ‘ their Cannon, and endeavour’d to break in between
 ‘ the Division of the Prince of *Reepnin* and that of
 ‘ Field-Marshal-General *Czeremetof*, where they were
 ‘ not expected, it being judg’d impossible for them
 ‘ to pass that way, and therefore only some Sentinels
 ‘ were plac’d in that Interval, to give Notice of
 ‘ what pass’d: Hereupon the Prince of *Reepnin* find-
 ‘ ing it impracticable to stand with his Division the
 ‘ Attacks of the whole *Swedish* Army, retir’d over
 ‘ Pontons to the Division of Field-Marshal General
 ‘ *Czeremetof*, in very good order, though attack’d on
 ‘ all sides by the greatest part of the *Swedish* Army.
 ‘ By that time the Prince of *Reepnin* joyn’d the
 ‘ Field-Marshal-General *Czeremetof*, the Field-Mar-
 ‘ shal-Lieutenant-General *Goltz* had joyn’d him also
 ‘ with his Division. The Enemy’s Cavalry charg’d
 ‘ these Divisions, but were so well receiv’d, that in a
 ‘ Fight of Four Hours they lost a very great Number
 ‘ of Soldiers, and of Officers, as we distinguished by
 ‘ their Cloaths; and a great many Horses with other
 ‘ Booty fell into our Hands: The Ground was so
 ‘ narrow that our Cavalry could not second each
 ‘ other, and push the *Swedes* with sufficient Vigour;
 ‘ otherwise the whole *Swedish* Army had been ruin’d:
 ‘ But the Woods and Morasses would not permit
 ‘ our Troops to assist each other in order of Battel,
 ‘ and besides there was no positive Order to defend
 ‘ the Pass to the last Extremity; wherefore the Field-
 ‘ Marshal-

Sub.

‘ Marshal-General *Czeremetof*, with the Advice of
 ‘ the other Generals, resolv’d to retire slowly to our
 ‘ strong Intrenchment, and the Prince of *Reepin*
 ‘ commanded the Rear-Guard, against which the
 ‘ *Swedes* could gain no Advantage: And after our
 ‘ Troops were come out of the Woods into the
 ‘ Plain, the *Swedes* durst not follow them, for fear
 ‘ more of our Troops should come in to reinforce
 ‘ those that had been engag’d. The *Swedes* have cast
 ‘ up an Intrenchment before their Army in the
 ‘ Woods.

On our side were kill’d,
 Major-General *Van Sweede*.

Horse, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 5 Cornets,
 8 inferior Officers, 218 Corporals and common Sol-
 diers. Foot, 2 Captains, 1 Adjutant, 1 Chaplain
 of a Regiment, 2 inferior Officers, 111 Corporals
 and private Sentinels.

Wounded,

Horse, 2 Colonels, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major,
 12 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 3 Cornets, 8 inferior
 Officers, 368 Corporals and private Men. Foot,
 1 Colonel, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 5 Lieu-
 tenants, 2 Sub-Lieutenants, 3 inferior Officers,
 260 Corporals and common Soldiers.

Prisoners,

Horse, 6 inferior Officers, 214 Corporals and
 Soldiers. Foot, 1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Surgeon,
 2 inferior Officers, 2 Surgeon’s Servants, 403 Cor-
 porals and Sentinels.

Total kill’d of Horse and Foot,	347	Horses lost,	640
Wounded,	675	Horses woun-	
Prisoners,	627	ded	121

1649

‘ The Enemies Loss was at least tripple to ours,
 ‘ according to the Report of our Parties, who have
 ‘ seen them on the Place of Battel; and have also
 ‘ seen a great Number of their Horses lying smo-
 ‘ ther’d in the Morasses, in which some of their
 ‘ Cannon are sunk, and they cannot draw them out:
 ‘ We were also oblig’d to leave a few Pieces of Can-
 ‘ non in the Morasses, it being impossible for the
 ‘ Artillery-Horses to draw them out, and some of the
 ‘ Horses

'Horses were lost with the Guns. We have now *July*
 'posted our selves here on the River *Dniester*, to
 'wait for the Enemy in good order; or if we shall
 'judge it more adviseable, we shall joyn our great
 'Army in their intrenched Camp. By *Swedish* Pri-
 'soners, as well as by our Parties, we learn, That
 'the *swedes* have lost 2000 Men besides their Woun-
 'ded; among their kill'd is a General of Note, who,
 'the Prisoners say, is General *Horn*, Major-General
 '*Wrangel* is also kill'd, and his Regiment of Life-
 'Guards is entirely ruin'd; as is also the Regiment
 'of *Krents*; and of the Regiment of Guards no more
 'than 70 Men are left. The *Swedes* shot poison'd
 'Bullets for the most part. We would not omit to
 'inform you, Sir, of this Action by an Express.

'We doubt not, Sir, that by our former Letter
 'you had an Account, that Lieutenant-General
 '*Bauer* has defeated in *Livonia* an entire Regiment
 'of Dragoons, taking 492 Prisoners, and among
 'them all the Officers: And also, that Vice-Admiral
 'the Count *de Boffi* has made a Descent on a large
 '*Swedish* Island in the East-Sea, burnt about 15 *Swe-*
 '*dish* arm'd Vessels, and carried off 500 Soldiers
 'and Seamen to St. *Petersburgh*.

From the Muscovite Army at
 Sklow, the 16th of July, 1708.

Count Goloffkin.
 Peter Schaphizoff.

The Triumphs of the *Muscovites*, if we may call
 it so, was not long liv'd, if we believe the Account
 of the *swedes* of the 25th from *Mobilow*, from whence
 they gave us to understand that the King of *Sweden*
 arrived on the 9th in the Neighbourhood of *Holowzin*,
 a Town situated on the River *Wabitx*, which the
Muscovites abandon'd, and having broke the Bridge
 after them, joyned a Body of their Troops incam-
 ped on the other side of that River, which the
Swedes saw that very day and the following, reinfor-
 ced by the Arrival of several Bodies of Horse and
 Foot; that they were very busie in intrenching their
 Camp, which was upon a rising Ground, and exten-
 ded about a League below and above the Town,
 along the River. That they had a Wood in their
 Rear, and their Intrenchments were Five Ells thick, and
 were

July.



were defended by a great many Pieces of Cannon. That they had behind them a large Ditch, and the River was very difficult to pass, because its Banks were not firm Ground, it running through a Morass. That it was concluded from thence, that the Enemy intended to make a stand in that advantageous Post, and they continually fired upon the *Swedes* with their Cannon, while their Parties had daily Skirmishes with the *Swedish Volosques*; the King having not permitted any other Troops to skirmish with them, and forbidden to fire a Cannon against the Enemy. That in the mean time, some *Swedish* Regiments having join'd the Army, and the King having in Person viewed the Ground above and below *Holowzin*, caused in the Night between the 13th and 14th Instant the Artillery to march in great Privacy a Quarter of a League on the Right, where his Majesty had observed a Post, from whence they might fire into the Intrenchments of the Enemy on the Left, and that there was a pretty large Opening between their Left and Right; their Generals having judged that Place unpassable, because of a Morass which extended to a very great thick Wood. That the *Muscovites* had assembled in that Camp their main Army, and their Troops were so disposed, that General *Rbenne* had under him on the Right six Regiments of Dragoons, with four Regiments of Foot, and General *Pflug* with five Regiments of Horse and nine of Foot, was posted behind him. That Velt-Marshal Lieutenant *Goltz* was posted on the Left, which Wing we attack'd with ten Regiments of Dragoons, and 4000 *Calmucks*; General *Repenin* with nine Regiments of Foot was in the same Wing, and the Prince of *Hesse Darmstadt* was posted behind him with three Regiments of Dragoons. That several other Regiments were likewise daily expected in their Camp, from whence Prince *Menkikoff* went away the Day before the Battel to hasten their March.

That on the 14th at three in the Morning, the King of *Sweden* came to the Banks of the River with his Regiment of Guards, and with those of *Upland*, *Westmannia*, *Dalecarlia* and *Ostrogothland*, and soon after part of the Cavalry, viz. the Life-Guards, the King's Regiment of Dragoons, and those of *Smoland* and

and *Ostrogotsland*. That the *Sweedes* begun then to *July*.
 Cannonade the Camp of the Enemy with so good
 Success, that notwithstanding the great Fire they
 made on their Part, such of their Batallions as were
 most expos'd, were obliged to quit their Post; where-
 upon the King having not the Patience to stay
 any longer for the *Pontons*, which were retarded in
 their March by the bad Weather, encourag'd his
 Troops to follow him, and flung himself into the
 River, which he pass'd, the Water being up to his
 Arm-pits. He was follow'd with all imaginable
 Zeal and Courage by the Soldiers, who carried their
 Arms over their Heads to keep them from being Wet;
 but that the Ground on the other side being Mar-
 shy, it was impossible for them to keep their Ranks.
 Mean time the Enemy turned all their Cannon a-
 gainst them, but in spite of their Fire and the diffi-
 culty of the Ground, they got over the Morass, and
 posted themselves in the Interval between the two
 Wings of the Enemy, whereby they could not assist
 each other. That this oblig'd General *Goltz* to with-
 draw his Infantry from their Camp, and post it at the
 Entrance into the Wood, but the King of *Sweden*
 followed him without any loss of Time with his Re-
 giment of Guards, ordering the rest of the Troops to
 join him as they should pass the Morass, and attack-
 ed the Enemy between four and five in the Morn-
 ing, only with his Guards. The Fire was so ter-
 rible, that some Officers who had been in several
 Battles own'd, that they never saw the like for an
 Hour and half, when the *Muscovites*, notwithstand-
 ing the Advantage of the Ground, and the Artillery
 planted before them, were obliged to retire into the
 Woods from whence they were driven, and from
 some other Woods into which they retired, for they
 never made any stand in the Plain. That the King
 was on Horseback in the beginning of the Action, but
 Captain *Gyllenstiern* being wounded, his Majesty gave
 him his Horse, and fought, during the rest of the
 Action, on Foot at the Head of his Guards, exposing
 his Person to the greatest Danger. Mean time part
 of the Right Wing of the Enemy advanced behind a
 Wood, to attack some *Swedish* Regiments as they
 were passing a Morass, but they were so warmly re-

July

ceiv'd by the Infantry of *Ostrogotland* and the *Swedish* Artillery, that they retired in Confusion. That the King continued to pursue the Enemy through the Woods and Morasses, and they found themselves so much pressed, that whole Regiments begg'd Quarter; but that it was impossible to moderate the Fury of the Soldiers. While the *Swedish* Infantry was thus engag'd, the Cavalry of the *Muscovites* advanced on all Sides to the Assistance of their Foot, and endeavour'd to attack the King in the Rear; but General *Rheenschild*, caused all the *Swedish* Horse, which had then pass'd the River, viz. the Life-Guards, two Troops of the King's Regiment of Dragoons, and two other Squadrons to attack the Enemy, which they did with an incredible Intrepidity, and prevented their Design, giving time to the rest of the Cavalry to pass the River. The Life-Guards did Wonders, and broke five Squadrons of the Enemy at once, but advancing too far, would have suffered very much, if the King's Regiment of Horse, and that of Dragoons, with two Troops of *Smoland*, had not seasonably come to their Assistance. It was then that the Enemy begun to give Ground every where, and were pursued Sword in Hand, tho' they rallied several times.

That the King having dispersed the *Muscovite* Infantry, was joined by the Regiments of Horse of *Smoland*, *Ostrogotland* and *Nyland*, and putting himself at the Head of the Cavalry, pursued the Enemy about a League and half, when they dispersed, and retired into the Woods, many of them quitting their Horses, the better to make their Escape. Mean time, the Right Wing of the Enemy had in some manner rally'd themselves over against the Town of *Holowzin*, but before the King could attack them, they run away upon the Approach of some *Swedish* Regiments, who could not pass the River time enough to be concerned in this Action.

That this Victory was so much the more glorious, because it was obtained by so inconsiderable a Number of Troops, who had so many Difficulties to overcome before they engag'd, over an Enemy so much superiour to them, and so advantageously posted. That the *Swedes* had but 265 Men killed, and amongst

July.

amongst them Major General *Wrangel*, the Quarter-Master of the Guards, the Adjutant-General, 8 Life-Guards, 3 Caprains, 1 Quarter-Master, five Lieutenants and 2 Ensigns. The Wounded amounted to 1028 Men, among which were the *Baton de Passe*, Collonel of the Guards, 2 Lieutenant-Collonels, 2 Majors, 33 Life-Guards, 20 Captains, 18 Lieutenants, and 27 Ensigns or Cornets. That the Enemy had 5000 Men kill'd, according to the Report of Prisoners, of whom the *Swedes* had but 20 Soldiers and a Major, and as they concluded from the Dead Bodies that remained in the Field of Battle. 'Twas said, the Generals *Schweden* and *Gallizin* were amongst the Slain, and the Generals *Van Delden*, *Ivanovitz* and *Chamber* amongst the Wounded. That the *Swedes* took twelve Field Pieces, two small Mortars, three Kettle-Drums, and fourteen Standards, besides a great Number of Waggon with Ammunition, which the Enemy could not carry away. That the *Muscovites* had since that Battle abandon'd several Places; and the *Swedes* taken Possession of *Mobilow*, *Bychow*, *Copitz*, and some other Posts along the *Dnieper*, where they found Provisions enough to subsist; the Country being very fruitful, and the *Muscovites* having carefully preserved the same, having not the least Thoughts to be obliged to quit it so soon as they had done.

Tho' the *Swedes* seem to have the Better of it in this Action, the Account looks with an exaggerated Face, and they will pay dear for it before the End of the Year. As for *Hungary* we finding nothing matterial to invite us thither; we shall content our selves without a toilsome Journey to *Constantinople*, to hear of the Sickness and Recovery of the Grand Signior *Achmet*: And as for the Court of *Vienna*, the Ceremonies observed at the Espousals of the Emperor's second Sister *Marie Anne* of *Austria* with the King of *Portugal*, whose Proxy the Emperor was, on the 9th, being much the same as those of the Queen of *Spain*, before related, we shall not dwell upon them; but observe, that the Weather had been so bad on the side of *Piedmont* till about the middle of this Month, that 'twas the sixteenth before the Duke of *Savoy* set out for *Susa*; but he having the Day

Queen of
Portugal's
Marriage.
9.

July.

Duke of
Savoy re-
ceives the
Investi-
ture of
Montfer-
rat, &c.

Duke of
Savoy
takes the
Field:

before received an Express from *Vienna*, with Advice, that his Ministers there had received on the 7th, the Investiture of the *Montferrat*, and of the Countries formerly belonging to the *Milanese*, yielded unto him by the Emperor; his Royal Highness order'd the Marquis de *S. Thomas* to communicate the same to the *Sieur Vander Meer*, Envoy Extraordinary of the States-General, the *British* Envoy being absent, and to tell him how much his Royal Highness was obliged to the Instances made in his behalf at the Imperial Court on the part of the Queen of *Great Britain* and the States; and assure him he would carry on the Interest of the Common Cause, with all possible Vigour. But now to the Field; being at *Suza* the 16th, his Troops march'd on and arriv'd there from their several Encampments, and the Duke re-inforc'd the Detachments posted in the Works of *La Brunette*, and other Places. The 18th, he march'd to *Novalexe* with a Detachment of 800 Horse, and all the Infantry, except 2000 Men left in and about *Suza*, under the Command of the Velt-Mareschal *Regal*, and the *Sieur Still*, Major-General of the *Prussians*, who were order'd to observe the Motions of the *French* Troops posted about *Exilles*. The same Day five Regiments of Dragoons, under the Command of Major-General *Greffendorf*, arrived at *Suza* from the Plain of *Piedmont*, to reinforce the Troops posted there, but were obliged to return to *Buffolino*, because of the Scarcity of Forage, and left only Detachments from Place to Place to be in a Readiness to support the Infantry, in case of Need, because there was Advice, that the Enemy had twenty five Batallions about *Exilles* and *Fenestrelles*.

The Mareschal de *Villars* being inform'd of the March of the Duke, caus'd six Batallions to march into *Savoy*, and removed his Head Quarters to *Oulx*, to be in a Condition to regulate his Motions according to those of the Allies. The small Train of Artillery necessary for this his Expedition, march'd the same Day, the 18th, to *Novalexe*, and on the 19th the Troops began to pass the Great Mount *Senis*, and the 20th, were followed by the rest of the Army, and his Royal Highness advanced to *Lanenburgh*, where the Enemy had erected a Redoubt, and put

a Hundred Men therein, who abandon'd the same upon the Approach of his Troops, and blew up the Bridge on the River *Arco*.

The repairing of the Bridge, and laying other Bridges, took up most of the Day; but in the Evening the Army passed the River, and encamp'd about *Lanenburgh*. The same Day the Duke of *Savoy* receiv'd Advice, that the Enemy had broke down all the Bridges on the River *Arco* and *Isere*, and that they had 11 or 12 Battallions at *Modane*, where they were intrenching themselves, and had some Pieces of Cannon with them. An Officer arriv'd the same Day from General *Schuylenburgh* with Advice, that he had pass'd the Mountain called the *Little S. Bernard*, with a Detachment, and seized the Castle of *Sez*, the Garrison consisting of 24 Men, commanded by an Officer, being made Prisoners of War. That Officer reported further, that the *French* had posted near that Place a Battallion, which he had attack'd in their Retreat, and kill'd a great many Men. The Army rested there the 21st, and on the 22^d, advanc'd to *Aussois*, receiving Advice on their March, that the Enemy had not only abandon'd the Posts they had secur'd on the Road, but likewise their Intrinchments at *Modane*, where they boasted to stop their March, and were retir'd to *S. John de Maurienne*, having broke all the Bridges after them.

French
quit the
Intrinch-
ments of
Modane.

The Duke of *Savoy* order'd the Bridges to be repair'd, and the same Day receiving Advice, that the Marechal of *Villars* was march'd from *Oulx* to *Briançon*, but that the *Vaudois* having hindred him from passing the Mount *Genevre*, he had been obliged to march another Way. This Service was look'd upon to be so considerable by his Royal Highness, that he communicated the same to the *Dutch* Envoy, and us'd several Expressions very obliging for that brave People. The Army decamp'd and march'd the 24th to *Modane*, and when the Duke view'd the Intrinchments abandon'd by the *French*, he could not sufficiently express his Surprise; those Intrinchments beginning from the River and continuing along a little Plain extended to some Hills, almost unaccessibile on this Side. They were commanded besides by other Rocks and Mountains higher than the

July.

former; but accessible on the other way, on which the Enemy had planted several Pieces of Cannon. Those Intrenchments were continu'd from thence along the River to *Modane*, which Village they had very well fortify'd; and those Intrenchments were defended by several Redoubts erected on the Neighbouring Hills. Besides these Intrenchments, there was another on the highest Hill, where the Troops might have retired to, had they been obliged to quit their first Post.

Having thus given an Account of those Intrenchments, we shall take notice of the Measures taken by his Royal Highness to dislodge them from thence. A Thousand Men under the Command of General *Braun*, were detached to attack the Enemy posted on the Hills, between *Aussois* and *Modane*, and 3500 more were detached under the Command of General *Rhebinder*, to pass through certain Cols or Passes, and these two Detachments were to join at *S. Andrew*, to attack the Enemy in the Rear, while the Duke of *Savoy* would attack them in Front. The Enemy being inform'd of this Disposition, and fearing to have their Retreat cut off, thought fit to abandon their Intrenchments which had cost them so much Time and Money. On the 26th the Army advanced to *Aurelle*, of which Post the Count de *la Roque*, General of the Artillery, had taken Possession with some Batallions.

29.

Duke of
Savoy
takes *Oulx*
and *Sesanne*.
ne.

Now all this being a dexterous Feint of his Royal Highness to draw all the French Troops towards Fort *Barraux* except some few Batallions, which the Marshal de *Villars* had left for the Defence of *Exilles* and *Fenestrelles*, he detached General *Rhebinder* on the 29th with 14 Batallions from *St. John de Maurienne*, with Orders to use all possible Speed to pass the Col de la *Roue* and Mount *Genevre*, in order to possess *Sesanne* and *Oulx*; which Orders were so punctually executed, that Monsieur *Muret* who guarded the Passes of Mount *Genevre* with six Batallions, abandon'd it without making any Defence; and General *Rhebinder* surprized in *Oulx* and *Sesanne*, nine Captains, four Lieutenants and a Hundred Soldiers, who were made Prisoners. After which *Rhebinder* marched towards *Briançon*, to cut off the Communication

ation between the French and Exilles and Fenestrelles: While the Duke of Savoy on the last Day of the Month, leaving St. John de Maurienne, on the 2d of August reached the Camp of Bardonnache, in the Valley of Pragelas, where we leave him to consider the farther Operations of the Campaign.

In the mean time the Breach grew wider between the Emperor and the Pope; the last of which was arming apace, while the Confederate Fleet under the Command of Sir John Leake and Admiral Wassenar, being arrived on the Coast of Italy, Sir John waited on the Queen of Spain at Milan June 28th, and was received with all imaginable Marks of Esteem, and upon his pressing Instances, her Majesty set out the fifth Instant for Pavia, from whence she proceeded the 8th on her Journey, and dined at Cava, in the Territories of the Duke of Savoy, where she was complimented and magnificently entertain'd, in the Name of that Prince, by the Marquess de St. George, attended by a great Number of Nobility. She arrived on the 11th at Genoa, and having refused to go into the City, lodg'd at St. Pietro d'Arena, where she embark'd for Spain on Board the *Albemarle* on the 13th at Night, and in the Morning of the 25th the Fleet came to an Anchor at Mataro; the Queen landed next Day, and many Compliments were carried between the King and her by Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber: The 28th in the Morning the King went *incognito* to see the Queen, and was admitted among other Gentlemen to kiss her Hand; after which discovering himself to his Consort, many Compliments pass'd. The King on the 30th went again to Mataro early in the Morning, and at Night came back to Barcelona: And on the 1st of August at six in the Morning their Majesties made their publick Entry into that City with great Pomp, accompanied by all the Ministers of the Court and the Grandees in magnificent Habits. The King rode on Horse-back under a Canopy; the Queen was in a Coach followed by the Ladies of the Court. Their Majesties went directly to the Church of St. Maria, where the Marriage was ratified, Divine Service being perform'd by the Archbishop of Terragona, assisted by divers Bishops and Abbots. Their Majesties having repos'd themselves

Queen of
Spain im-
barks at
Genoa.

Queen
Lands at
Mataro.

July.



a while, appeared to see an artificial Fireworks, which was plaid off before the Palace; and at the same time repeated Salvoes were given by the Cannon of the Fleet Commanded by Admiral *Leake*, and by all the Fire-Arms of the City Militia, which were drawn up on the Strand near the Walls.

Notwithstanding these and other Rejoycings upon occasion of the Solemnity, as if King *Charles* had been in the actual and peaceable Possession of the Crown of *Spain*, and that the *German* Succours brought from *Italy*, amounted to 6000 effective Men, of which there were 2300 Horses, all this signified nothing to the Relief of *Tortosa*, the Siege of which Place the Duke of *Orleans* had formed on the 12th of the last Month, and pushed it on with so much vigour, that the Garrison Capitulated to surrender it on the 11th, and the Articles agreed on with the Count d'*Effersen* the Governor were these: 1. That the Town and Castle shall be deliver'd in four Days; but the Gate of the Temple, and that of the Castle, shall be immediately delivered up to the Besiegers, who shall put a Guard in each of 500 Men. II. That the Garrison shall march out the 15th through the Breach, with all the Marks of Military Honour, six Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars of Brass, to go by the shortest way to *Barcelona*, without making any stay at *Terragona*. III. That the Besieged shall choose what Carriages they shall think fit for that Artillery. IV. That the Mules and Horses necessary for the same, shall be furnished, as also a convenient number of Barks for transporting the Sick and Wounded, that are in a Condition to be removed with the Baggage and Equipage of the Officers, at the Charge of the Besieged. V. That the Sick and Wounded who shall not be able to march out with the Garrison, shall be taken care of in the Hospitals of the Town, at the Charge of the Besieged. VI. That the Officers, Sick and Wounded, shall be at their own Expences, except for their Lodgings, which shall be given them *Gratis*; that their Physicians, Surgeons and Servants, shall be allowed to continue with them; and when they are Cured, they shall be supplied with Carriages for their Equipage. VII. That the Engineers and Commissaries of War, Provisions

Capitulation of
Tortosa.

Provisions and Hospitals, shall have the Benefit of this Capitulation. VIII. That the Officers and others who have contracted any Debts, shall not be detain'd upon their giving Security of paying the same in six Months. IX. That six covered Waggon's belonging to the Count d'Esferen, shall march out without being search'd. X. That none of the Besieged shall be molested for having taken any Cattel, burnt Houses, Barks or Waggon's, or demolished Mills. XI. That the Hostages on both sides shall be releas'd after the full Performance of the Capitulation. XII. That the Besiegers shall not stop any Mules or Horses taken, or bought of Deserters. XIII. That the Garrison, upon their marching out, shall be supply'd with Provisions for Four Days. XIV. That their Guard shall consist only of Four Squadrons, which shall return to *Tortosa* in as many Days as they shall spend in going to *Terragona*. XV. That none of the Besiegers shall be admitted into the Town, nor none of the Besieged allowed to go out, till after the Evacuation thereof. XVI. That at the same time they shall deliver up the Gates, they shall deliver up the Keys of the Magazines of Stores and Provisions; but the Garrison shall be allowed to take out of them what they shall have Occasion for their Subsistence, till they march out. XVII. That his Royal Highness shall do the Honour to the Governor to sign the Capitulation. XVIII. That the Lives, Estates and Effects of the Inhabitants of *Tortosa*, and all other Subjects of the *Spanish* Monarchy, who retired into the same, or are settled therein, shall be preserved to them; that they shall not be molested on the account of having been engag'd in a contrary Party; that they shall be free if they please to march out with the Garrison, together with their Goods and Effects, and shall be supplied with the necessary Carriages for the same. XIX. That whereas the Marqueses of *Busianos* have not taken up Arms against the Besiegers, they shall be allowed to return to *Valencia* with their Families, and enjoy their Estates, Effects, Titles and Honours as before. XX. That the Besieged shall be allowed to take Forrage out of their Magazines for the subsistence of their Equipages, till they come to *Terragona*. XXI. That the

July. the Barks which were reputed to be Military, shall be sent back to *Tortoza*, after having transported what is above-mentioned. XXII. That after the Signing of the Capitulation, the Count *d'Efferen* shall send Orders to the Commander of the Castle of *Aren*, to march out of the same with his Garrison, which, and all Persons that are therein, shall have the Benefit of all the Articles granted to the Garrison of *Tortoza*; but in case of Refusal, this shall no ways prejudice the Capitulation. XXIII. That these Articles shall be liable to no manner of Interpretation, but shall be executed according to the Letter thereof.

On the 15th in the Morning, the Garrison consisting of 2000 Men, march'd out through the Breach with the Count *d'Efferen*, who passing by the Duke of *Orleans*, saluted and complimented him, to which Compliment that Prince returned a very civil Answer.

The *French* give out, that near one half of the Garrison deserted; and our People on the other side exclaim'd, the Capitulation was not so well observ'd as it should be; saying, that when the Garrison march'd out, they seiz'd as many Deserters as they could discover; search'd the Cover'd Waggon, took from the Ranks abundance of Soldiers, whom they debauch'd with Money into their Service, so that the Garrison was reduc'd to 1200 Men.

Be it as it will, this Concluded the Campaign on that side; and finding things as hush on the side of *Portugal* as if they enjoy'd the profoundest Peace; let us hasten into *Britain* now entertain'd with very good Tydings from the *West-Indies*, where about *May* last Captain *Colebey*, Commander of a Privateer-Sloop of 100 and odd Men, meeting with 14 Sail of Brigantines and Sloops, laden with valuable Goods, going from the Galleons at *Porto Bello* to *Panama* under Convoy of the Duke of *Anjou's* Guard-Sloop, of betwixt 70 and 80 Men, bravely fought the Guard-Sloop, and two others that stood by her, for two Hours, and took her and six more; five of them he brought into *Jamaica*; the other two, after he had taken the Goods out, he gave to the *French* and *Spaniards* to carry them ashore, they being too many for him to bring in; the *Spaniards* offer'd the Captain for the Ransom of the Sloops, 180000 Pieces of Eight.

But

Capt. Colebey takes several rich Sloops in the *West-Indies*.

May.

But much more glorious to himself, and ignominious to his Companions, was the Action performed by Commodore *Wager* against the *Spanish* Galeons; for he in the Expedition with the *Kingston*, *Portland*, and a Fireship, had the good Fortune on the 29th of May, at half an Hour before Sun-set, to meet with the *Spanish* Galeons and other Vessels, consisting in all of 14 Sail, between the *Brew* and *Friends* Islands: The Commodore engag'd the *Spanish* Admiral, who after an Hour's Dispute blew up; then he came up with the Rear-Admiral, and after three Hours Engagement with him, took him; the *Kingston* engag'd the Vice-Admiral, who got among some Shoals, but the *Kingston* being in danger of running upon those Shoals, stood out, by which means that Galeon made her Escape into *Cartagena*. The next Morning they espy'd another Galeon, which in chasing of her run ashore, where the *Spaniards* blew up her Stern, and left her; there were no more Men saved of the Admiral's Galeon that blew up, than 17 out of 7 or 800. The Rear-Admiral, which struck about three in the Morning, was a Ship of 54 Brass-Guns, and so very richly laden, that 'twas confidently reported, Commodore *Wager's* Share of the Money amounted to 100000 *l.* and the rest in Proportion. Great were the Encumiums made upon Mr. *Wager*, who some time after this, received his Commission of Rear-Admiral, for his great Conduct and Courage in this Enterprize; and when the Behaviour of the other two Captains came to be better known, the Generality of People were extreemly enraged against them; and the common Vogue was that *he that will not fight for a Galeon will fight for nothing*: Be it as it will; its highly probable, if they had behaved themselves as well as the Commodore, they would have taken or destroy'd the whole Fleet: As soon as the Commodore was come to *Jamaica*, he gave Orders to have the Captains tried; the Particulars of which take in the following Account from thence,

At a Court Martial held on Board Her Majesty's Ship Expedition, at Port-Royal, in Jamaica, the 23d of July, 1708.

PRESENT,

Charles *Wager*, Esq; Commander in Chief of a Squadron of Her Majesty's Ships in the *West-Indies*, President:

Tryal of the Captains, Bridges and Wind.

Captain

July
3

Captain Barrow Harris of the *Assistance*,
 Captain Tudor Trevor of the *Windsor*,
 Captain Humphry Pudner of the *Severne*,
 Captain Stephen Hutchens of the *Scarborough*,
 Captain Henry Long of the *Expedition*,
 Captain Abraham Tudor of the *Dolphin*.

All duly Sworn according to an Act of Parliament.

Captain Simon Bridges, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship the *Kingston*, was tried for not having performed his Duty in a late Action with the *Spanish* Galleons, on the Coast of *Cartagena* in *New-Spain*, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of *May* last; and it did appear by Evidence upon Oath, That the said Captain *Simon Bridges*, through Mis-conduct, did not use his utmost Endeavour to engage and take the Enemy, on the 28th of *May* last, at Night; and that he did too negligently pursue the Chace of the *Spanish* Vice-Admiral, the 29th and 30th; and that he left off Chace when within Shot of the said Ship, doubting the Pilots Knowledge, and being near the Shoal called the *Salmadinas*, though the Pilot offer'd to carry the Ship within the said Shoal after the said Vice-Admiral; but no want of Personal Courage being alledged against him, this Court does only find him Guilty of the Breach of part of the 12th, and part of the 14th Articles of War, and for the said Offence do dismiss him the said Captain *Simon Bridges*, from being Captain of Her Majesty's Ship *Kingston*.

Charles Wager,

<i>Barrow Harris,</i>	<i>Tudor Trevor,</i>
<i>Humphry Pudner,</i>	<i>Stephen Hutchens,</i>
<i>Henry Long,</i>	<i>Abraham Tudor.</i>

At a Court Marshal held on Board Her Majesty's Ship Expedition, at Port-Royal, in Jamaica, July, 23. 1708.

PRESENT,

Charles Wager, Esq; Commander in Chief of a Squadron of Her Majesty's Ships in the *West-Indies*,
 President:

Captain Barrow Harris of the *Assistance*,
 Captain Tudor Trevor of the *Windsor*,
 Captain Humphry Pudner of the *Severne*,
 Captain Stephen Hutchens of the *Scarborough*,
 Captain Henry Long of the *Expedition*,
 Captain Abraham Tudor of the *Dolphin*,

All duly Sworn according to an Act of Parliament.

Captain

Captain *Edward Windsor*, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship the *Portland*, being Tried for not doing his Duty in a late Action with the *Spanish* Galleons on the Coast of *Cartagena* in *New Spain*, on the 28th, 29th and 30th of *May* last; it did appear by Evidence upon Oath, that the said Captain *Edward Windsor* was slack in his Duty, by not bearing so near the Enemy, as to keep sight of some of them, when they were engaged on the 28th at Night; that upon chasing the Enemy next Day, by Signal from the Commodore, he left off Chace, and bore down to the *Kingston* in the Evening, when he ought not to have done so; and that on the 30th, when the *Kingston* and *Portland* chased the Vice-Admiral of the Galleons near *Salmadinas*, he shortned Sail before he came up with the said Ship so far as he might have done; but it appears that he was led into these Mistakes through want of Judgment, and having too great a regard to Captain *Bridges* of the *Kingston* as a Senior Officer. This Court having duly considered the whole Matter, do find him guilty of the Breach of some part of the 12th, and part of the 14th Articles of War; and for the said Offence do dismiss him the said Captain *Edward Windsor*, from being Captain of Her Majesty's Ship *Portland*.

Charles Wager,

Barrow Harris,
Humphry Pudner,
Henry Long,

Tudor Trevor,
Stephen Hutchens,
Abraham Tudor.

The New Parliament called by a Proclamation of Parlia-
the 22d of *April*, bearing Test the 26th, and retur- ment
nable on the 8th Instant, was prorogued to the 9th of Prorogued
September, thence to the 21th, and so to the 16th of
November, when they met to enter upon the weighty
Affairs of the Kingdom; of which in due Place.
In the Interim, *Britain* surrounded and secured by
the Ocean, and now more United than ever in its
self; Her Royal Majesty took great Care to promote
the same, by Her Proclamation of the 11th. About
the middle of the Month, She was pleased to pro-
mote *William Wright*, Esq; to be Commissioner at
Portsmouth; and about the same time, Captain *Ed-wards*
wards promoted.

M. Wright
and Cap-
tain *Ed-wards*
wards pro-
moted.

July 1



Queen
makes
new
Knights.

wards who had fought so bravely at Sea, against the French in the Summer before, but was taken and carried Prisoner to France; being now exchanged for the *Sieur Nangis*, Captain of the *Salisbury*, was promoted to be Superintendant at *Harwich*. On the 18 or thereabouts, *Thomas Bury* of *Exeter*, Esq; received the Honour of Knighthood from Her Majesty: So did *Andrew Knipe* and *Robert Dunkley* Esqs; the first a Common Council-Man of *Aldgate*, and the other of *Tower Ward*, at *Windsor* on the 26th, at the time that the City presented their Congratulatory Address to Her Majesty, for the great Victory obtained by Her Arms and those of the Allies at *Audenarde*, under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*, of which at large before.

Lord
Chief Ju-
stice *Holt*
made a
Privy-
Council-
lor.

25.

We are not also to forget in this Place, that on the 25th, the Right Honourable Sir *John Holt*, Lord Chief Justice of the *Queen's-Bench*, now return'd from the *Bathe*, and recover'd of a dangerous Illness, was by Her Majesty's Command, Sworn of Her Most Honourable Privy-Council, pursuant to an Act of the last Sessions of Parliament, to render the Union more Entire and Compleat.

Mr. King
made Re-
corder of
London.

27.

Its to be farther observ'd; that the Place of Recorder of the City of *London* having been vacant some time, by Her Majesty's promoting Sir *Salathiel Lovel* to be one of the Barons of Her *Exchequer*; the Court of Aldermen on the 27th, thought fit to make Choice of that Ingenious and very deserving Person *Peter King*, Esq; to succeed him.

Morocco
Ambassa-
dor con-
fin'd.

Muscovite
Ambassa-
dor Arre-
sted, and
the Con-
sequences
of it.

I shall but just mention in this Place the Arrival of an Ambassador in *Britain* about this time, from the Emperor of *Fex* and *Morocco*, with a Present of six Lions for Her Majesty, and that upon his coming to *Hammer-smith*, a Village about three Miles to the West of *London*; he was arrested by way of Reprisal, for the Indignity and Confinement put upon the Queen's Envoy Captain *Delaval* in that Country, which was brought about, as common Fame went, by some false Suggestions of *Cardenas*, the last *Morocco* Ambassador that was in *England*: But we must not overlook on our own Part, the Indignity offered to the Person and Character of his Excellency Monsieur *Andrew Matucoff*, Ambassador

to Her Majesty from *Peter Alexowitz*, Czar of Muscovy, by some private Persons, who finding his Excellency had had Audience of Leave of the Queen, and imagining, or pretending to imagine he would leave the Kingdom, as it were Incognito, without paying a few Debts he owed, employed some Bailiffs to Arrest him: The Ambassador justly surprized at this Treatment, in Violation of the Laws of Nations, and perhaps not so readily submitting to the Arrest, was very rudely handled by those Sorts of Canibals; upon which he made application for Redress to Her Majesty and Her Council, who immediately took Care to Confine those who had thus in Contempt of Authority, put this Affront upon him: There were various Stories flew about, in reference to the Particulars of Reparation insisted upon by his Excellency, which I shall not trouble my self to repeat. In short his Excellency at last seem'd to be fully satisfied, and Her Majesty even after his Departure, ordered Her Attorney-General a little before the beginning of *Michaelmas* Term last, to take Care to Prosecute those who had been guilty in that particular.

In *August* Her Majesty was pleas'd to make *Dr. Adams*, one of Her Chaplains in Ordinary, one of the Prebendaries of *Windsor*, in the Room of *Dr. William Fleetwood*, advanced to the See of *St. Asaph*, vacant by the Decease of *Dr. William Beveridge*; and not long after, *Dr. Charles Roderick* Provost of *King's-College* in *Cambridge*, was created Dean of *Ely* vacant by *Dr. Lamb's* Death.

We have mentioned before the Difference that happened between the Court of *Great Britain*, and the Republick of *Venice*, but not being able to Prosecute the same till its final Determination, let us enter now on the Particulars of it: It was so early as the 26th of *March* last, an *English* Merchant at *Venice* gained by Money two of the *English* Ambassador's Gondoliers or Watermen, who were going aboard an *English* Ship at *Malamocco*, to bring with him from the said Ship Fourteen Pieces of Cloth, which filled their Gondola. Having taken them on Board, they drew their Curtains and sailed with them towards *Venice*. This being perceived, Eleven of the Custom-house Officers stopped the Gondola

August.

Dr. Adams made Prebendary of *Windsor*.

Dr. Roderick, made Dean of *Ely*.

Difference begun between the *English* Ambassador and the *Venetians*,
Mar. 25.

August


Gondola about a Mile without *Venice*. When they enter'd the Vessel, the Gondoliers pray'd them to take pity on them, told them the Story as 'twas, and that neither his Excellency nor any of his Domesticks knew any Thing of it. The Officers took the Cloth, and let the Gondola go. My Lord *Manchester* knew nothing of it till the Day after, and he sent on the 29th his Secretary Mr. *Cole* with a Memorial about it to the College, signed with his own Hand. The Republick sent him an Answer in the Evening, in which they said they were very much troubled at the Accident, they assured his Excellency that it was done without their Orders or Knowledge, and that they would order the Men to be committed, as accordingly they did. The 2d of *April*, Mr. *Cole* went to the College with another Memorial, wherein his Lordship demanded that the Men who had given this Affront to his Livery, should be set in the Pillory, with an Inscription denoting their Crime and Punishment, and afterwards be sent to the Gallies, and that what was taken out of the Gondola, should be returned to the same Place from whence 'twas taken. His Lordship gave this Reason for it, that though the Cloth was put into the Gondola without his Knowledge, yet it was in a Sanctuary, and that the Complaint ought to be made to him, if his Servants committed any such Disorders; my Lord turned off the Gondoliers, and took his Livery from them. The Republick answered nothing to this last Memorial, but sent a Courier about the Matter to *London*.

Venetian
 Ambassa-
 dor justi-
 fies the
 Conduct
 of his
 Masters.

M. *Cornaro*, their Ambassador, presented a Memorial to the Queen, justifying what had passed, and complained of my Lord *Manchester*'s harsh Expressions. Upon this the *Venetian* Ambassador was forbid the *English* Court; though others said it was upon the Account of the Senate's using these Words; *the Crown of Great Britain*, when it was expected, they should have said, *the Queen of Great Britain* in their Memorial, in Answer to that of the Earl of *Manchester*. Be this as it will, the Queen order'd an Answer to be given him; 'That She could not find 'by any thing alledg'd in the Memorial, that Her 'Ambassador had made the least false Step, and that 'Her Majesty found no Expression in the Memorials
 ' of

Queen's
 Answer

* of Her Ambassador, but what suited his Character,
 * and were proper to be spoke by Her Minister
 * on such an extraordinary Occasion; that She ex-
 * pected they should speedily do what Her Ambaf-
 * * sador had demanded, and in case of refusal, She
 * knew very well how to do Her Self Justice in ano-
 * * ther Manner. Upon this the Earl of *Manchester* re-
 * solv'd to go from *Venice*; and having sent off his
 * heavy Baggage in several Waggons towards *Holland*,
 * he sent on the 12th of *July* his Secretary Mr. *Cole*,
 * to the College with another Memorial, in which his
 * Excellency repeated the Cause of his Discontent,
 * with their Ambassador's Memorial to his Mistress,
 * and Her Answer; and in the Conclusion, notify'd his
 * Design to depart.

On this the Senate was called at Ten in the Even-
 * ing, and continued sitting almost all Night: At last
 * they agreed to send one of the Secretaries of the Re-
 * publick to the Earl of *Manchester* with a Memorial;
 * praying his Excellency that he would delay his De-
 * parture, and assuring him that they were ready to
 * give him the Satisfaction required, as to the Insult
 * done to one of his Gondolas, and his Livery; that
 * they would order the Cloth to be restor'd on Board
 * the Gondola in the same Place where it was taken,
 * and would condemn to the Gallies the Deputy of the
 * Custom-House, and the rest who had been employ'd
 * in that Matter without the Orders of the Senate.
 * They added, that they would depute the Procurator
 * *Foscarini*, to treat with his Excellency about the fur-
 * ther Satisfaction he demanded, that they would also
 * send an Express to the Court of *England*; and prayed
 * his Lordship to send an Account of what had pass'd,
 * by the same Courier. Upon this the Earl put off his
 * Departure, and the Senate deputed the Chevalier *Fos-*
 * *carini*, to treat with his Lordship according to their
 * Promise. My Lord sent his Secretary Mr. *Cole*, to
 * tell the Procurator that if he had a Deputation from
 * the Senate, he would willingly confer with him in the
 * Convent of *St. George-major*.

After several Conferences between them, the Senate
 at last resolv'd to give, and the *British* Ambassador
 to receive the Satisfaction, of having the Eleven Cu-
 * stom House Officers taken out of Prison, and put on

Senate
 give the
 British
 Ambassi-
 dor Satis-
 faction:
 Septemb. 6.

Board the Galley called *la Fusta*, where they were chain'd: They were led over the Place of *St. Mark* and the Chief of them had each a Paper fastned at their Breasts and Backs, with an Inscription importing, That they were Condemned to the Gallies, for making an Insult on the Gondola of Great Britain. The same Morning Mr. Cole, the British Ambassador's Secretary, went to the Isle of *Santo Spirito*, two Leagues from *Venice*, where he had delivered to him the Twenty Nine Pieces of Cloth, which were seiz'd in the said Gondola by the Custom-House Officers, and having brought them to his Excellency's Palace, he ordered them to be divided into Four Parts, and sent them to the Four Chief Hospitals in *Venice*: Thus amicably ended this mighty Quarrel; and the Ambassador before his Departure Home, upon his Request, got the Custom-House Officers Pardon'd and Releas'd.

The *Venetians* having thus disentangled themselves from this Knotty Affair; we'll see a little how things stood with the Pope, still at ill Terms with the Emperor; which last having Publish'd a Manifesto, for annulling a certain Bull of the Pope's, in Relation to the Affairs of *Parma*, the same was given by the Abbot of *Caunitz* to all the Cardinals, except such as were visibly in the Interest of the House of *Bourbon*. The Court of *Rome* was preparing an Answer to the same, and after many Debates on these nice Points, it was resolved that the Cardinals, Chief of the Orders, should write to the Emperor on this and other Articles, in dispute between the two Courts; and as it happened, that those Chiefs, or Eldest Cardinals of the Three Orders, viz. Bishops, Priests and Deacons, stood pretty fair with the Court of *Vienna*, it was expected that their Representations would be more acceptable, than a direct Answer to the Imperial Manifesto. They writ accordingly to his Imperial Majesty; and in their Letter Endeavoured to extenuate the Pope's Partiality to the House of *Bourbon*, in the present Wars of that of *Austria*; to assert the Pope's Sovereignty over the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, and to represent the Proceedings of the Emperor and his Catholick Majesty, in their late Conquests in *Italy*, as Inva-

Chief
Cardinals
Letter to
the Em-
peror.

fions of the Rights of the Holy See. They said,
 that the Design of their Answer, was to remove the
 Prejudice which they judged his Imperial Majesty
 had received against the Pope, as being a declared
 Enemy to the House of *Austria*; which they pre-
 tended was entirely owing to the unseasonable
 breaking off of all Commerce between the two
 Courts; the Pope's Enemies having by that Means,
 an Advantage to misrepresent his Actions and In-
 tentions, and his Holiness not having an Opportu-
 nity to undeceive his Imperial Majesty of what had
 been falsely suggested to him; whereas, they who
 had daily Opportunities of knowing more intimate-
 ly his Mind, could safely vouch for his hearty Zeal
 for the Welfare and Prosperity of the House of
Austria. They desired his Imperial Majesty would
 not look upon the Pope's annulling the Agreement
 made by the Imperial Commissaries, with the States
 of *Parma* and *Placentia* for Contributions to the
 German Troops, as any Encroachment on the
 Rights of the Emperor or Empire, but an asserting
 of his own; since it was very well known, that
 for these three last Ages, those Dutchies had been
 held as Fees of the Holy See, and the Possessors of
 them had paid an yearly Acknowledgment to the
 Apostolical Treasury. They complain'd of some
 disrespectful Terms used in the Manifesto, which
 some of their Number, they said, could not read
 without shedding Tears, and all of them were
 grievously afflicted to see Things so Sacred, treated
 in so light a manner, by those who profess'd them-
 selves Members of their Church. It was to the En-
 couragement of such Sentiments of Disrespect and
 Disloyalty to the Pastors of the Church, that they
 ascribed the Violence lately done to the Holy See
 by the German Troops, in seizing the Town of
Commacchio; and by the Government of *Naples*
 and *Milan*, in Sequestering the Revenues of such
 Ecclesiasticks, as did not reside in those Countries.
 They hop'd that his Imperial Majesty would by
 his own Authority, do Justice to the Holy See in
 the former Point, and by his powerful Intercession,
 procure a Redress in the latter. In the last Place,
 they requested his Imperial Majesty to follow such

August.



‘ Counsels, as might incline him to restore Peace
 ‘ and Tranquillity to the Church; that they, in-
 ‘ stead of being obliged to repel Force by Force,
 ‘ might be at Liberty peaceably and safely to offer
 ‘ up their Prayers for the Happiness and long Conti-
 ‘ nuance of his Reign. This Letter was signed in
 the Name of the College, by the three following
 Cardinals, as Head of the three Orders; Cardinal
Carpegna, as eldest Cardinal-Bishop, in the Absence
 of Cardinals *Bouillon* and *Accialioli*; Cardinal *Mares-*
cotti, as eldest Cardinal-Priest; and Cardinal *Panfili*,
 as the first of the Cardinal-Deacons.

The Emperor having caused that Letter to be ex-
 amined by his Council, ordered the Cardinal of *Saxe-*
Zeitz, to write an Answer to the Sacred College, Im-
 porting, ‘ That his Imperial Majesty had no De-
 ‘ sign to invade the Rights of the Church, but only
 ‘ to assert his own, and therefore would forthwith
 ‘ send the Marquess *de Prie* to *Rome*, in order to find
 ‘ out proper Expedients for removing all Occasions
 ‘ of Dispute. The Pope seeming not much satisfy’d
 with this Answer, went on with his new Levies, which
 were daily Exercised, which drew a great Concourse
 of People to see them, and he issued out several Or-
 ders for their Discipline; and as it would be unbe-
 coming, that the Soldiers of the Church should be as
 loose in their Way of Living, as those of Temporal
 Powers, certain Churches were appointed for them,
 where they were to repair to, assist daily in the Divine
 Service, and be instructed in the Principles of Reli-
 gion. The Pope also held daily Congregations of
 State, to examine several Expedients for raising the
 necessary Funds for all these Expences, which had in
 a great Measure exhausted the Treasure of the Church.
 And being inform’d of the Liberty some People took
 to reflect on his Conduct, he publish’d a New Declara-
 tion, forbidding all Persons, of what Quality soever
 they be, to talk of State Affairs, upon severe Penalties.

Most People being fully perswaded, that the Pope
 was in the Interest of *France*, his Adversaries by
 way of Ridicule, called his new Levies *Papa-*
Galli, which perhaps did not much affect him; but
 the Reduction of *Sardinia* by the Confederate Fleet,
 and some Troops under the Command of the Mar-
 quess

Sardinia
 Reduced.

Marques d'Alconzel, formerly known by the Title of *August* Count of Cifuentes, must be a Mortification to him: This Design had been fully concluded on, between the *British* Admiral when last at *Barcelona*; and now upon his Arrival at that Island, he had not long set his Bomb-Vessels to Work to Bombard *Cagliari*, the Capital of that Country, but the People and the Vice-Roy, the Marques de *Famaiva*, began to Capitulate, and the Articles granted to the Inhabitants of *Cagliari*, were these,

ARTICLES of Capitulation made with Sir John Leake, Knight, Admiral of Her Britannick Majesty's Fleet, and Commander in Chief of the Confederate Fleet in the Mediterranean, by which the Illustrious and Magnificent City of *Cagliari*, the Head, Key, and Strength of this most faithful Kingdom of Sardinia, delivers it self up to His Catholick Majesty CHARLES the Third of Austria, their lawful King and Governor, whom GOD preserve, the said City, Castle, with the rest of the said Kingdom; the Magistrates of this Time, being Francesco Ligruido, Don Ignatio Carta, Salvador Rodrigues, and Drogo Cossu: Given at *Cagliari*, August 13. 1708.

I. THAT the said Illustrious City, the rest of this Kingdom, and its Appurtenances, shall have maintained and preserved to them all the Privileges, which the most August Majesty of *Charles* the Vth, Emperor, and *Charles* the IIId, hath granted to them, and likewise their Acts of Councils, and Decrees of their Courts, with the rest of their Judicatures, which have from time to time been granted, and they have enjoyed.

To this Article it is answered, and agreed to, provided they cause immediatly to be embarked on Board the English Transports in Port, such a Quantity of Corn as can possibly be had, for the Service of his Catholick Majesty in Catalonia, his Majesty promising to pay for the same.

And the said City trusting to the Favours they have received, and hope by their Merit to deserve from his Excellency General *Leake*, humbly begs he should be pleased to supplicate of his Catholick Majesty *Charles* III. whom God preserve, the following Con-



A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

descensions, for the entire Comfort and Satisfaction of this City and Kingdom.

II. That all the Ministers of Justice be changed, and that those which shall be new named, be Natives of this Kingdom, and to continue for three Years only, and be obliged to account for their Intermissions.

III. That the Customs and other Profits of Trade, which properly concern the City, shall be only in the Councils, and without Appeal.

IV. That his Majesty would be pleased to honour this City, to procure the Liberty of the Marquess de Villa Clara, of Don Salvador Locky, Don James Sabin, and Alexo Ferrel, who are now Prisoners in France.

To all the rest of the Articles his Excellency Admiral Leake, promises to intercede with his Catholick Majesty, that they may obtain what is contained in them.

Signed,

Francisco Ligruido, Counsellor.
M. Ignatio Carta, Conc.
Salvador Rodrigues, Conc.
Roderigo Liluc, Conc.
Eusebio Cossu, Conc.

ARTICLES of Capitulation which his Excellency the Marquess of Jamaica, Count of Villa Lonzo, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to his Majesty, and Captain-General of the Kingdom of Sardinia, hath concluded with his Excellency Admiral Leake: Given at Cagliari, the 13th of August, 1708. N. S.

I. THAT the Garrison is to march out of one of the Ports of the said City of Cagliari, with loaded Arms, flying Colours, Drums beating, Match lighted, Ball in Mouth, and are to have twelve Shots of Powder and Ball each, the Garrison having Liberty to take their Wives, Children, and Baggage with them.

Granted; but can have no Effect, the Garrison having taken on.

II. That they shall have eight Pieces of Cannon, with that Number of Charges of Powder and Ball for each, with all the usual Utensils mounted on their Carriages.

Not Granted.

III. That

III. That it be permitted to his Excellency the Vice Roy, Marquess of *Jamaica*, with the Garrison to march to *Allguer*, to defend that Place; and for that end they are to have Ships and other Necessaries to carry them, and the other Things mentioned in the preceding Article.

Not Granted.

IV. That all the aforesaid Particulars shall be carry'd safely to the Place of *Allguer*.

Referred to the former Article.

V. That the Conquerors are to subsist and furnish them with necessary Provisions at their Expence.

Referred to the same Answer.

VI. That the City shall not be plunder'd, nor any Person that remains therein molested, leaving to every one the free Enjoyment of their Goods, and Liberty to every one freely to go in the Space of six Months; and that all Persons of what Quality, Degree, or Condition soever, may securely go within the said Space of Time.

Granted, excepting the Subjects of France.

VII. That no sort of Person within the Place, shall be molested or ill-used, either in Person or Goods, for any thing they have done in executing faithfully their Office and Trust.

Granted, excepting the Subjects of France.

VIII. That at the same time the Garrison marches out, those of the Conquerors shall begin to march in.

Granted.

IX. That all the Baggage and Retinue of his Excellency, the Marquess of *Jamaica*, shall freely march out, without being visited or molested, and shall not be detained upon any Pretence whatsoever.

Granted.

X. That in Case the Place of *Allguer* be surrendered, when his Excellency the Marquess of *Jamaica* arrives there, all and every thing shall be granted and continued to the said Marquess, which was agreed to when he marched out of this Capital, and also Embarkations with a free Pass-port to go to *France* or *Spain*, without that the said Marquess, or any of his Retinue, be arrested or detained in any of the Confederate Ports, which by chance they may

Grant.


be put into, and that upon no Motive or Pretence whatsoever.

For what relates to his March to Allguer, or any other Port, that is answered in the Third Article; and for the said Marques of Jamaica being safely conducted with a free Passport to a Port either in France or Spain, it is agreed to land him in Spain and not in France, and shall be done either in the Grove of Valencia or Carthagena, and that the said Marques and Retinue shall not be arrested or detained in any of the Confederate Ports on any Pretence.

XI. That the said Marques of *Jamaica* and Retinue, of what Quality and Degree soever, shall be safely put on board the Ships for their Transportation; and that by no means the Mob or Soldiers shall be suffered to insult or affront him in his Embarkation, and shall be civilly treated on board till he come to either of the Places where he is to land, and for that end he shall be allowed a Guard and Officers.

Granted.

XII. That upon no Pretence the Marques of *Jamaica* shall be obliged to march by Land, by reason of the Unwholesomeness of the Air, and Heats of this Kingdom, excepting what is mentioned in the Third Article.

Granted, excepting what is mentioned in the Third Article.

XIII. That the said Marques of *Jamaica* shall be permitted to embark with him his own Guards, and to carry with him a Galley now in Port.

Not Granted.

XIV, and last Article, That the aforesaid Articles of Capitulation above expressed, shall be faithfully observed without Prevarication, and shall not be infringed or broke on any Pretence.

Signed,

The Marques of Jamaica.

We'll leave the Fleet to return to the Coast of *Catalonia*, and so to Port *Mabone*, and the Affairs of *Spain* and *Portugal* requiring none of our Presence there at this time, we'll return to the Duke of *Savoy*,
 and

and having taken notice before of the Feint he made to get between the *Mareschal de Villars* and the Forts of *Exilles* and *Fenestrelles*, he detached Five Battalions on the 9th to take Post on the Hills about *Exilles*. The same Day the *Marquess d'Andorno*, a *Piémontoise* General was detach'd with 1000 Men for the Valley of *St. Martin*, to drive the Enemy from thence, and offer an Amnesty to the *Vaudois* inhabiting the same, who in the Beginning of this War, submitted to the *French*, by the Perswasion of Five Persons, who were the only excepted out of this Pardon. The faithful *Vaudois* of the Valley of *Lucern* march'd at the same time to assist the *Marquess d'Andorno*, and interposed their good Offices for disposing their Brethren to return to the Obedience of their Sovereign, which they soon did. The same Day Two Battalions were ordered to march to attack the Fort of *Perouse*, and a Detachment of 300 Men from that Camp, took that Day a Redoubt near the *Col de la Fenestre*, and secured that important Pass. The Troops detached for the Siege of *Exilles* erected their Batteries with so much Diligence, that they begun on the 10th to fire against the Place with Seven Pieces of Cannon, and on the 11th his Royal Highness going to view Six Battalions left on the Hills about *Sesanne*, as he was returning to *Oulx*, he heard a great firing of small Arms, which obliged him to go back thither with all speed, where he found, that while they were relieving the Guards posted at the Foot of Mount *Genevre*, the Enemies charged them with a great deal of Vigour, but the Guard consisting of 300 Men, maintained their Ground for above Four Hours, though his Royal Highness gave them Orders to quit that Post. Mean time the Enemy caused several hundred of Men to advance to cut off the Retreat of the Guard aforesaid, whereupon his Troops retired to *Sesanne*, but were so closely pursued by the Enemy, that they had not time to break down the Bridge behind them. This obliged his Royal Highness to send a Detachment of 150 Grenadiers, supported by a Battalion, to facilitate the Retreat of the 300 Men aforesaid; but the Enemy advanced with such a Number of Troops, that it was thought fit to quit the Hills about *Sesanne*,
and

Exilles
besieged
by the
Duke of
Savoy.
10.

Exilles
taken
12.

and accordingly the Six Battalions posted there, re-
solv'd to *Oult* the next Day without any Opposition.
On the 12th, the Duke march'd from *Oult* to *Sole-
berran* to cover the Siege of *Exilles*, and deprive the
Garrison of all Hopes of Succours, and that Evening
encamp'd at *St. Columban*, a Village on a Hill about
Exilles, which is of so difficult Access, that it seems
scarce possible to go to it on Horseback.

Describ'd.

That Day the Troops batter'd *Exilles* with a great
deal of Fury with 14 Pieces of Cannon and 4 Mortars;
and the Governor perceiving so many Troops about
him, and being threatned by General *Regal* to have no
Quarter, if he did not surrender, he beat a Parly in the
Night, and before break of Day the Capitulation was
sign'd, whereby the Garrison, consisting of 400 effective
Men, besides Boors, surrender'd Prisoners of War;
but the Officers were allowed to keep their Swords
and Baggage. The 13th, they march'd out in the
Morning, and the Duke's Troops took Possession of
that Fortress, wherein they found a great Quantity
of Ammunition, Provisions, Arms, &c. *Exilles* is a
Fortress situated on a Hill very steep; the *Dora* runs
on one side, and the Place cannot be attacked that
way. The Hill is of a long Figure, and the Extre-
mities thereof are defended by some Ravelins and
Bastions. The sides are only defended by a Wall
and some Towers, but stand in need of no Fortifi-
cations, the Hill being in those Parts so very steep,
that it is impossible for Men to get up thither that
Way. In short the Place is such, that they could
not promise themselves to take it till after having
beaten down all the Fortifications; whereas there
was no sufficient Breach made when the Garrison
surrendered. That Hill and Fortress are surrounded
with high Mountains on all sides except on the side
of the *Dora*, where there is a small Plain, and here
it was that they erected their Batteries, and the
Roads being very good from hence to *Suxa*, we had
an Opportunity to send for the Artillery that should
be thought necessary for them. On the 12th, the
Duke received Advice, that the Fortress of *La Perouse*
had surrendred to his Troops, as had done also *Fort
Louis* in the Valley of *St. Martin*, whereby they had
600 Prisoners, only the Officers had obtained their
Arms

Arms and Baggage, as those of *Exilles*; but the *Belles* and *Deserters* were left to the Mercy of his Royal Highness.

These happy Beginnings gave Encouragement, and made way for his Royal Highness to attack *Fenestrelles*, but waited with Impatience for the greatest part of the Month for the coming up of the Artillery; however they quickly invested the Place, and the Troops lodged themselves at the Foot of the Wall of a Redoubt on the Hill of *Fenestrelles*, which commands it. *Mareschal de Villars* tried divers Ways to make a Diversion, without Success; and on the 22d at Night, sent 80 Grenadiers, who advanced without making any Noise, and endeavoured to get into *Fenestrelles*, on the side of the River; but the Centinels discovered them, and upon their firing at them, they retired, and made their Escape by Favour of the Night.

Fenestrelles
besieged.

Notwithstanding the Difficulties of the Road, the Besiegers received on the 22d, Three Pieces of Cannon, which being planted the same Day on a Battery, they fired all the next Day, with so much Success on the Redoubt which commands *Fenestrelles*, that in the Evening the Troops took the same, and during the Night, intrenched themselves therein, and the French abandoned another Redoubt below the former. At length, after almost insuperable Difficulties, they got 21 Pieces of Cannon mounted by the 30th, which fired with so much Success, that at Three in the Afternoon the Breach was very wide, and the Count *de la Roque* caused the Governor to be summoned. The Garrison demanded an Hours time to consider of it, but having returned no Answer, they continued to fire with a great deal of Fury. About Six, the Governor desired Leave to send to the *Mareschal of Villars*, offering to surrender if he was not relieved in Three Days; but his Request was rejected. They continued to throw Bombs into the Place all Night long, and set one of the Magazines on fire; so that on the 31st the Governor beat a Parley, and surrendered Prisoner of War with his Garrison, the Officers and Soldiers being allowed to keep their Baggage. They delivered immediately one of the Gates, of which they took Possession

Fenestrelles
taken by
the Duke
of Savoy.

August.



sellion with 200 Men, and the Prisoners were sent towards *Turin*. By the taking of *Exilles* and *Fenestrelles*, his Royal Highness might boast to have in his Hands the Keys of *Italy*, and Two Doors to enter into *France*; and these Conquests were the more glorious, because those Places had been taken in sight of a strong Army, commanded by a daring General, who had tried all possible Means to succour those Fortresses.

As for the *Hungarian* Diet at *Presburg*, we can say little or nothing concerning their Proceedings; but as to the Affairs of War in that Kingdom we are to observe that on the 27th of *July*, the Field-Marshal-General *Heister* march'd with the Imperial Cavalry from the Island of *Schut*, to free the Country of *Moravia* from the Enemy's Incurfions, and to relieve and supply with Provisions *Newstettel* and *Trenchin* on the River *Waag*, which Places were in Distress; and to that end to joyn General *Viard*, who in a late Action near *Scalix* had repuls'd 5000 of the Rebels Horse commanded by *Ozkaï*, killing 2 or 300 of them. The Field-Marshal arrived at *Scalix* the 29th, and having joyn'd General *Viard*, continued his March to *Hungarian Brod*, there to furnish himself with Provisions and other Necessaries for his farther Operations. On the First of *August*, Intelligence was brought to him at *Brod*, that the Enemy had drawn off from *Newstettel*, and retir'd over the *Waag*: Whereupon his Excellency advanced the 2d to *Newstettel*, and being informed there that the Enemy were marched up the *Waag* towards *Trenchin*, he left behind him the Artillery and the little Baggage he had, and passing the River at a Ford came up with part of their Rear-Guard, of whom he kill'd about 400 Foot, and took above 80 Prisoners; by these he learnt that *Ragotski* and *Berezani* were marching with their Horse in the Vale along the *Waag* towards *Trenchin*, and that their Foot with their Artillery and Baggage had taken their Way by the Mountains toward *Panewiz*.

The Field-Marshal, who was then near *Perko*, renewed his March at Ten that Night; and when he came to a Pass within a short League of *Trenchin*, caus'd Provender to be given to the Horses; and at break

break of Day the 3d, charged the Enemy's advanced Troops posted at a little Distance from the Pass, and drove them back into their Camp; where, contrary to his Expectation and the Intelligence given him, particularly by the Prisoners, was the Enemy's whole Body, as well Foot as Horse, with their Artillery; whereas he thought to find there only their Horse.

'Twas not judg'd convenient to turn back without attacking the Enemy, because in that Case 'twas apprehended the Troops would be fallen upon in their Retreat, and in Consequence be in danger of being beaten: And therefore the Order of Battle was on a sudden Resolution form'd with the utmost Diligence. And because the Enemy had posted their Foot with the Artillery to defend the Intrenchments they had before them, the Field-Mareschal resolved to endeavour by a Counter-March to gain the open Plain, as the most proper Ground for Horse to act in, and thence to charge the Enemy in Flank, or if possible to cut off their Retreat: But this last could not be done, for a small Body of the Enemy's Horse who seem'd to be commanded to attack him in the Rear, being prevented by the said Counter-March, they made back to their Army, but in passing by the Front of the Imperial Cavalry, were attack'd and broken by the light Horse: The Enemy's Horse moving up to second the Party, the Imperial Cavalry was also oblig'd to assist the light Horse, and both sides engaging in the Support of their respective Troops, which charg'd in Parties with various Success, came at last to a general Action between Four and Five in the Afternoon; and in the end the Enemy's Cavalry were broken, dispers'd, and put to a Total Rout: The greatest part of their Foot were cut off from escaping with their Horse, and by that Means suffer'd great Loss. 'Twas computed that in the Fight and Pursuit were slain 6000 of the Enemy. The Imperialists took all their Artillery, consisting of 14 Cannon, with 400 Prisoners, above 50 Standards and Colours, and Two Pair of Kettle-Drums.

Ragotski and Berezeni led in Person their Cavalry to the Charge; the First was twice unhors'd, and the other (according to the Report of a Deserter, and of an Officer of Hussars who was in the First Charge)

Hungarian Male-contents defeated near the Waag.
3.

Loss of both sides.

Chargé was wounded; And their chief Engineer, *Franchman*, nam'd *Le Morte*, who without any other Title commanded the Enemy's Infantry, was killed. The *Imperialists* had 200 Men Kill'd or Wounded, but not one Officer of Note among them. And 'twas remarkable, that in this Action the Enemy had 20 or 22000 Men; and the *Imperialists* not above 5000 regular *German* Horse, and 1500 or 2000 *Hungarian* Light Horse.

Musco-
vites and
Swedes
reencoun-
ter at We-
senburg.

Though the *Imperialists* might magnifie this Action too much, 'tis certain they had the Advantage by much; But I confess I know not what to say concerning an Account from the *Muscovite* Camp near *Bela Nepata*, bearing date on the 11th of this Month; importing, that Admiral *Apraxin* having intelligence that a *Swedish* Regiment of Horse and another of Foot were posted not far from *Wesenburg*, he detached one of Foot and one of Dragoons against them, who cut in Pieces and took most of the *Swedish* Foot Prisoners, and few of the Horse escap'd; the Slain amounting to 941, the Prisoners of the Foot to 223, and the Horse to 23; whereas the *Muscovites* had not above 16 Kill'd and about 50 Wounded. They also added from those Parts, that the *Muscovites* Rear Admiral the Count *de Boxzis* being order'd from *Petersbourg* with twelve large Brigantines to the Coast of *Carelia* in the Lake of *Lagoda*, ravaged all the Coast, and burnt above 500 Villages, and on the 14th return'd to *Petersbourg*.

A great part of the Army from the *Upper Rhine* having follow'd Prince *Eugene* into the *Netherlands*. We have nothing to detain us there, and therefore we find the Allies in *Flanders*, after the Glorious Battel of *Audenard*, and forcing the Lines of *Lessines*, raising large Contributions in *Artois*, and other Parts of *France*; but the Generals were at the same time busie in providing large Magazines at *Menin*, Artillery and every thing necessary for an important Siege: Prince *Eugene's* Army from *Germany* had actually joyned ours, and the *French* foreseeing the Storm, and rightly conjecturing *Lille* was the Place which the Confederates intended to bend their Force against, had made suitable Provisions to the Greatness of the Danger, they apprehended. Higher
Monfieur



Bouwingue Herboudens Pafendale Houchem Harfelle



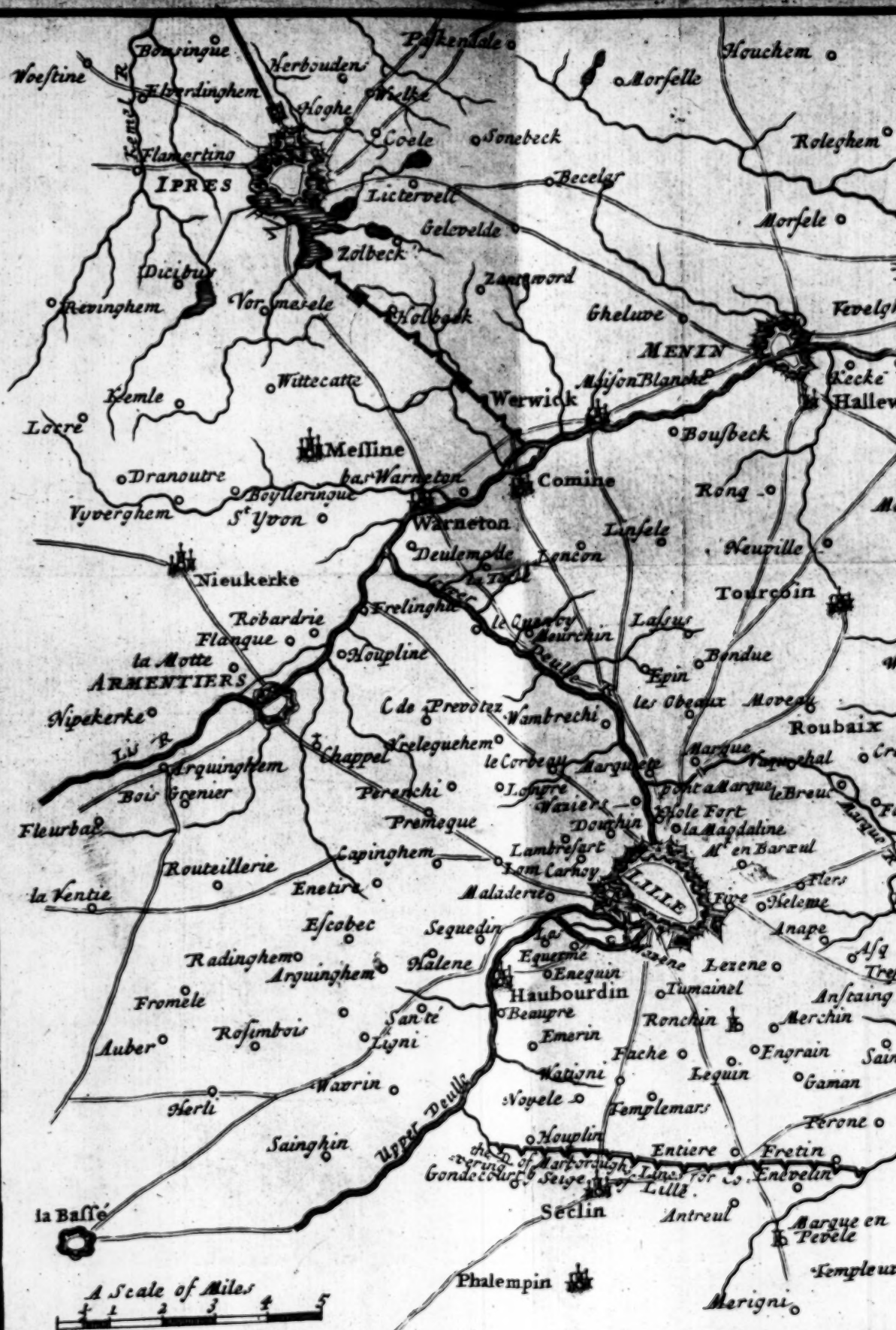
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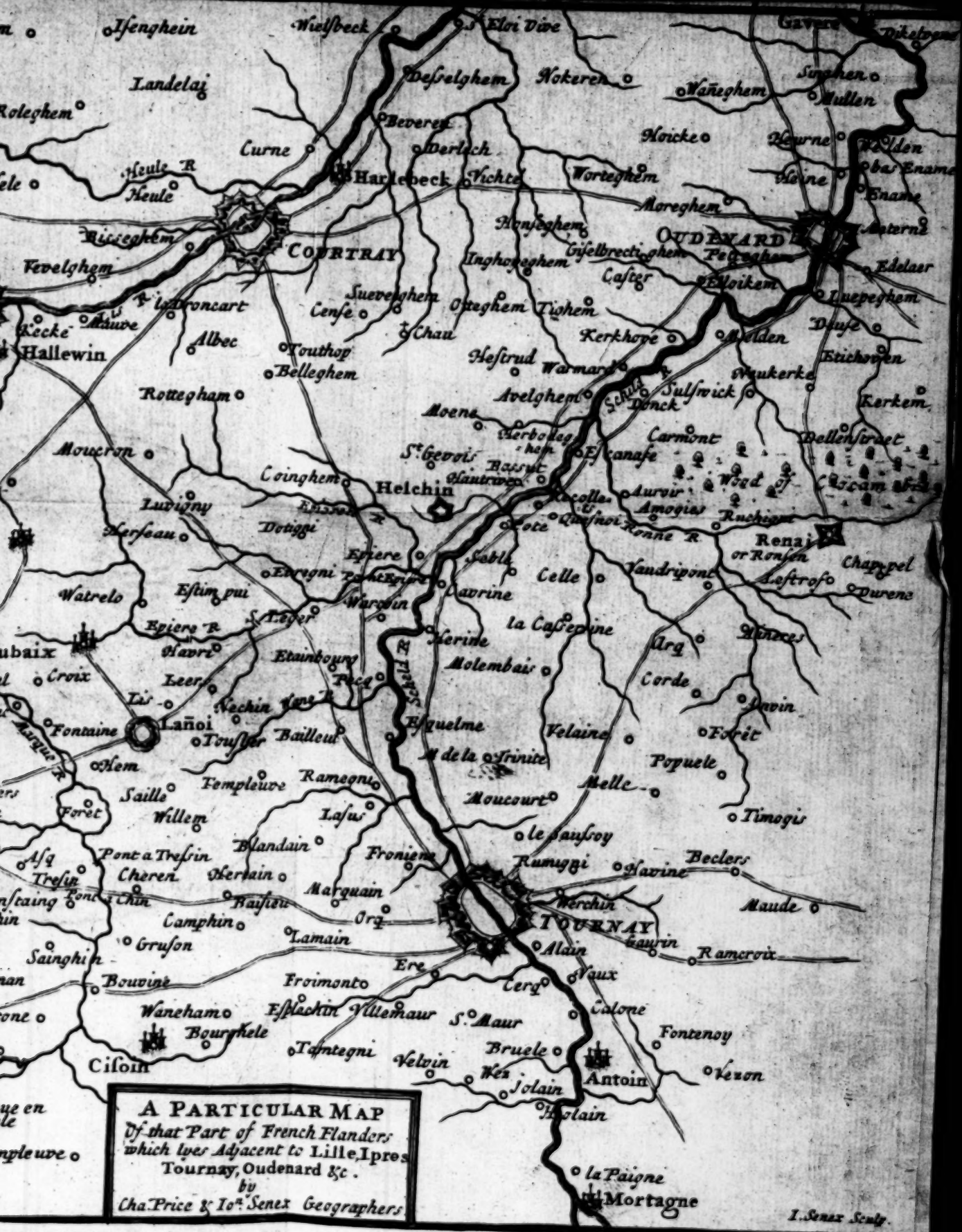
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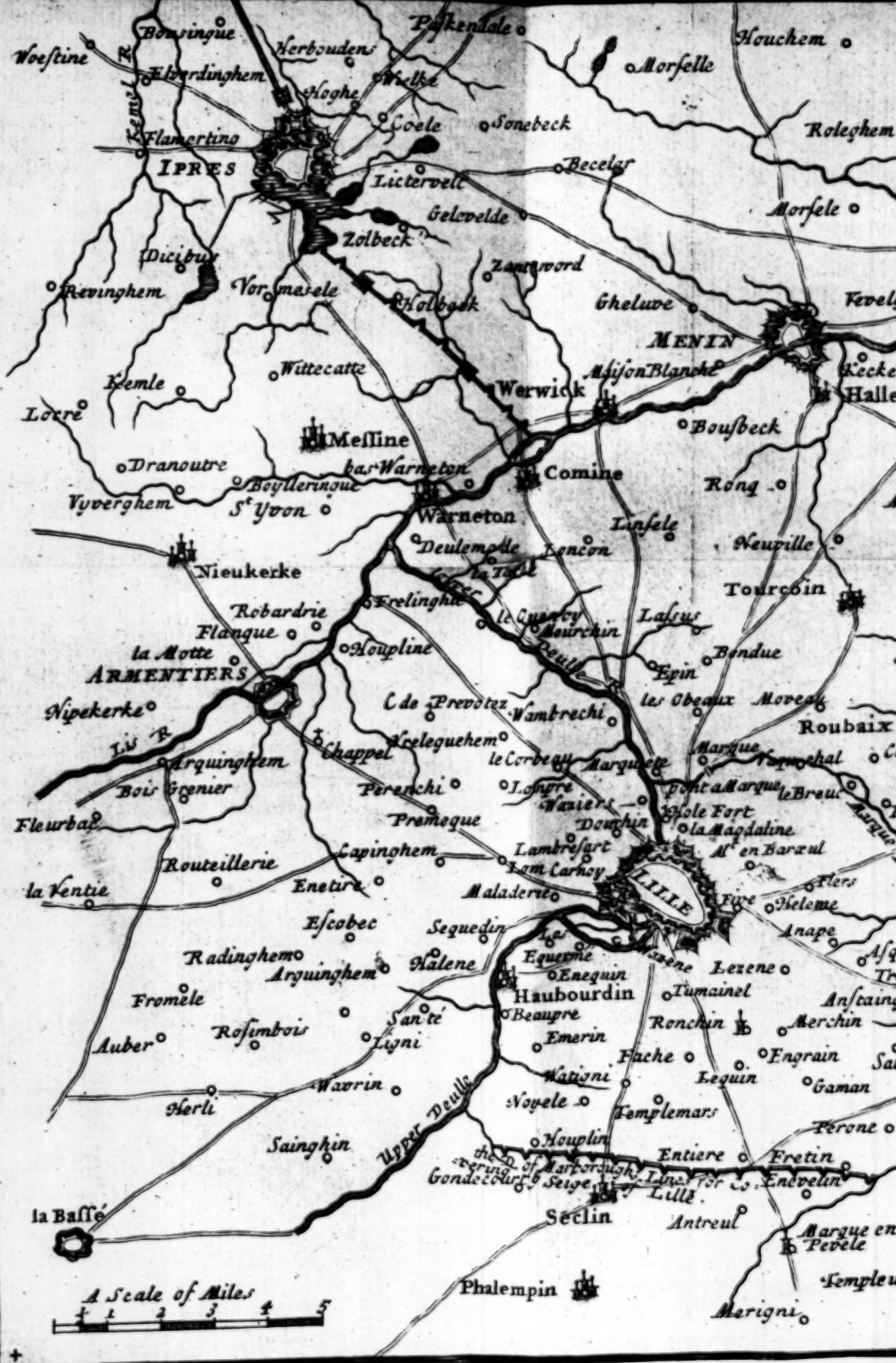
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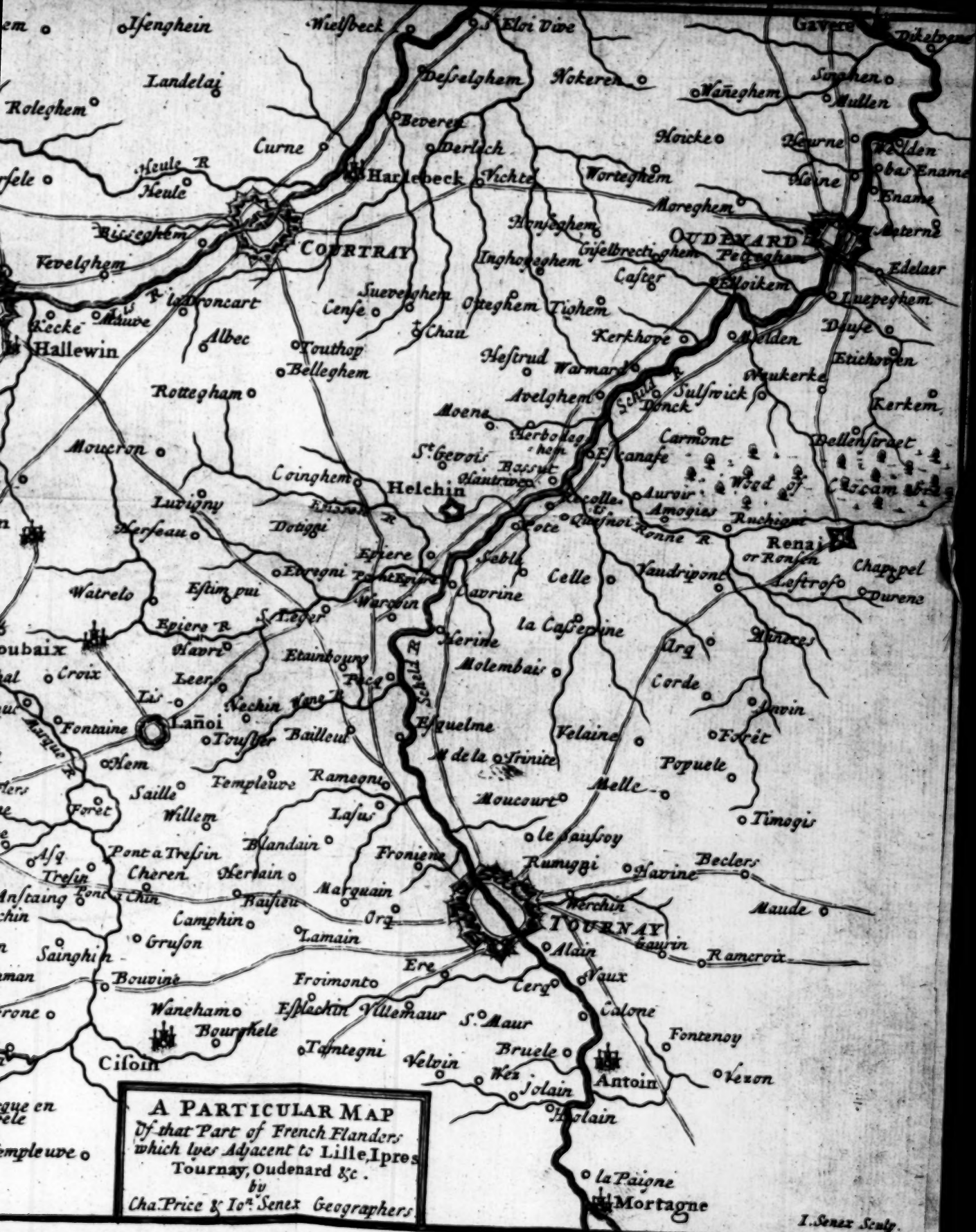
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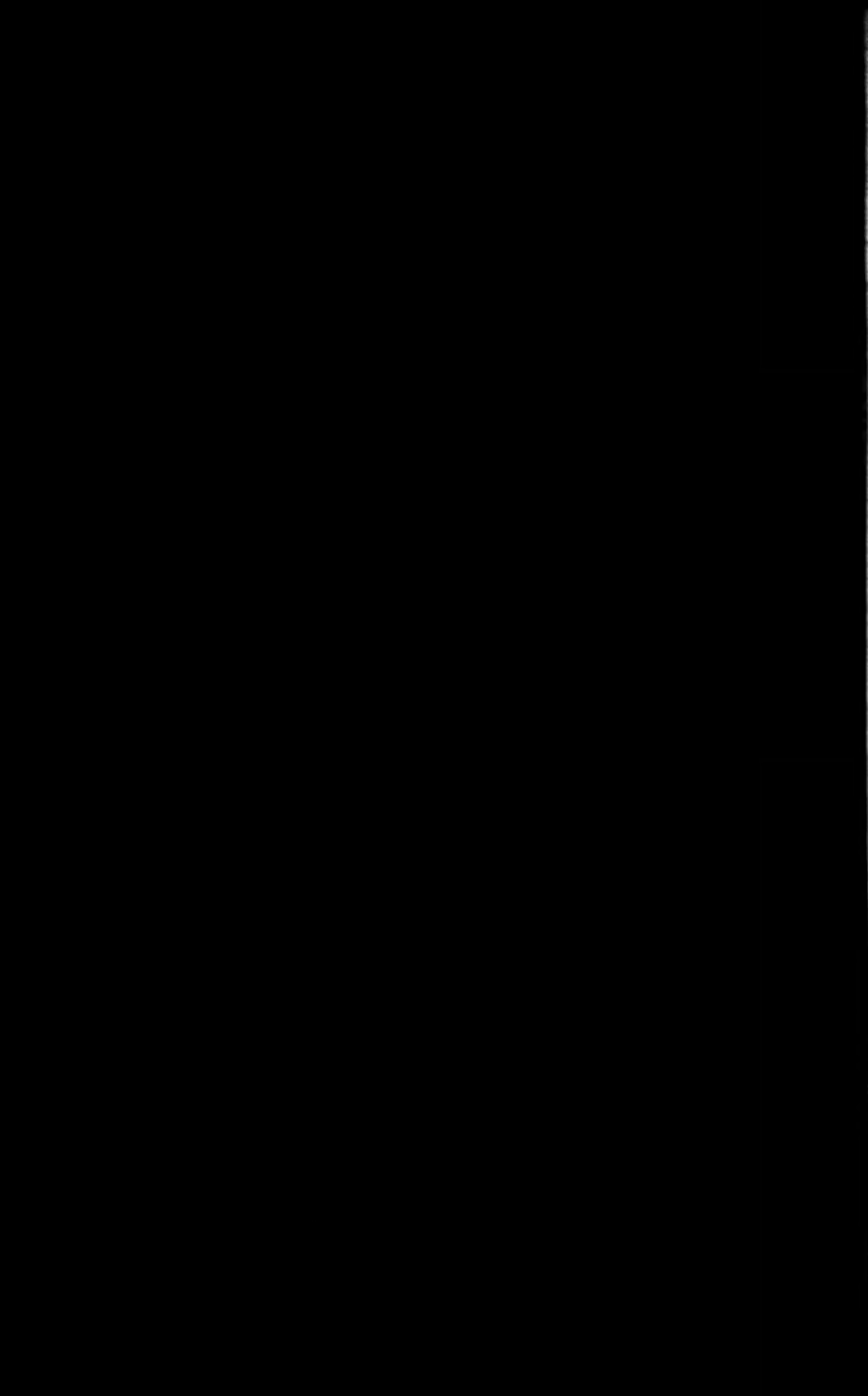
Nikeloene











Monsieur Chamillard and the *Marshall Boufflers*, who was Governor of the Town, repair'd before it was Invested; the one to command the Besieged, and the other to cheer up the Officers and Soldiers, with Promises of Preferment to such as should signalize themselves by their Fidelity, Patience and Courage, in an Affair of so great Moment. But the Money that he brought with him was a stronger Argument than any other he could offer. With this he Animated the Garrison, and put them into a Resolution of defending the Place to the last Extremity: Nor was these Precautions more than necessary: For by this time the Confederate Troops were marching to attack the Place, which was actually invested the 13th of *August* N.S. in the following manner. The Artillery being arriv'd at *Pottes*, and all Things concerted in the Siege, the Prince of *Orange* was detach'd with 31 Batallions to take Post at *Marquet* upon the *Deul*, within half a League of *Liste*, and Lieutenant General *Wood* with 34 Squadrons, march'd to *Potteghem*.

Boufflers
comes to
Liste.

Liste In-
vested.
13.

The Grand Army march'd from their Camp at *Werwick* to *Helchin*, and the same Day Prince *Eugene* having pass'd the Mark at *Pont Tressin*, invested the Town between that Place and the Upper *Deule*, whilst the Prince of *Orange* did the same with his Detachment between the Upper and Lower *Deule*, by which means the Enemy were shut up and could put no further Reinforcements into the Place. The Duke of *Marlborough* took upon him to cover the Siege, and thereupon pitch'd his Camp at *Helchin*, where he had a Conveniency from time to time to reinforce the Troops employ'd in the Siege, or to march and fight the Enemy, as occasion should require.

Much about the same time, a Detachment from the French Army at *Lovendegem*, under the Command of the Chevalier de *Rosen*, made an Irruption into the Dutch Flanders, but they perform'd little more than the other part of the Army commanded by the Duke of *Burgundy*, they fell in upon the Dutch Lines of *Birvliet*, which they took, having no manner of Guard to defend them. Lieutenant General *Fagel* and Major General *Murray* retiring before them for
want

Agst. want of a sufficient Force to make a stand, their Troops not amounting to more than three Battalions and a Regiment of Dragoons. The French advanc'd, and fell into the Island of *Casande*, where they plundered and burnt about a hundred Houses belonging to the Country Farmers and Boors, and besides, obliged the Inhabitants of the Island to pay Contributions. Thus they finish'd their Expedition without doing any thing farther material, and retired back again to joyn their main Body, which by this time was awak'd out of their Lethargy by the Confederate's Cannon at the Siege of *Lisse*.

The Confederates having prepar'd all things necessary for this great Work; the Generals were named who were to Command the same, and are as follows,

Generals
to Com-
mand at
the Siege
of *Lisse*.

Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, Velt-Marshal of the Empire,

And under him,

For the *Imperialists*, Count
Slyck.

For *Holland*, the Hereditary
Prince of *Hesse*.

For the *Hessians*, General
Spiegel.

The Prince of *Wir-*
temberg.

Count *Nassau Weil-*
burg.

Prince of *Orange*,

Lieutenants General,

Count of *Fells*,
Falkenstein,
Efferen
Wood.
Harro.

Petendorf.
Sparr.
Pr. of *Holstein Beck*.
Willekin.

Majors General,

Leifins.
Count *Bethlem*.
Count *Wittenstein*.
De Vennes.
Prince *D'Auvergne*.
Weissenfels.

Terkin Basto.
Volkershoven.
Zobel.
Coillard.
Zoutland.
Sacken.

Brigadeers,

Brigadeers, and Majors of Brigades,

<i>Keppenbeck the Son.</i>	<i>Waffenadr.</i>	<i>Mymr.</i>
<i>Pofeten.</i>	<i>Keppel.</i>	<i>Scapel.</i>
<i>Kellim.</i>	<i>Boiffet.</i>	<i>D'hurch.</i>
<i>Hagedorn.</i>	<i>Temple.</i>	<i>Wirney.</i>
<i>Kallestein</i>	<i>Du Trouzel.</i>	<i>Sirro.</i>

The Directors of the Trenches:

*Messieurs du Rocque, du Mey, Longerheim, Hortel,
and Coehorn, the Son of the famous General
Coehorn.*

The Siege was to be carried on with 50 Battalions, viz. with 6 Imperialists, 9 Palatines, 5 Hessians, and 30 from the Grand Army; and least any false Step should be made, or wrong Measures taken, Prince Eugene order'd a Memorial to be made of such Orders as were to be observ'd by the Generals and Officers commanding under him during the Siege, which being an Original and transmitted by a very good Hand, is here presented to the Reader,

*A Memorial concerning the Attacks intended to be made
upon Lisle, August 20th, 1708.*

I. **T**HAT ten Battalions entire should mount the Trenches at a time, without making any Detachment; that out of each of the other 40 Battalions remaining, shall be detach'd 100 Men, the whole number amounting to 4000, shall be employed to carry on the Works, as there shall be occasion. Orders to be observed by the Officers at the Siege of Lisle.

II. That the *Imperialists, Palatines and Hessians* shall mount the Trenches two Nights successively, and that a Lieutenant General and 2 Majors General shall guard the same with 10 Battalions, and 4000 Men shall be employ'd in the Works.

III. That the Trenches shall be reliev'd at four of the Clock in the Afternoon; to the end, that the relieving Officer, during the Day time, may be at leisure to visit the Works, which are made, and to consider of such that are to be made in the Night.

T

IV. That

A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE

IV. That 30 Batallions detach'd from the Grand Army, shall be three following Nights together in the Trenches, with this difference, that when this shall happen, there be one Lieutenant General, one Major General and two Brigadiers in the Trenches, with the same number of Batallions and Workmen, as if the *Imperialists* and other Troops of the Allies had mounted the same.

V. The Attacks in extraordinary Cases shall be made by the Grenadiers and Detachments from the Army.

VI. That if necessity requires, that some Batallions are to be placed at the foot of the Trenches, they shall be such Batallions which have been 24 Hours out of the Trenches.

VII. According to the Terrain, there shall be posted some Horses behind the *Espaulements* at the bottom of the Trenches of Reserve, either on the Right Hand, or on the Left, or on both, according as the Generals shall think convenient for the Service.

VIII. The Major of the Trenches shall be charged with the Care of the Trenches, and shall take heed that the General who enters into the Trenches may find every thing ready to push on the Works, as they shall be drawn by the Directors.

IX. The Directors of the Approaches are to make a Memorial every Morning of what they shall want at Night, whereof the Major of the Trenches is to be acquainted in due time, and especially before the Trenches be relieved, in order to have time to fix every thing in a readiness.

X. The Fascines and Gabions shall be brought to the foot of the Trenches for the Commissary of the Fascines, to whom there shall be allow'd a hundred Carts at least, to enable him to provide the necessary Fascines, Gabions, &c.

XI. The Fascines shall be brought by the Workmen as far as the head of the Trenches.

XII. The Collonel and Officers of the Artillery shall be charged to make the Batteries according to the Orders of the Directors of the Approaches, either to destroy the Defences, or to make Breaches.

XIII. The

XIII. The *Salients*, before they are made, Works, shall be made use of in the same manner.

XIV. The Workmen shall be commanded by Lieutenant Colonels and two Majors, and for every 150 Men, one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign and four Serjeants.

XV. The Major General which is to relieve the Trenches, shall go in the Morning with the Majors of the Regiments into the Trenches, to examine the Situation thereof, and to inform themselves of the Battalions, which they are to relieve, and to make inspection into every thing.

XVI. The Officers are immediately to perform whatever the Directors of the Trenches shall require. If it be to make an Attack in haste, they shall give notice to the General of the Trenches afterwards; but if it be an Affair which is not in haste, the Officers and Directors shall give notice to the General before hand.

The Confederates having prepar'd every thing ready for the Siege of *Lisle*, opened the Trenches against that Town on the 22d N. S. between 7 and 8 in the Evening, they broke Ground on the Right and the Left of the Lower *Deule*, under the Direction of Monsieur de *Rocque* and Monsieur du *Moy*, chief Engineers. Four Thousand Workmen were commanded for this Service, cover'd by 10 Battalions of the *Imperial*, *Palatine* and *Hessian* Troops, commanded by Lieutenant General *Wilk* and Major General *Volkershoven*. Ten Battalions and 600 Horse were ready to sustain them, but there was no occasion, for the Trenches were opened with so good Success, that the Allies had above two Hours time to cover themselves, before the Enemy perceiv'd they had been at Work. They then made a very great fire from the Town, but with so little Success, that the Allies lost only three Men upon that Occasion. The 23d, Lieutenant General *Petersdorf*, in the Service of the Elector *Palatine*, reliev'd Lieutenant General *Wilk*, with the Majors General *Lede* and *Zobel*, and four *Imperial* and six *Hessian* Battalions, with 1000 Workmen, and then the Works were carried on with a great deal of Success.

Trenches
open'd be-
fore *Lisle*.
22.

Chapel
of St. Mag-
dalen tak-
en by
the Allies.
25.

A Battery of three Pieces of Cannon was erected on the rising Ground near a Mill, to dislodge the Enemy from the Chapel of St. Magdalen, which they had fortify'd. They prepar'd also a Battery of 50 Pieces of Cannon, where we had six Men kill'd and ten wounded; but Lieutenant General *Despensdorf* going from one of the Attacks to the other, and missing the right way, had the misfortune to be taken Prisoner, and carried into the Town. The Night between the 24th and 25th, the Disposition of the Attacks were somewhat alter'd, and Lieutenant General *Sparr*, with Major General *Collier*, and the Brigadeers *Wassenaer* and *Keppel*, relieved the Trenches with the Batallions of *Godfrey* and *Ingoldsby*, two *Prussians*, the *Danish* Guards, and the Batallions of *Orange*, *Bellen*, *Swartz* and *May*. The 25th at Night 300 Grenadiers were commanded to attack the Chapel of St. Magdalen, wherein the Enemy had 120 Grenadiers commanded by two Captains and some Subaltern Officers, who having lost sixteen of their Men and one of their Captains, surrender'd. They had in that Action about 25 or 30 Men kill'd and wounded, and amongst them some Officers; and Monsieur *du Mey*, Director of the Attacks, receiv'd a small Contusion. They carried on a Line to that Chapel, and work'd on a new Battery near the Lower *Deule*. The 26th the Trenches were reliev'd by the Prince of *Holstein-Beck* Lieutenant General, Major General *Zoutland*, and the Brigadeers *Boisset* and *Temple*, with the Batallions of *Lalo*, *Boisset*, *Varenne*, *Melville*, *Dutch* Guards, *Orange*, *Idsinga*, Prince *Maximilian* of *Hesse*, and *Mettrach*, which perfected the Communication to the Chapel aforesaid, and drew a Parallel of 200 Paces. The Enemy observing that this Line was near their Works, set a Windmill on fire that they had fill'd with Straw, which giving an extraordinary light, we were oblig'd for two or three Hours to discontinue our Works in the Trenches, because our Men would have been too much exposed. They made a terrible fire all the Night long, yet the Besiegers had but 11 Men kill'd.

They planted all their Cannon except 17 Pieces, on the three Batteries erected between the Gates of *Magdeleine* and *St. Maurice*. The Night between the

the 26th and 27th, Lieutenant General *de Saxe* reliev'd the Trenches with the Batallions of *Wurtemberg, Oels, Anhalt, Anhalt Zerbst, Skal, Delfsueche, May, Metral, Smith, Hebron and Reckhausen*; but just before the relieving thereof the Enemy made a Salley with almost all their Grenadiers, and two Squadrons of Dragoons, and storm'd with so much vigour the Chapel the Allies had taken from them, that they retook that Post. A Lieutenant of the *Dutch* Guards, with 100 Men who defended the same, made a stout resistance, but having lost half their Number, and the commanding Officer being shot through the Body with a Musket Ball, they were obliged to retire. The Prince of *Nassau*, who was at that time in the Trenches, commanded immediately two Batallions to advance for the retaking that Post, but the Troops who had possess'd themselves thereof immediately retir'd, without pretending to make any defence, having kept the same no longer than a quarter of an Hour, and did us no other Damage than the filling up some of our Works near the Chapel, which were repair'd again the same Day.

Besiegers
retake the
Chapel.
26.

They began in the Morning of the 26th about 7 a Clock to salute the Town with 50 Pieces of Cannon, 20 Mortars at 6 Hauwitzers, with so good Success, that they beat down one of the Batteries of the Enemy. Prince *Eugene* fir'd the first piece of Cannon on the Right, and the Prince of *Nassau* did the like on the Left. Nothing material happen'd on the 27th and 28th; in the Evening of which last Day, the Trenches were relieved by the *Imperial* Generals with the usual number of Batallions. The 29th, about 3 in the Morning the Troops storm'd a fortify'd Mill on the Right near the Gate of *St. Andrew*, with 300 Grenadiers, beat the Enemy from that Post, and took 12 or 15 Prisoners, and 40 Grenadiers that were therein, who were either kill'd or wounded. The Enemy made then so terrible a Fire from the Ramparts, that the Besiegers were oblig'd to quit that Post, of which the Enemy retook possession with 2 Batallions that Sally'd out of the Cover'd Way. Now the Troops of the Allies in the Trenches seeing so great a number of Men come out of their Works, imagin'd, they design'd something extraor-

They quit
it.

Besiegers
take a for-
tify'd Mill,
but are
forc'd to
quit it.
29.

ordinary, and march'd out of the Trenches to attack them, but there happen'd no Action. That Night, the Prince of *Holstein Beck* reliev'd the Trenches, and 2400 Workmen were employ'd all the Night to carry on the Approaches, and were reliev'd the next Morning by 1700 others.

The Mill fired and abandon'd by the Enemy.

The same Night 300 Grenadiers were commanded to retake the Mill before the Gate of *St. Andrew*, but the Enemy set it on fire, and then abandon'd the Post; whereupon the Besiegers drew a Parallel of 400 Paces, which was to have a Communication with the Left by means of the Bridge, which was to be laid on the River betwixt the two Attacks. They also erected a Battery of 4 Pieces of Cannon, to break down the Defences of the Hornwork, at the Attack of the Right, and to favour their intended Lodgment on the Counterscarp. They carried on their Trenches on the Left within 60 Paces of the Saillant Angle of another Counterscarp of the Hornwork. The Night between the 30th and 31st, Lieutenant General *Sparr*, with Major General *Collier*, and the Brigadeers Sir *Richard Temple* and *du Trouffel*, reliev'd the Trenches, and a Parallel of 500 Paces was drawn on the Right, which began within 150 Paces of the two Tenailles that were on the *Deule*. They carry'd on the Sap on the Left 100 Paces forward, and then drew a Trench of 200 Paces towards the Saillant Angle of the Counterscarp of the Hornwork, and advanc'd within 40 Paces of the same. They rais'd another Battery of 8 Pieces of Cannon to ruin the Ravelins which were over against the Places where they were making their Breaches. They had few Men kill'd that Night, except an Engineer, Son to Colonel *Bringues*, who was very much regretted. They had a greater number of Wounded than they us'd to have. The Night between the 31st of *August* and 1st of *September*, the Prince of *Holstein Beck* reliev'd the Trenches, and the second Parallel was carried on to the River. Each Batallion was order'd to furnish 6 Waggon's to carry Stones near the Batteries, to throw the same with their Mortars into the Works of the Enemy, which is more troublesome than Bombs.

The

The Night between the 1st and 2d of the same
 Month, the *Imperialists* reliev'd the Trenches, and
 the Besiegers carried on the Sap towards the Saillant
 Angle of the Counterscarp of the Hornwork within
 50 Paces of the Palissadoes. They perfected their
 Works on the Left, and carried on a Trench to-
 wards the Cover'd-way of the Gate of *Magdaleine*.
 A vast quantity of Fascines and Gabions were got in
 a readiness for making their Lodgment on the
 Counterscarp. Deserters about this time reported,
 that the Breach was very wide, and that the Ditch
 was almost fill'd up with the Ruins of the Walls.
 They added, that Monsieur *de Boufflers* foreseeing
 that the Town would soon fall into the Hands of
 the Confederates, had order'd several of the largest
 Pieces of Cannon to be remov'd into the Cittadel
 belonging to the Town; but whatever the Besiegers
 might think of it, the surrender of the Town was
 not so near at Hand. The Night between the
 2d and 3d, the Trenches were reliev'd by 11 Ba-
 tallions; the Parallels were perfected, as were also
 the Sap against the Counterscarp of the two Horn-
 works, which was carried on within 40 Paces of
 the Angle.

On the 4th, the Prince of *Holstein-Beck* reliev'd the
 Trenches, as did also Lieutenant General *Sparr* the
 next Day, and the Approaches were carried on with
 so much Success, that it was judg'd the Counterscarp
 would be storm'd the same Evening, or the next
 Day; and the necessary Dispositions were made to
 come at the Breaches, if possible. The Works at
 this time were so far advanc'd, and the Soldiers on
 both sides so near one another, that it frequently
 happen'd, that the Fascines and Gabions were set on
 fire by the Besieged's making use of their Arms. No-
 thing happen'd worthy of Notice for the two suc-
 ceeding Nights, that is, till the 7th in the Evening,
 at which time was the Storm of the Counterscarp.
 Before I give an Account of which, I shall return to
 the Grand Armies, and recite as briefly as may be,
 what pass'd on both sides worthy taking notice of.

On the 18th after several Marches and Counter-
 marches, in which nothing of moment occur'd, the
 Duke of *Marlborough* being encamp'd at *Amongies*,

Motion of
 the Grand
 Army of
 the Allies.

28.

August,

detach'd the Earl of *Arblow*, with 1500 Horse, to observe the Motions of the Enemy. That General advanc'd towards *Len*, and his Vanguard meeting with 100 Horse detach'd from the Army of the Duke of *Berwick*, they charg'd them with so much vigour, that they run away, and he took 30 Prisoners. The same Day the Army of the Duke of *Vendosme* advanc'd to *Ninove*, and the Duke of *Berwick* to *Enghien*, having left his Baggage behind the *Hafne* near *Mons*. The Confederates were assur'd that Day, that the Enemy left 5 Batallions and 3 Squadrons in *Bruges*, and 12 Batallions and 7 Squadrons in *Ghent*. The two *French* Armies march'd towards *Lessines* the 29th, and joyn'd there, tho' some Advices assured us, that could not be done, but one of them must run the Risque of being attack'd, and our Men had Advice that all their Troops made then 208 Squadrons and 126 Batallions. Upon these Marches, the Duke of *Marlborough* thought fit to repass the *Scheld* and encamp'd at *Helchin*, from whence he march'd the 31st in the Afternoon to *Templeuve*, and encamp'd his Right to *Willem*, and Left to *Pont a Chin*,

September

The first of *September* he march'd in two Columns by their Right, and passed the *Marcq* at *Forest*. A Brigade of Foot which encamp'd amongst the Horse, was left for the Rear under the Count *Nassau Wou- denbergh*, which was reinforc'd with 2 other Batallions and a Detachment of Horse. They encamp'd that Night with their Right to *Pont a Treffin*, having the *Marcq* before them. The Duke took up his Quarters at *Peronne*, and Monsieur the Velt-Mareschal at *Sangrien*. As soon as the Forces were got into the Camp, his Grace went to the Quarters of Prince *Eugene*, to confer with him, and the Army receiv'd Orders to Forage beyond the *Marcq*, and gather as much Forage as ever they could. On the 2d, my Lord Duke, Prince *Eugene*, and Monsieur d'*Auverquerque*, went to view the Country, and what Ground was most convenient to post the Army in, in case the *French* should attempt to relieve *Lille*. The *Imperial* Troops that were to come to joyn the Army in case there was any likelihood of an Action, were to form the Right Line. The same Day the Enemy

Motions
of the
French
Army.
2.

my begun to pass the *Scheld* in 5 Columns below and above *Tournay*. The third they march'd in four Columns along the Causey between *Lisle* and *Tournay*, but being come to *Camphin*, they return'd to their Left, and as they march'd thro' that Plain, the Allies could plainly discover them from their Camp. It was judg'd from their Motions, that they designed to turn up to the Head of the *Marcq*, to come at the Allies without being obliged to pass any River. The 3d, the Quarter-Masters of the Army went to mark the Ground each Regiment was to take up between the Mill of *Noyelles* and the Village of *Fretin*, and all the Baggage was sent into the Intrenchments before *Lisle*. The Enemy lay that Night upon their Arms near *Orchiers*, and on the 4th in the Morning continued their Rout towards *Mons en Pevale*, whereupon the Confederate Army march'd the same Day about 10 a Clock to the Ground mark'd out for them the Day before, and were joyn'd in the Evening by Prince *Eugene* with 26 Battalions and 36 Squadrons, which were posted on the Right of the Line with the *Prussian* Troops; the *English* and *Danes* were on the Left, and the *Dutch* and *Hanoverians* in the Center. All the Cavalry was drawn up in two Lines, and the Infantry form'd a third Line behind the Horse.

This Disposition was thought necessary in a Plain; and to cover the Flanks of the Army, 20 Battalions were posted on each Wing, and behind them 20 Squadrons as a Body of Reserve to be employ'd where it was thought necessary. Count *Nassau Woudenburgh*, with his Brigade, was posted in the Village of *Entiere*, which was at the Head of the Army, and whereby the Enemy were to come to the Allies. They continu'd in that Posture all that Night between the 4th and 5th, having plac'd their Artillery in the Front, in the Places through which it was believ'd the Enemy might Attack them. They were inform'd that the Head of the Enemy's Army was come to *Polempin*, within a League of them, which Place is situated in the Opening between the *Marcq* and the *Deule*; as also, that they were joyn'd by all their Field Artillery, and 30 Pieces of Cannon from *Doway*. This made the Allies believe that they would really Attack them the next Morning; and they

French
make on-
ly a shew
of attack-
ing the
Confede-
rates.

5.

were

September. were so near, that they could hear the beating of their Drums, and concluded thereby, that they were all Night in Motion. The Confederate Generals repaired by Break of Day on the 5th, to their respective Posts, to be ready to receive the Enemy; and Lieutenant General *Faget* having march'd with almost an incredible Speed, joyn'd them that Morning with 7 Battalions and 7 Squadrons. King *Augustus* and the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, who came out of their respective Dominions to make the Campaign as Volunteers in the *Netherlands*, and had been at the Siege of *Lisle*, came on the 4th to the Camp, intending to be Volunteers in the Engagement. They continu'd till ten a Clock in Order of Battel, but the Generals seeing the *French* did not advance, order'd the Tents to be pitch'd again, and the Detachment of Prince *Eugene* return'd to the Camp before *Lisle*, except some Imperial and *Hessian* Squadrons. The Generals concluding that the Enemy had no other Design than to give them frequent Allarms to retard the Siege, and streighten them in their Forage, without venturing a Fight, 100 Men out of each Battalion were order'd to cast up an Intrinchment from the Mill of *Noyelle* to the Mill of *Fretin*. The Village of *Seclin* lay in the Front of their Line, and 'twas this Place through which the Enemy might most conveniently come at them: So that these Intrinchments would cover the Army against all Surprise.

Besiegers
take the
Counter-
scarp of
Lisle.

7.

Thus all the Menaces of the *French* vanished into Air, and their Motions only tending to amuse the Confederates, the Generals thought fit to storm the Counterscarp of *Lisle*, which had been delay'd by these Movements, and on the 7th in the Morning they made the necessary Dispositions for it that Evening. The Trenches were relieved in the Evening by Lieutenant General *Wilks*, with two Majors General and 10 Imperial or *Palatine* Battalions, and the said Lieutenant General commanded the Attack of the Counterscarp, for which were made the following Dispositions. Eight Hundred Grenadiers, supported by the same number of Fuziliers, with 2000 Workmen, and 30 Carpenters were commanded for the Left; and besides the Troops in the Trenches, 2000 Men detach'd from the Grand Army under the Command

Command of Brigadier *Sabin*, were employ'd in the Attack. The Batteries made in the mean time a most terrible Fire, and about 8 of the Clock, the Signal being given, the Artillery made a general Discharge, and then the Troops design'd for the Attack on the Left, march'd out of the Trenches with an unparallel'd Intrepidity, and an admirable Order, and went directly to the Palisadoes, from whence they beat the Enemy, and several of the Men leaping into the Cover'd way, put to the Sword all the *French* they found therein, except four Officers and some few Soldiers, who were taken Prisoners. Whilst the Troops were making their Lodgment near the Palisadoes, the Enemy made a dreadful Fire upon them, and sprung three Mines under the Cover'd way, whereby they lost many Men. The Troops on the Right attack'd the Enemy with the like Courage and Success, and lodg'd themselves on the Saillant Angle of the Counterscarp of the Hornwork, and on the top of the Ditch of the Tenailles, which are on the Banks of the *Deule* between the two Attacks. The Men on the Left lodg'd themselves likewise on the Saillant Angle of the Counterscarp of the Hornwork, and also on the Angle of the Tenailles.

As this Success was very acceptable to the Allies, so the Prince of *Orange* took care to communicate it to the States, which he did in the following Letter.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE Dispositions for the Attack of the Counterscarp were made some Days ago, but by Reason of the Neighbourhood of the *French* Army, and the great Detachment made for the Grand Army, the Attack was put off till last Night, when we received a Reinforcement from the Grand Army of 700 Grenadiers, and the like Number of Fusileers, and 600 Workmen. Eight hundred Grenadiers, supported by the like Number of Fusileers, 30 Carpenters and 2000 Workmen, were commanded for the Attack of the Right, between the Lower *Deule* and the Gate of *St. Andrew*, under the Direction of the *Sieur la Roque*; and 1600 Grenadiers,

Prince of
Orange's
Letter to
the States
about the
taking of
the Counterscarp,
8.

September. Grenadiers, supported by the like number of Fusiliers, 20 Carpenters and 2000 Workmen, were commanded for the Attack of the Left, between the said River and the Gate of *Magdalen*, under the Direction of the *Sieur du Mey*. Our Batteries made a continual Fire before the Attack on all the Bastions, to disturb the Enemy; and after the Signal of three Guns and a General Discharge of all the Artillery, we made our Attack about eight in the Evening, with so much Order and Courage on the part of the Officers and Soldiers, that the Counterscarp was taken in a short time, notwithstanding it was defended by 200 Men of each Regiment in the Garrison; and we lodg'd our selves on the Cover'd-way. But the Enemy made such a terrible fire from their Out-works, with their Cannon, Mortars and small Arms, and sprung three Mines in the Cover'd-way, that we lost many Men. I cannot give your High Mightinesses an exact account of the Slain and Wounded, but they cannot be much less than 1000 Men. I shall cause a List to be made, and send it to your High Mightinesses by the next Post. The further necessary Dispositions are made to carry on the Siege with all possible Vigour; and I hope God will be pleased to bless the same.

I am, &c.

From the Army before
Lille, Sept. 8. 1708.

J. W. F. Prince of
Orange and Nassau.

The making of these Lodgments very much encouraged our Men to go forwards with the Siege, tho' they found many more Difficulties than were at first apprehended; so that they endeavour'd to perfect their Works with all imaginable Application, and made a great Progress therein the next Day. The eighth and ninth, the Prince of *Holstein-beck*, the Major General *Zoutland*, and the Brigadeers *Sir Richard Temple* and *du Trouffel* relieved the Trenches with the English Battalions of *Godfrey* and *Ingoldsby*; and ten others, and the Lodgments were perfected on the Sailant Angle of the Counterscarp of the Hornworks and the Tenailles. They erected on the Left a Battery

tery of two Pieces of Cannon to ruin the Tenaille, *September* and made a Hole into the Cover'd-way, which was perfected the 9th at Night. They erected another Battery of three Pieces of Cannon on the Right to ruin entirely the Hornwork, and made a Descent into two Places in the Cover'd-way on that side. The Night between the 9th and 10th, Lieutenant General *Sparr*, Major General *Collyer*, and the Brigadeers *Wassenaer* and *Keppel*, with the Batallions of *Lalo*, *Sabin*, and 8 others, relieved the Trenches. They continued to perfect the Communication between the Palisadoes, but in the Night the Enemy sally'd out with a design to nail the Cannon on the Batteries that were on the Glacis, and ruin the Works; but were repulsed with considerable Loss, and the Besiegers continued their Preparations for enlarging the Breaches, in order to facilitate the Storm.

The Night between the 10th and 11th, the Prince of *Holsten-beck* relieved the Trenches with ten Battalions, and continued to secure the Works and the Communication between the Lodgments along the Palisadoes. They planted eight Pieces of Cannon on a Battery to ruin the remaining part of the Hornwork on their Right, and carried on their Approaches on the Left with as good Success, in order to make a Descent into the Ditch. The Night between the 11th and 12th, the *Imperialists* relieved the Trenches, but there was little Progress made that Day in the Siege, because an Adjutant came from the Grand Army to acquaint Prince *Eugene*, that the *French* were advanc'd within sight of the Intrenchments, and seem'd to have a design to Attack them; whereupon his Highness march'd with 15 Battalions and the Cavalry, to reinforce the Duke of *Marlborough*. On the 13th they were hard at work to perfect their Works, and make the necessary Dispositions for a General Storm, which was put off for some Days, to make the Breaches so wide, that they might Attack the Body of the Place with a greater number of Troops than it was first intended. They lost but very few Men, notwithstanding the prodigious fire the Garrison made from all their Works and Batteries.

Whilst

September.



An Action
at Enne-
velin.

Whilst thus the Troops did all that was possible to make themselves Masters of *Lille*, the French Foragers advanc'd within a quarter of a League of *Fresin*, where the Confederates were incamp'd, and were sustain'd by several Regiments: The Duke of *Marlborough* was at Dinner, when News was brought him of the Enemies Presumption, and Lieutenant General *Wood* happen'd to be at the Table. Upon the delivery of the Message, that Gentleman who had signaliz'd himself for his Courage, as much as any Officer in the Service of *Great Britain*, express'd a great Impatience to drive the French back again to their Camp: To that purpose, he beg'd his Grace's Permission to charge them with two Battalions only. His Grace consented to his Request, and commanded the Regiment of Sir *Richard Temple* and another English Battalion for that Service. The Troops march'd immediately, and fell upon the Enemy, whom they repuls'd as far as *Ennevelin*, where they had posted some Forces in a Castle, which is surrounded with Ditches. The English endeavour'd to dislodge them from thence, and charg'd the French with a great deal of Bravery; but the Duke of *Vendosme* caus'd all his Grenadiers and the *Piquet* of six Brigades, which were encamp'd in the Front of his Army near *Pont a Marcq*, to support his Troops in the Castle aforesaid; whereupon the two Battalions retir'd, seeing they could not force the Post without Cannon, and without being joyn'd with all the Infantry of the Army, which was not thought convenient in the present Juncture. The Troops thereupon made their Retreat in very good Order, and repuls'd several times the Enemy, tho' they were at last four to one. They had about 120 Private Men Kill'd and Wounded, and four or five Officers, amongst whom was Captain *Higgison*, Captain of the Grenadiers to Sir *Richard Temple*, a Gentleman infinitely regretted by the Battalion, and all that had the Honour of his Acquaintance.

'Tis impossible to express how much this Vigorous Action encouraged our Troops, and what a despicable Notion it gave them of the Enemy. The 9th and 10th, nothing considerable hapned in the Camp; but next Morning the Duke of *Marlborough* had Ad-

vice,

vice, that the Enemies were in Motion, and about Two in the Afternoon the Allies saw the Head of their Army, consisting of several Battalions and Squadrons, with their Workmen, who levelled the Ground between them and the Allies Intrenchments. Few Minutes after, their Troops advanced towards the Intrenchments in very good Order, which made the Allies believe that they designed to attack them; whereupon Three Guns were fired as a Signal for every Regiment of the Army to take their Post behind the Intrenchments. About half an Hour past Three, the Enemy began to Cannonade the Army with 10 or 12 Pieces of Cannon, and chiefly the Village of *Ensières*, which was before the great Intrenchment, which Village the Allies fortified with good Works. The Duke of *Marlbrough*, who had foreseen that the Enemy would attack that Post, had posted therein Two Brigades, one *English* commanded by Brigadeer *Evans*, and the other *Dutch*, commanded by Brigadeer *Wertmuller*, with a sufficient Train of Artillery for its Defence.

September
French
make a
shew of
Attacking
the Allies.
11.

Mean time an Officer was dispatched to Prince *Eugene*, to acquaint him with this News; and that Prince repaired to us immediately with a great Detachment from his Army. Orders were likewise sent to the Earl of *Albermarle*, who was between *Menin* and *Audenarde* with 30 Squadrons to guard a Convoy from *Brussels*, to return to the Camp with all Speed; and the 12th by break of Day, his Lordship arrived with his Detachment. All necessary Dispositions were made for giving a warm Reception to the Enemy; and it was expected they would attack the Confederates next Morning, the Army continued all the Night on their Arms, behind the Intrenchments; Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlbrough*, and Monsieur the Velt Marechal d'*Auverkirk* continuing all that time in their respective Posts. The 12th, about Half an Hour past Six in the Morning, the Enemy began again to Cannonade the Intrenchments with 30 or 40 Pieces of Cannon, most 24 Pounders, as they judged by the Balls that fell into the Camp, and they answered them from their Artillery placed on the Intrenchments, with good Success. They

September

13.

believed they were then in good earnest; but finding the Mistake, the Troops were ordered to their Tents near the Intrenchments. On the 13th in the Morning, they expected to be entertained with the like Musick as the Day before, having been informed, that they had in the Night prepared some other Batteries, but they withdrew their heavy Cannon and continued in the same Post. The Princes had their Quarters at *Pont a Marcq*. Prince *Eugene* thereupon returned to the Camp before *Lisle*, with most of the Foot he had brought with him, and had taken his Quarters at *Loss*, to be near at hand to come back in Case of need. As Deserters and Spies had unanimously reported, that the Enemy had resolved in a great Council of War held in the Presence of Monsieur de *Chamillard* on the 10th to attack the Allies Intrenchments, the Soldiers were in great Expectation of a Fight, and no Words can express the Alacrity they shew'd, when they saw the Enemy in Motion; but their Joys were groundless, the Enemy march'd off towards *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and gave them leave to carry on the Siege of *Lisle*, to which we now return.

Siege of
Lisle prosecuted.

11.

On the 11th in the Morning, the Mortar-Battery on the Counterscarp in the Front of the Counter-guard began to play. In the Evening the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant-General *Arnam*, Major-General *Volkershoven* and *Vickenback*, with Five Battalions for each Attack. Major-General *Volkershoven* in going into the Trenches received a slight Wound in the Breast. The Enemy made a small Salley on the Right, but were immediately repuls'd. On the

12.

12th about Nine in the Morning, while the Enemy were playing their Batteries against the Village of *Entrees* with greater Warmth than they had done, the Besieged came out of the Town in great Numbers, with Four Colours, and attack'd the Trenches on the Left in Six different Places, having at the same time another Body of Troops in the cover'd Way ready to sustain them; but before they could do any other Damage than the overturning Five or Six Gabions, they were engaged by the next Battalions in the Trenches, and oblig'd to retreat in great Disorder, having had above 60 Men kill'd, and among them several

several Officers, which they drew after them into their Works; on the Allies side 14 Men were kill'd, and near 30 wounded. Lieutenant-General *Arnam* continued that Night in the Trenches, which were relieved the Night between the 13th and 14th, by the Prince of *Holsteinbeck*; but the Works were not advanc'd very much, because the Troops which had joyn'd the Grand Army with Prince *Eugene*, were not return'd to their Posts; but they arriv'd the 14th a little before break of Day. The Night between the 14th and 15th, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General *Sparr*, with 10 Battallions as usual, and we began that Night to work upon some Mines, in order to fill up the Ditch of the Tenaile, and they placed a great many Gabions on the Palisadoes. The Enemies made frequent Sallies with small Bodies of Men, on purpose to draw the Troops from the Trenches, and then to make a terrible fire upon them from the Ramparts.

On the 15th, Prince *Eugene* thought fit to alter the former Dispositions for relieving the Trenches, and order'd, that all the Lieutenant-Generals of his Army should roll according to their Turns; that one of them should mount the Trenches every Day with a Major-General; that the former should take his Post at the Attack on the Left, and the latter on the Right, and that 12 Battalions instead of 10 should mount the Trenches, *viz.* Five *Imperialists*, *Palatines* or *Hessians*, and Seven detach'd from the Troops of the Prince of *Nassau*. Nothing considerable happen'd the 16th and 17th. The Night between the 17th and 18th, Lieutenant-General *Wilks* relieved the Trenches with 12 Battalions, according to the last Orders of Prince *Eugene*, but the Men could not storm the Tenaile and Horn-Work as they intended, the Ditch not being fill'd up. The same Night, Director *du Mey*, attack'd with 50 Grenadiers and 50 Fuzileers, a Traverse in the cover'd Way, from which he beat the Enemy with considerable Loss; but could keep Possession only of one of them, because of the great Fire of the former. We had about 40 Men kill'd and wounded.

Disposition for relieving the Trenches altered.

14.

15.

17.

September.

19.

Lodgment
made
on the
Tenaile
on the
Right.

21.

Prince
Eugene
wounded.

The Night between the 19th and 20th, Lieutenant-General *Arham* relieved the Trenches, and all things were disposed for storming the Tenailes the next Day; and as the Belieged seem'd resolv'd to make a vigorous Defence, all imaginable Precautions were taken for succeeding in our Design, and that the Attack might be made with fresh Men, who yet might have a sufficient time to observe the Works which were to be storm'd, the Prince of *Holsteinbeck* relieved the Trenches that Morning at Nine a Clock, whereas they used to be relieved at Night: Besides the 12 Battalions in the Trenches, a Detachment of Grenadiers were appointed for the Attack; but their Designs were prevented that Day, by the Enemy's throwing artificial Fires into the Ditch, which burnt part of the Gallery, so that the Troops spent all the Night in repairing the Dammage and perfecting the Bridges and Galleries over the Ditches. The 21st, Lieutenant-General *Wilks*, Major-General *Zobel*, and Brigadier *Temple* relieved the Trenches at Ten in the Morning, and the necessary Dispositions were made for storming the Works aforesaid. In order thereunto, 1100 Grenadiers, supported by 1200 Fuzileers, under the Command of a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and a Major, with 1700 Workmen, were order'd for each Attack under the Directions of the Generals in the Trenches. The Attack began between Six and Seven in the Evening, and was very hot, every Inch of Ground being disputed with a great deal of Obstinacy; but at last we made a good Lodgment on the Tenaile on the Right, and took a Place of Arms on the Counterscarp on the Left. This Action was near proving very fatal to the Allies; for Prince *Eugene*, whose Presence was highly necessary to animate the Soldiers, was wounded in the Forehead with a Musket-shot. *

* Its not certain whether the Ball glanced, or that it was near spent, but the latter most likely; because it made only a Contusion. That Prince rolled himself down off of the Works, which made some about him suppose he was kill'd; but, God be thanked, there was no Danger; however, they informed us, that the Surgeons thought fit to open the Place, the better to effect the Cure.

The

September

The 22d, Lieutenant-General *Sparr*, Major-General *Zobel*, and Brigadier *du Troussel* relieved the Trenches; and the Duke of *Marlborough* repair'd to Prince *Eugene's* Quarters to visit his Highness: He found him dress'd and preparing to go abroad; but at the Instance of his Grace, he was perswaded to continue in his Chamber for Two or Three Days. In the mean time the Duke of *Marlborough* went into the Trenches, visited the Works, and acted all what Prince *Eugene* would have done, had he not been hinder'd by his Wounds. 400 Grenadiers and 550 Fuzileers were to post themselves that Evening in the Tenaile on the left; but the Grenadiers arriving too late, the Attack was put off.

The 23d in the Morning, Lieutenant General *Wilks*, Major-General *Collyer*, and Brigadier *Wassenaer* relieved the Trenches, and had the Direction of the Attack. All things being in a Readiness, the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was in the Trenches, caused a Signal to be given for the Storm to begin, which was carried on with all imaginable Success. The Troops beat the Enemy quite from the Tenaile on the Left (that on the Right being taken the 21st at Night) and made a great Lodgment along the cover'd Way, without any considerable Loss. They had several Engineers and Officers wounded. It was observed on this Occasion, that the Enemy did not defend these Posts with the like Vigour as they formerly exerted. The Day before, Major-General *Cadogan* set out for *Ostend*, to view the Troops which were landed there from *England*, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Erle*, and to concert the necessary Measures for securing a great Convoy they expected from *Ostend*. These Troops had been im-

Troops
land at
Ostend
from
England.

September. able to master *Liste* without it. The Major-General returned the 23d at Night, and the same Day the Troops posted near *Courtray* under Brigadeer *Landfberg*, with Six Battalians and 800 Horse advanced towards the Country of *Bruges*, between *Rousselaer* and *Thielt*. The 23d, Brigadeer *Sterkenburg* with 10 Squadrons, and Brigadeer *Elst* with Six Battalions, were order'd to march and post themselves within some Miles of *Menin*, on the other side the *Lys*, in order to secure the Convoy before-mentioned, and observe the Detachments the Enemy might make from *Ypres* for attacking the same. The Enemy's Army lay incamp'd between *Audenarde* and *Tournay*, and cast up Intrenchments along the *Scheld*, and planted Batteries thereon, with all imaginable Precautions for their Safety, and maintaining themselves; where, whilst they are fortifying, we shall go on with the Occurrences that happen'd in the Trenches before *Liste*.

24. On the 24th at Night, one of the Allies Bombs fell into a Magazine of Bombs in the Town, and did the Besieged a great deal of Dammage. The
25. 25th, Lieutenant-General *Sparr*, Major-General *Feigenback*, and Brigadeer *Boisset* relieved the Trenches with 12 Battalions, and they work'd all that Day and the Night following upon the Mines in the *Tenailles*, in order to blow up the Traverses that were before the Ravelin and the Lunette in the said *Tenailles*. They carried on their Saps towards the great Breaches for discovering the Mines of the Enemy. On
26. the 26th, Lieutenant-General *Arnhem*, Major-General *Zobel*, and Brigadeer *Temple* with 12 Battalions relieved the Trenches, and the Mines were much advanc'd on the Right Attack, and on the Left they also work'd on Two Mines, to blow up the Traverses of the Saillant Angle of the Counterscarp, over against the great Breach in the Body of the Place.
28. These Works were continued the 27th and 28th, and nothing remarkable happen'd in the Trenches, but there was a great Allarm in the Camp, upon the following Occasion.

The Siege having lasted already a great while, and the Garrison having sustained several Assaults, and made all the while a prodigious Fire, they began to

want Powder, and the Mareschal Boufflers having signified the same to the Duke of Vendôme, he order'd the Chevalier de Luxembourg with 400 Horse for his Van-Guard, 250 Horse Grenadiers, Two Squadrons of Dragoons, Two of Burgundy, One of St. Agnan, Two of Morteville, Two of Fontaine, One of Brétoch, Two of Ternea, and Two of Forceaque, to endeavour to supply the Belieged. Each Man had a Bag of 40 Pound Weight of Powder behind him. They advanc'd the 28th at Night along the Cawsey from Douay to Lisle, and were met by an Out-Guard of 100 Horse, which Count Schlick, who had been encamp'd at Pont a Treffin with 30 Squadrons, commanded. These Out-Guards challeng'd them, and they declared, that they belonged to the Allies Grand Army, and were conducting some Prisoners to the Camp. A Subaltern Officer being advanc'd to examine them, they thought it impossible to conceal themselves any longer, and advanc'd full Gallop along the Cawsey, and got into our Line of Circumvallation. The Guard and Centinels having fired at them, the Camp in general took the Allarm, and the Palatine Dragoons of Wittenstheim getting on Horse-back with an incredible Speed, fell upon the Enemy and pursued them to the Barrier of the Town which the Besieged would not at first open, and left their Men expos'd, by which means a great many were kill'd, and several returned back again into the Allies Camp, and endeavour'd to save themselves by favour of the Night. The Infantry fir'd at them, and the Powder they had in Bags behind them taking Fire, a great many of them were kill'd with their Horses, which made a dismal Spectacle the next Day. The Enemies were divided into Two Bodies, that which got into the Town consisted of about 700 Men, as appeared afterwards by the Number of those that went out upon the Capitulation; the other Party, with the Grenadiers and Dragoons kept at a distance, and retir'd with so much Precipitation, that they threw away their Powder. They had another Misfortune at Pont a Rach near Douay, for some Bags being untry'd, the Powder fell to the Ground, and was set on Fire by their Horses striking against the Pavement. The Allies took Seven Officers and

French
throw a
Supply
of Pow-
der into
Lisle.

28.

September.

40 Troopers Prisoners; but could give very little Account of what Numbers were kill'd and blown up in these Skirmishes, because most part that fell, died in the Town in the Enemy's Works.

The same Day happened the Glorious Action of *Wynendale*, in which, though no mighty Numbers fell of the *French*, yet it was of the highest Consequence to the Allies, and occasioned the surrender of the important Fortress of *Lisle*; on the other hand, if our Troops had been beaten, and the Waggon which they guarded, had been taken, all the Fruits of the Battel of *Audenarde* had been lost, and *Lisle* had remained in the Possession of Marshal *Boufflers*.

Our Generals had sent several Detachments to cover the March of our Waggon, which were loaded with Ammunition for carrying on the Siege of *Lisle*. On the 27th of September, the Generals *Cadogan* and *Webb*, being then at *Tourout*, had Intelligence that Major *Savary* of the Regiment of *Guetham*, had taken Possession of the Post of *Oudenburgh*; whereupon Brigadier *Landsberg* was sent thither with 600 Grenadiers under Colonel *Preston*, a Battalion of *Orkney* under Colonel *Hamilton*, and that of *Fune*, commanded by Colonel *Wooght*, to reinforce that Post. On the 28th at Eight in the Morning, the Cavalry was sent to *Hooglede*, there to wait for the Convoy, except 150 Horse commanded by the Count de *Lottum*, who were sent the Night before to *Oudenburgh*, to carry Orders to the two Battalions and 600 Grenadiers to Guard the Waggon as far as *Koklaer*, and afterwards to rejoin the Infantry at *Tourout*. At Noon the Count de *Lottum* returned to *Tourout*, and reported, That having march'd as far as *Ieteghem*, he found an Advanc'd Guard of the Enemy, which he drove before him to the Heath, where he discovered 16 Squadrons, who mounted on Horseback with great Precipitation, on the Alarm given by the Advanc'd Guards; whereupon he judg'd it best to give Notice of what he had seen. Upon this Advice, all the Allies Infantry, in number 22 Battalions, were ordered to March immediately, and the Count de *Lottum*, at the Head of 150 Horse, making the Vanguard, with the Quarter-Masters, and the Grenadiers who had not been detach'd, were commanded to gain

gain *Integrum* by the Road of *Wynendale*: The Vanguard arriving there, discovered the Enemy at the Entrance of the Heath; whereupon the Quarter-masters and the remaining Grenadiers were drawn up in Battalia, Major-General *Webb* with the Count *de Nassau Woudenburg*, at the Head of 150 Horse, advanc'd to view the Enemy; giving Order at the same time to the Regiments, to advance with the utmost diligence upon the Plain, and to form themselves there in Order of Battel.

The 150 Horse were left under the Command of the Count *de Lotrum*, at the Entrance of the Heath to amuse the Enemy; and the more to perplex them, the Quarter-masters and Grenadiers were posted amongst the Bushes, contiguous to the Ground, thro' which the Enemy must needs pass; as fast as our Regiments came out of the Defiles, they were drawn up by General *Webb* and the Count of *Nassau Woudenburg*, to fill up the Opening, which was between the Wood of *Wynendale*, and Bushes on the other side, which make a sort of a Thicket. Hardly were six of the Battalions come upon that Ground, when the Enemy from 19 Pieces of Cannon, nine of them of a Triple Bore, begun to Cannonade the 150 Horse, plac'd in a Post a little more advanc'd than where the Battalions stood, who notwithstanding the great Fire of the Enemy, stood firm, which produc'd the Effect the Generals expected from it, namely, the giving them time to draw up the Foot in Order of Battel, to fill up the Aperture and form two Lines. The Left Wing was extended far behind the forementioned Bushes, to hinder the Enemies passing there, and to cover our Flank. On the Flank of the Right in the Wood of *Wynendale*, was plac'd the Regiment of *Heukelum*, and on the other side, the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse*, with Orders to keep themselves concealed, and not to fire till they could take the Enemy in Flank.

The Plottoons of Grenadiers were ordered to advance forty Paces before the Right, and the Left with the like Directions. The Quarter-masters were plac'd on the Left, in a Path leading through the forementioned Bushes. The Enemy having Cannonaded the Allies three Hours, advanc'd against them

September.

them on the Plain in Battalia, with four Lines of Foot, and as many of Horse; whereupon the Count *de Lostum* was commanded to retire, and post his Horse 300 Paces behind the Foot, which he did in very good Order. The Enemy continued their March upon them, in number 40 Battalions and 48 Squadrons. The General observing that the Enemy filed off on their Right, sent the Count *Nassaw Woudenburgh* to observe them, and ordered thither the Regiment of *Grombkow*, under the Command of Colonel *Beschefer*. Brigadier *Eltz* arrived on their Right, with the Regiments of the Rear-guard, which he posted in the Wood of *Wywendale*. Half a Quarter of an Hour before the Fight began, the two Battalions and 600 Grenadiers, who had been detach'd under Brigadier *Landsberg*, rejoyn'd them and form'd a third Line. That Brigadier had met by accident near *Kekelaer*, our Soldiers Wives all in Tears, and was thereupon advised by the Colonels *Preston*, *Hamilton* and *Wooght*, to hasten to our Assistance.

Batt 1 of
Wywendale
28.

Presently after the forming the Third Line, the Enemy began the Attack, and advanced within 15 Paces of the Battalions posted on the Flank of our Right, who had lain hid according to the General's Order, but then did such Execution, that the Enemy's Left Wing fell into Disorder and mixt with their Right, which receiv'd from the Regiment of *Grombkow* posted on our Flank on the Left, at much the same distance, a very terrible salute, that put them all into Disorder. However, they return'd to the Charge, and push'd two of our Battalions; but the *Swiss* Regiment of *Albemarle*, commanded by Monsieur *Hirtzel*, advanc'd against their Horse, who endeavour'd to break into them, and by their vigorous Resistance gave time to the General, and the Count of *Nassaw Woudenburgh*, to bring up the Regiment of *Berendorf* and *Lyndeboum* into the Place of those who had been push'd from their Ground, which was done very soon. In the mean time the Enemy, supported by so many Lines, made a Second Effort to penetrate, but not one of our Battalions stir'd, unless to advance some Paces. The General hinder'd them from pressing on to the pursuit; to the End, that

that the Flanks might continue to Fire with the same Advantage they did formerly. His foresight had all the Success that could be wished, for the two Regiments and the Grenadiers making a continual Fire, obliged the Enemy's two Wings to fall into their Centre, and to retire in great Disorder. All that their Officers could do to make them turn again, was to no purpose; and they contented themselves to make a distant Fire at our Lines, and our Men answer'd by Plottoons, with the same exact Order as if they had been exercising.

Major-General *Cadogan*, who arrived soon after the Fight was done, offer'd to charge the Enemy during the Disorder they were in, with two Squadrons, which he had brought along with him, but it was not thought adviseable to expose so small a Party of Men, to such a superiour Number of the Enemy, who had order'd all their Cavalry to advance, to cover their Retreat. The Fight was very fierce, and lasted almost two Hours. The Allies had 912 Officers and Soldiers kill'd and wounded. The Enemy, according to the Report of Prisoners, which was confirm'd by Deserters, lost between 4 and 5000 Men, and retired in so great Confusion, that they left their Cannon in the Woods, and did not return to fetch them off till Eleven the next Morning, after they had learnt that our Troops had continued their March by break of Day, to conduct the Waggon's by the way of *Rouffelaer*, after having caused all our wounded, and many of the Enemies to be carried off the Field of Battel. The Advantage gained was the more surprizing; for that the Allies Number amounted not to above 7000 Men, and the Enemy's Army consisted of between 23 and 24000. The Number of the kill'd and wounded of the Allies amounted, according to an exact List transmitted to the *States-General*, to the following Sum, viz. 3 Colonels and 2 Lieutenant-Colonels wounded; 2 Majors kill'd, and 1 wounded; 4 Captains kill'd, 18 wounded; 4 Lieutenants kill'd, 36 wounded; 2 Ensigns kill'd, 22 wounded; 15 Sergeants kill'd, 38 wounded; 111 private Men kill'd, and 680 wounded. The Loss of the *French* is not so exactly known, but as they were Numerous, and that they were Repulsed and Defeated, the same must be much greater

September.

Loss of
the Allies
at *Wynendale*.

Loss of
the *French*.

September. greater than the Allies, and Letters from *Ghent* and *Bruges*, made the Account of their kill'd and wounded to be 4000 Men.

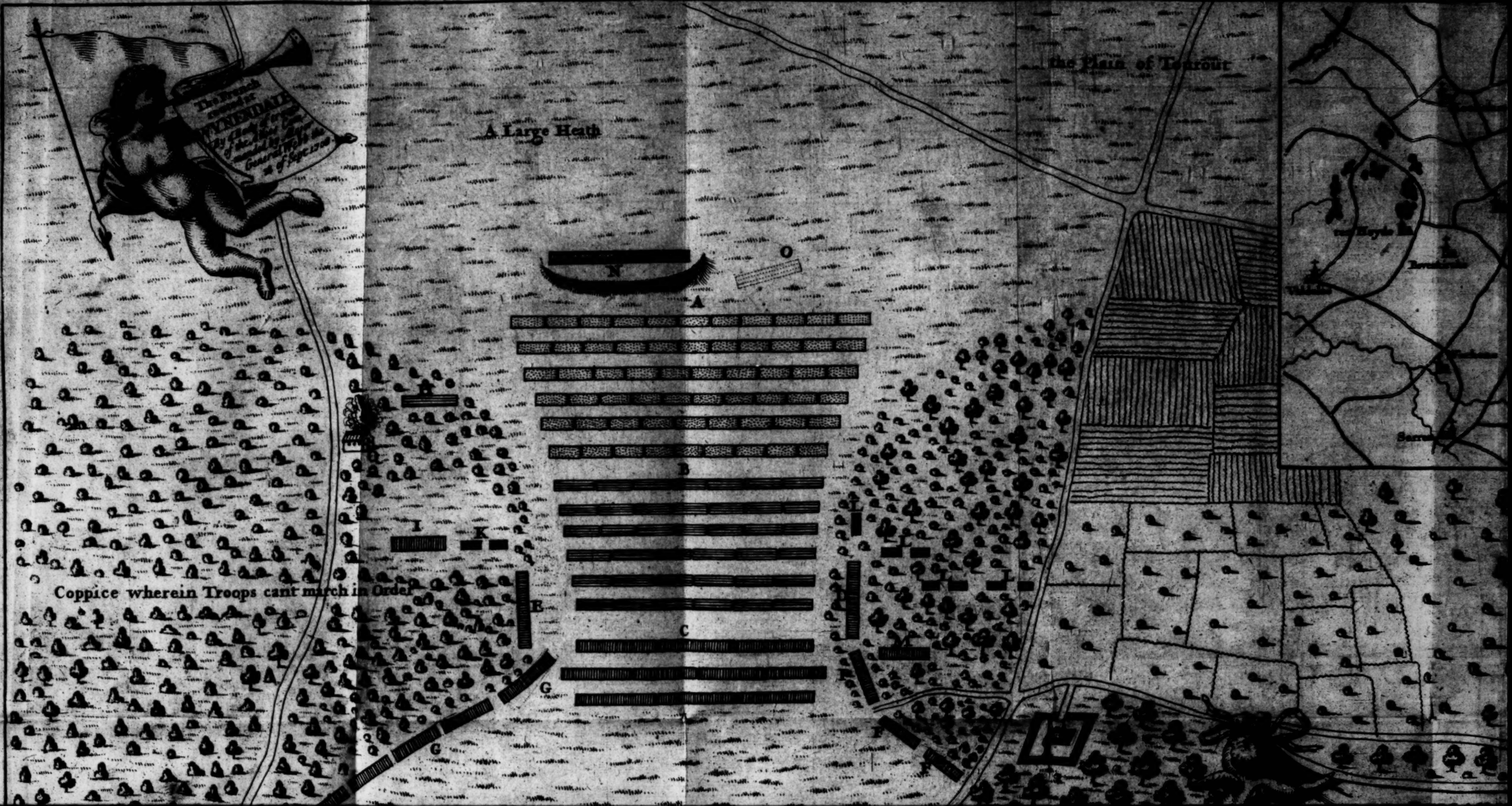
The Spaniards complained that the French forlook them in this Action; the latter would have had the Post of Honour; but the Count de *Bergeick* would not permit it. They lost several Officers of Quality; amongst whom were *Don Pantoja*, Nephew to Cardinal *Portocarrero*, Monsieur *Grimaldi*, a Colonel, and Count *Copigni*. In the Number of their wounded, were the Marquess of *Carracioli*, Colonel of Horse; the Marquess de *Wemmel*, Brigadier; the Marquess de *Aguaviva* Colonel, and the Baron de *Laeren* Brigadier, Son-in-Law to the Count de *Bergeick*, who died soon after of his Wounds.

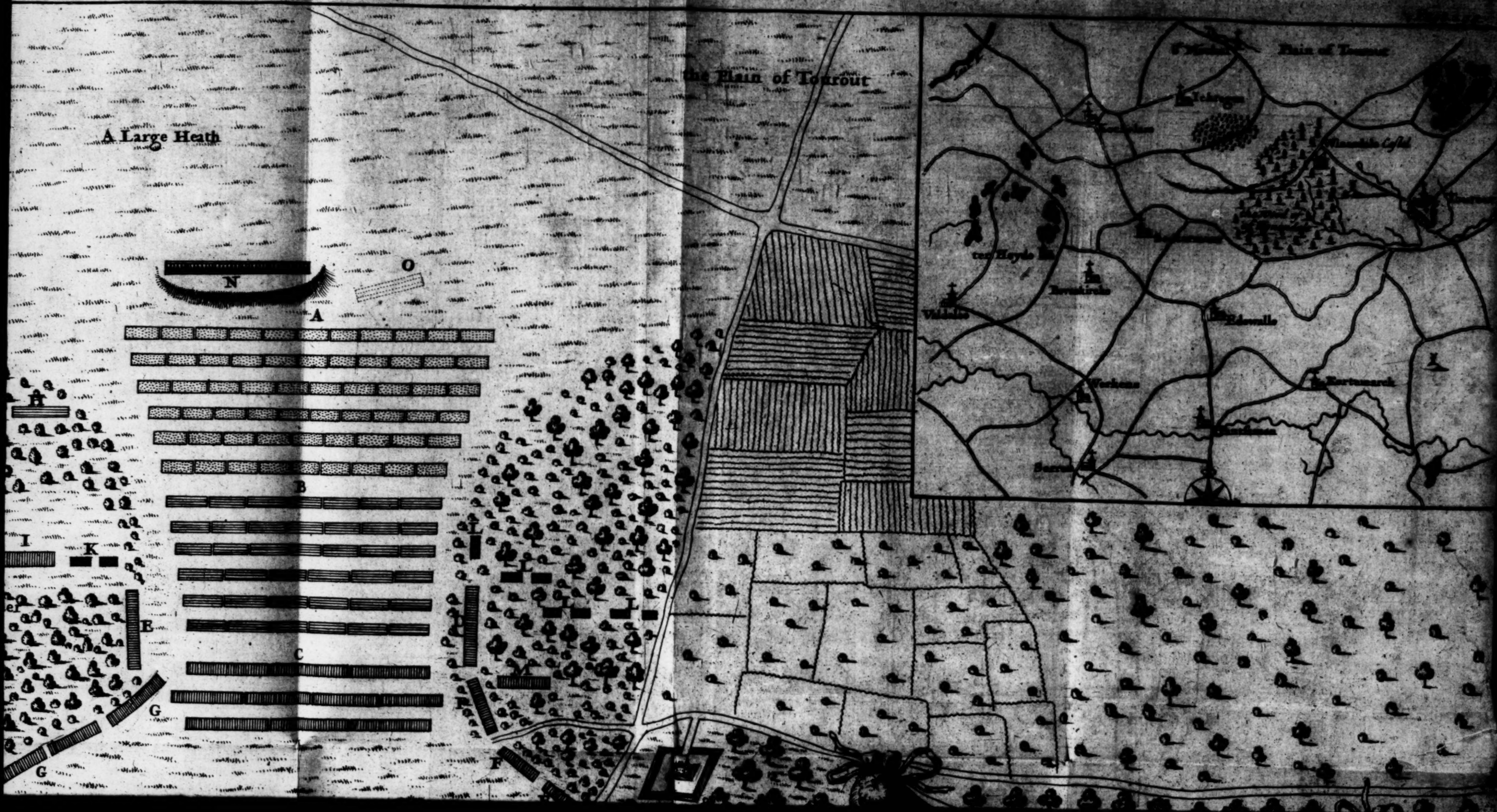
The Action of *Wynendale*, broke the Heart of the French Army; their Generals found to their Costs, that the private Soldiers were perfectly dispirited. The Besieged also in *Lisse* made but a very feint Defence, and forgot the Valour they had exerted at the beginning of the Siege; but our Troops carried their Works on with all the Vigour imaginable, though we shall not yet hear of the Surrender of the Place. Nay, if the Convoy had not come, its plain by what was publish'd then by Authority, the Generals despair'd of Success; and would have rais'd the Siege.

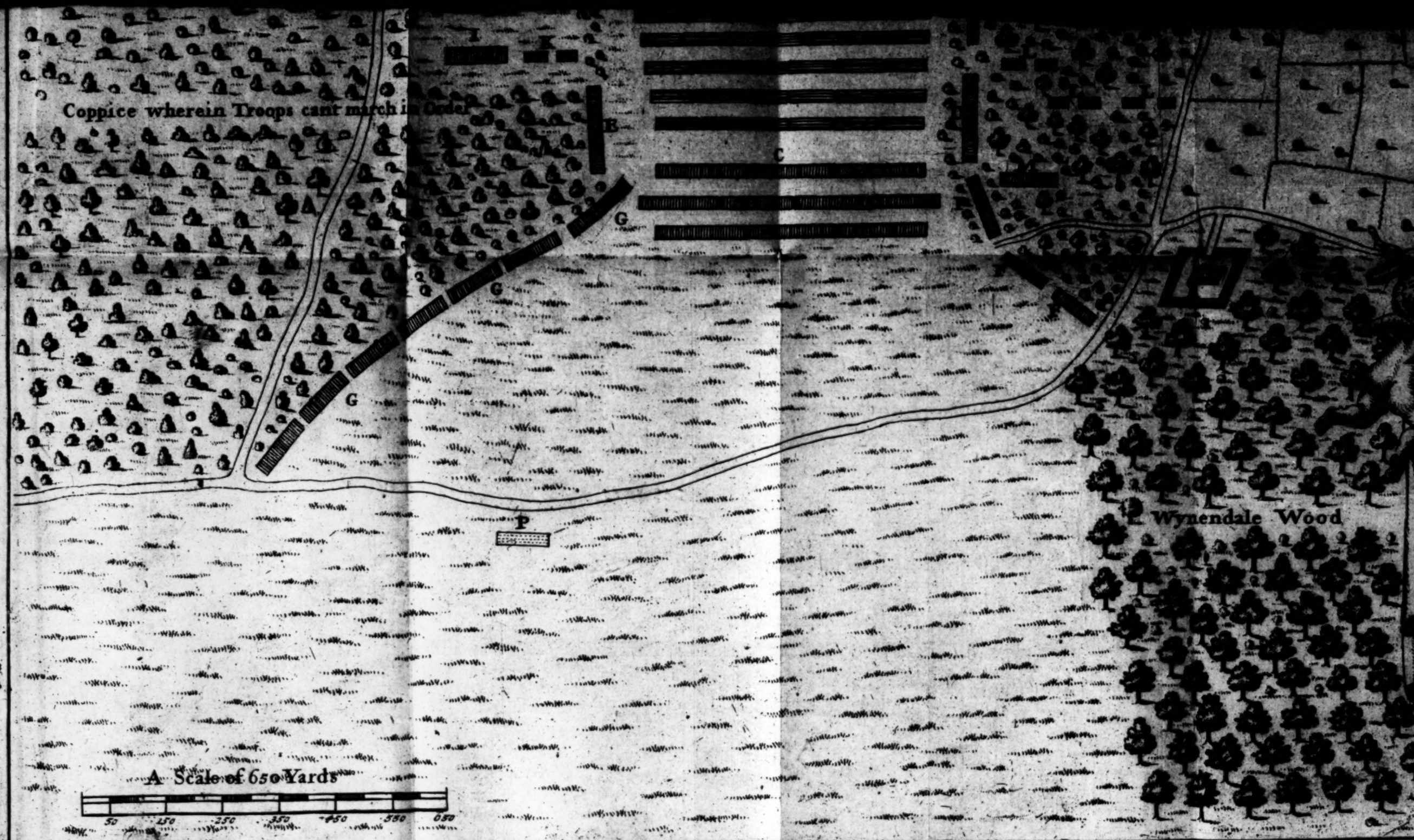
But before we finally leave this Business of *Wynendale*, and notwithstanding we have already given so ample an Account of the Action, something more must be said in Relation to it: The First Advice the Government here had of it, was from the Camp Letter, which gave all the Honour of it to Major-General *Cadogan*, and was so Published by Authority; that Mr. *Cadogan* is an Elder Major-General than Mr. *Webb*, I think is indisputable, and to judge favourably, it's not unlikely but that might occasion the Mistake: but be it as it will, there was no Occasion for making such a Clamour, since the next Advices that came from the Camp, set things to Rights; and the Government did Major-General *Webb* the justice, to Publish them to the World by the same Authority: But the Major General coming himself over into England soon after, and having waited on the Queen, he gave the following Relation of the Action at *Winendale* to Her Majesty, which

Major-General
Webb arrives in
England.

5.







Coppice wherein Troops cant march in Order

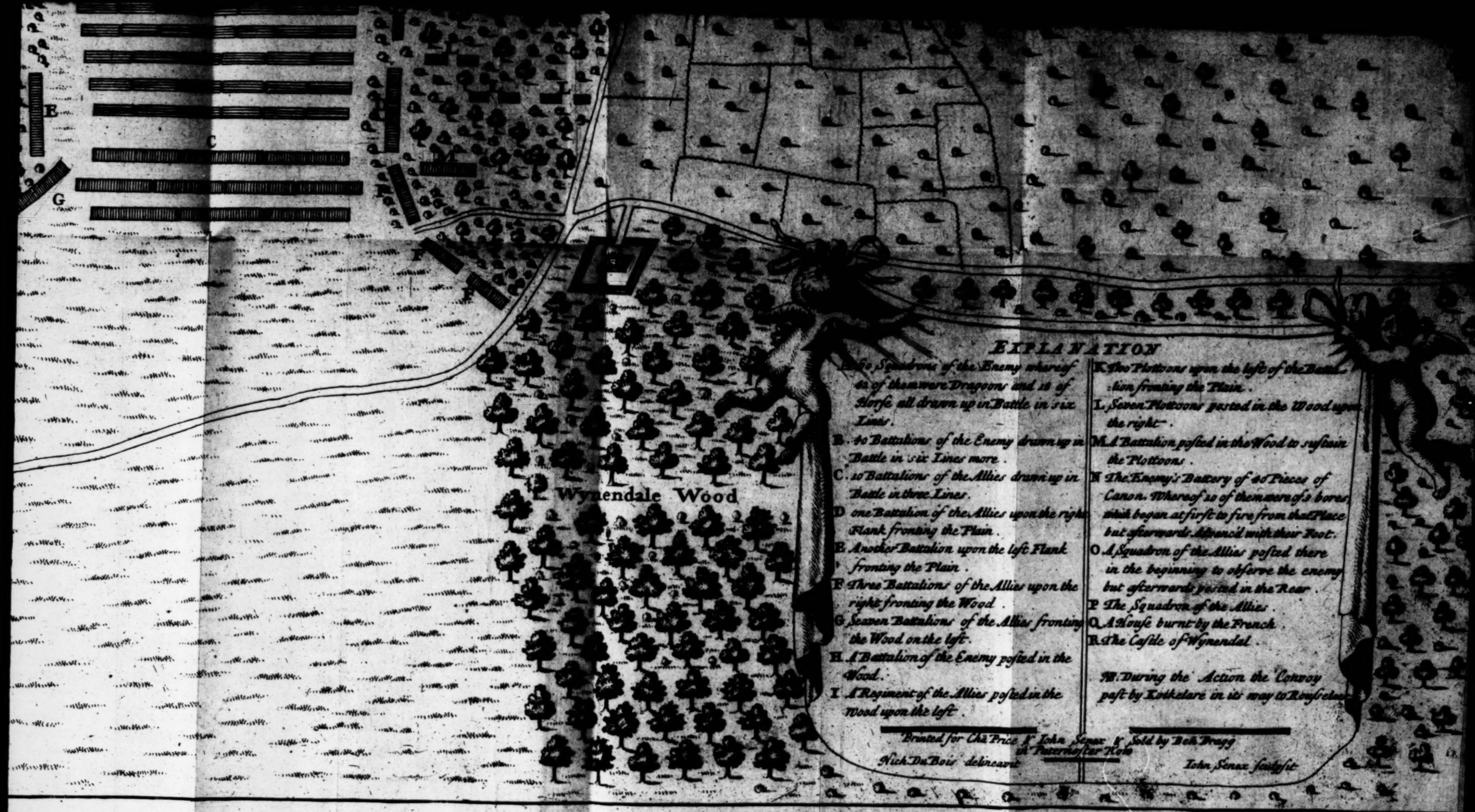
Wynendale Wood



EXPLANATION

- A. 10 Squadrons of the Enemy whereof 4 of them were Dragoons and 18 of Horse all drawn up in Battle in six Lines.
- B. 10 Battalions of the Enemy drawn up in Battle in six Lines more.
- C. 10 Battalions of the Allies drawn up in Battle in three Lines.
- D. one Battalion of the Allies upon the right Flank fronting the Plain.
- E. Another Battalion upon the left Flank fronting the Plain.
- F. Three Battalions of the Allies upon the right fronting the Wood.
- G. Seven Battalions of the Allies fronting the Wood on the left.
- H. 1 Battalion of the Enemy posted in the Wood.
- I. 1 Regiment of the Allies posted in the Wood upon the left.
- K. The Platoon upon the left fronting the Plain.
- L. Seven Platoons posted in the right.
- M. 1 Battalion posted in the Wood the Platoons.
- N. The Enemy's Battery of 40 Canon. Whereof 20 of them had begun at first to fire but afterwards advanced.
- O. A Squadron of the Allies posted in the beginning to observe but afterwards posted in the Wood.
- P. The Squadron of the Allies.
- Q. A House burnt by the French.
- R. The Castle of Wynendale.
- S. During the Action the post by Kothelare in its

Printed for the Price of 10s. 6d. by John Senax & Sold by John Dragg
Rich. Du Bois delincent in Watercolor John Senax



EXPLANATION

A. 60 Squadrons of the Enemy whereof 40 of them were Dragoons and 20 of Horse all drawn up in Battle in six Lines.

B. 40 Battalions of the Enemy drawn up in Battle in six Lines more.

C. 10 Battalions of the Allies drawn up in Battle in three Lines.

D. one Battalion of the Allies upon the right Flank fronting the Plain.

E. Another Battalion upon the left Flank fronting the Plain.

F. Three Battalions of the Allies upon the right fronting the Wood.

G. Seven Battalions of the Allies fronting the Wood on the left.

H. A Battalion of the Enemy posted in the Wood.

I. A Regiment of the Allies posted in the Wood upon the left.

K. Two Platoons upon the left of the Battalion fronting the Plain.

L. Seven Platoons posted in the Wood upon the right.

M. A Battalion posted in the Wood to sustain the Platoons.

N. The Enemy's Battery of 40 Pieces of Canon. Whereof 20 of them were of 3 bores which began at first to fire from that Place but afterwards advanced with their Foot.

O. A Squadron of the Allies posted there in the beginning to observe the enemy but afterwards posted in the Rear.

P. The Squadron of the Allies.

Q. A House burnt by the French.

R. The Castle of Wynendale.

W. During the Action the Convoy past by Kithelare in its way to Rouffeleau.

Printed for Chas Price & John Senax & Sold by Ben Dragg
in Paternoster Row

Nich Du Bois delineavit

John Senax sculpfit

which was taken in the Siege of the 1st of
October, and ran thus.

After that the Detachments were sent to
cover the March of the Waggon from Oylund to the
Siege of Lissa, had joined at Turout the 28th of Sep-
tember; General Webb received Advice that Major
Savery, of the Regiment of Gerbom, had possessed
himself of the Post at Oudenburg; whereupon he sent
600 Grenadiers under the Command of Colonel Ha-
milton, with that of Fane commanded by Colonel
Wroughts, the whole under the Direction of Briga-
dier Landberg, to reinforce that Post. The 28th at
eight in the Morning, all the Horse were ordered to
Hockleed, to wait the Arrival of the Convoy there;
except 150 Horse, which were sent the Night before,
under the Command of Count Lottum, to Oudenburg,
with Orders to the two Battalions, and 600 Grena-
diers, to Escort the Convoy to Hockleed, and after-
wards to rejoin the Foot at Turout. About Noon
Count Lottum returned to Turout, with Advice, that
in his way to Iereghem, he met with an advanced
Guard of the Enemy, which he pushed into the Plain,
where he observed 16 Squadrons, mounting in great
haste on the Alarm which their advanced Guard gave
them; whereupon he thought it necessary to return in
all haste, to give the General an Account of it. On
this Advice, all the Foot, consisting of 22 Bat-
talions, Count Lottum with his 150 Horse making
the Advanced Guard, with the Quarter-Masters and
Grenadiers that were not detached, were ordered to
March immediately to gain the Village of Iereghem,
by way of Wynendale; they perceived the Enemy
in the opening of the Plain; whereupon the Quar-
ter-Masters and Grenadiers were drawn up in
Order of Battel. Major General Webb and Count
Nassau Woudenburg, at the Head of the 150 Horse,
advanced to Reconnoitre the Enemy, giving Or-
ders at the same time to the Foot to advance,
and form themselves as fast as possible in the Plain.
The 150 Horse were left at the opening of the Plain,
under the Command of Count Lottum, to amuse the
Enemy; and to embarrass them the more, the Quar-
ter-Masters and Grenadiers, were posted in a low
Coppice, on the side of the Plain, where the En-
mies


Major
General
Webb's
own Ac-
count of
the Fight
of Wynn-
dale.

September mies were expected to pass. As soon as our Troops passed out of the Defile into the Plain, Major General *Webb* drew them up in Battel, posting them in the Opening between the Wood of *Wynendale*, and the Coppice on the other side, where the Quarter-Masters and Grenadiers were posted. We had scarce got six Battalions into the Opening, when the Enemy began to Canonade us with 40 Pieces of Cannon, whereof ten were of three Bores; notwithstanding the great fire of the Enemy, the 150 Horse kept their Ground, which produced the desired Effect, in giving the General time to form his Foot in two Lines. The Left Wing was extended beyond the Low Coppice, as well to prevent the Enemy from passing that way, as to cover our Flank. On our Right Flank was posted in the Wood of *Wynendale* the Regiment of *Hucklom*, and on our Flank on the Left the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince of *Prussia*, commanded by Colonel *Rbader*, with Orders not to discover themselves nor fire, till they could take the Enemy in Flank. Some Platoons of Grenadiers were advanced forty Paces upon the Right and Left, with the same Orders; the Quarter-Masters also were posted in a Road on the Left, that crossed through the forementioned Low Coppice. The Enemy after three Hours Canonading, advanc'd towards us on the Plain in 12 Lines, whereof six were Foot, and six Horse; whereupon Count *Lottum* was ordered to retire, and post himself 300 Paces behind the Foot, which he did in very good Order. The *French* continued to March streight up to us, with 40 Battalions and 60 Squadrons; but the General perceiving they extended themselves to their Right on the Coppice, he sent Count *Nassau* to observe their Motion, who immediately order'd thither the Regiment of *Grumbkou*, Commanded by Colonel *Beschfert*. Brigadier *Else* being come up with the last Regiment, was posted on the Right in the Wood of *Wynendale*. About half a quarter of an Hour before the Engagement began, the two Battalions and six Hundred Grenadiers that had been detach'd, having Advice that the Enemy advanc'd to Attack us, rejoyn'd us just time enough to form a third Line. Some Minutes after the Enemy began the Attack, Marching within 15 Paces

September.



Faces of our Flank on the Right; where the Battalions who hid themselves according to the General's Orders, and who were not to fire till the *French* Flank came opposite to them, gave them such a warm fire, that their Left Wing gave into their Center, and the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince, who was posted on the Flank on our Left, much about the same distance, did not miss the Opportunity of their Disorder, to give them a very vigorous Discharge, which put their whole Line in Confusion. Nevertheless the Enemy pushed on, and put two of our Battalions into disorder; but the *Swiss* Regiment of *Albermale*, under the Command of Colonel *Hirtzell*, advancing upon their Horse, that were endeavouring to penetrate, engag'd them long enough, to give time to the General and Count *Nassau* to bring up the Regiments of *Bernsdorf*, *Gauvain* and *Lindeboom*, to supply the room of those that were pressed, which was done in a Moment. However, the Enemy, supported by so many Lines, made another attempt to penetrate; but our Battalions rather advanc'd than gave way, though the General gave Orders against advancing, fearing lest that might render the fire of our Flanks useless: This precaution had all the desired Success; the Regiments and Grenadiers making such a continual fire as forc'd their two Wings upon their Center, and obliged the whole to retire in the greatest Confusion, notwithstanding all the Efforts their Officers could make by Encouragement or Violence to keep them up; so that they only fir'd at a great distance on our Lines, which ours return'd, advancing by Platoons as at their Exercise with all the Order imaginable. Major General *Codagon*, who came up some time after the Action began, offer'd to charge the Enemy in their Disorder, with two Squadrons of Horse, the other four which he had sent for not being arriv'd till near seven at Night; but it was not thought advisable to expose so small a Number to charge the Enemy, who had brought up all their Horse to favour their Retreat. The Battel lasted two Hours, and was very hot, in which we had 912 Officers and Soldiers Kill'd and Wounded; but the Enemy, as we are assured by Letters from *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and by Report of Prisoners


September.  *soners and Deferters, have lost betwixt 6 and 7000 Men. They made their Retreat in so much Confusion, that they left most of their Cannon in a Wood, which they did not carry off till next day at 11 a Clock, after hearing that our Convoy were passing Roussellar. We remain'd on the Field of Battel till two a Clock the next Morning, having first carried off all our Wounded, and several of the Enemy. This Victory is the more surprizing, that by reason of several Detachments we had not above 6000 in the Action, and the Enemies by their own Accounts not less than 24000.*

Promotions at Court.

Recorder Knighted.

Mr. Croigs Resident to Spain.

The Swedish Relation of a Fight between the Muscovites and the Swedes at Malaticze.

Having thus got insensibly into *Britain*; we meet nothing to detain us there, save that *Francis* Earl of *Bradford* dying on the 2d, and the Place of Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household thereby becoming Vacant: The Queen was sometime after pleas'd to promote the Comptroller of the Household, *Hugh* Earl of *Cholmondely* to that Office, *Sir Thomas Felton* Baronet to be Comptroller, and *Edmund Dunsce* Esq; to be Master of the Household in his Room. On the 11th *Peter King* Esq; lately Elected Recorder of the famous City of *London*, in the Place of *Sir Salathiel Lovel* Knight, who was advanc'd to be a Baron of the *Exchequer*, receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood from Her Majesty at *Windsor*. If my Memory does not fail me,  was about this Time also that *James Craigs* Esq; was appointed to go Resident into *Spain*.

Tho' it be a great way from *England* to *Poland*, we'll venture once upon the Journey, and upon our Arrival in those Parts, we shall find our selves encountred with a double Relation of a Battel in *Lithuania* between the *Swedes* and *Muscovites* near *Malaticze*; but both Parties laying claim to the Victory, its fit both should be heard, and therefore let us begin with the *Swedes*, whose Account runs thus: That the *Muscovites* having Intelligence of the Approach of the *Swedes*, Intrench'd themselves more strongly in their Camp at *Dobra*, within a Mile of *Malaticze*, and on the 9th sent out 3000 Dragoons, to fall upon Major General *Rosen*, who with the Regiment of Horse of *Eastrogothia*, and two Regiments of Foot was advanc'd within two Miles of them:

But

But the said Major General having notice by a De- *September.*
 ferrer of the March of the Enemy, put himself in a
 good Posture to give them a warm Reception. That
 when the Vanguard of the *Muscovites* was come pret-
 ty near, their Commanding Officer call'd out to the
Swedish most advanc'd Sentinel, that he was come
 with *Swedish* Troops to reinforce them; but the Sen-
 tinel knowing better, fir'd his Piece, whereupon the
Muscovites immediately retir'd, and were follow'd by
 the *Swedish* Horse a Mile. That the Major General
 being in the mean time reinforc'd by more Men, ad-
 vanc'd with the Regiment of Horse of *Eastrogothia*,
 led by Colonel *Roxenstiern*, and the Regiments of
 Foot of *Wermeland*, *Smaland*, *Westrogothia* and *We-*
strobothia, within half a League of the Enemy's Ar-
 my, and took Post there. That soon after appear'd
 9000 *Muscovite* Foot, and 4000 Dragoons, all chosen
 Men, under the Generals *Galiczin*, *Pflug* and *Beem*;
 the rest of the Enemy's Forces remaining on the o-
 ther side of the River. That upon this the *Swedes*
 retir'd a little, to post themselves the better at some
 distance from that little River; and Colonel *Buch-*
wald had hardly drawn his Men in Order, when the
Muscovites Attack'd him; but he defended himself
 till he was succour'd by the *Westrogothians*: But the
 said Colonel, as also Colonel *Sperling*, and several
 other Officers being Wounded, and the *Muscovites*
 being continually reinforc'd by fresh Men, the *Swedes*
 were so hard press'd on that side, that the other two
 Regiments of Foot were oblig'd to move up thither.
 That in the mean time Colonel *Roxenstiern* with the
Eastrogothian Horse would have Attack'd the Enemy
 in Flank, but was shot dead; and their Dragoons,
 whom a thick Mist had conceal'd from the *Swedes*,
 fell upon the *Swedish* Horse in the Rear, and put 3
 Troops of them into the utmost Disorder. The
 Lieutenant Colonel seeing no way left, fac'd about
 with the other five Troops, and charging the *Mus-*
covite Dragoons Sword in Hand, broke them and put
 them to Flight. That at that Instant arriv'd Count
*Torsten*son with the Regiment of Horse of *Nieuwland*,
 and joyn'd in the Pursuit of the said Dragoons, who
 getting into a Morass, quitted their Horses: Yet ma-
 ny

September. ny of those Dragoons were Kill'd, and 350 of their Horses taken.

In the mean time, the *Swedish* Foot had the good Fortune to oblige the rest of the *Muscovites* to retire; to which Colonel *Hielm*, who came in seasonably from the Army with his Regiment, and made his Dragoons alight to pursue the Enemy into a Morass, contributed much. That the Main of the Enemy's Forces, who lay but on the other side of the River, durst not come over to help their Detachment, because they saw new Assistance continually coming in to the *Swedes* from the King: For notwithstanding the *Swedish* Army was, for its more commodious Subsistence, divided into several Bodies; yet the Troops were so dispos'd, that if Need were, they could soon come in to each others Assistance; as they did in that Action. Of the *Muscovites* above 900 Men fell on the Spot, without reckoning the Wounded. Of the *Swedes* 261 Men were Kill'd, and 750 Wounded. The King caus'd 100 Rixdollars to be given to each of those Soldiers who following the *Muscovites* into the Morass brought off a Colours. After the Action, the *Muscovites* retir'd from *Dobra*, and the King of *Sweden* continu'd his March. That on the 18th they had another Action, for about 7000 *Muscovites*, *Cossacks* and *Calmucks* fell that Day on the Baggage of the Left Wing; but were repuls'd by the Regiments of *Albedyl* and *Hielm*, with the Loss of 5 or 6000 Men, notwithstanding General *Baur* was in Motion to support them. That the chief *Swedish* Officers Kill'd, were the Adjutants General *Thurebart* and *Rosenstiern*, and Major *Lind*, and Major *Hastier* were Wounded.

Muscovite
Account
of the Bat-
tel of
Malaticze.

The *Swedes* having in this manner told their Story; its time we should now hear the *Muscovites*, who said, That on the 8th of *September*, the Army of the Czar being encamp'd near the Rivulet *Bela Napata*, and the *Swedish* Army encamp'd near *Malaticze* within one League of them, cover'd by the Advantage of the Marshy Ground on the side of the Rivulet *Czarna Napata*; the *Swedes* resolv'd to take Post on the said Rivulet, fearing the *Muscovites* would dispute their Passage: The King of *Sweden* thought fit therefore to detach from his Army four Regiments of Foot and

one

one of Cuirassiers, consisting together of 5000 Men, under the Command of General *Rosen*. These Regiments of Foot, were the best of the Swedish Army, and the most compleat of any after the Action of *Holowzin*. And that the Cuirassiers (as the Enemy themselves reported,) were the strongest and finest Regiment of their Cavalry. The Regiments of Foot were that of *Wermeland*, commanded by Colonel *Rosen*; that of *Westrogothia*, commanded by Colonel *Lagerkroon*; that of *Jenkopin*, and that of *Eastrogothia*. The Regiment of Cuirassiers was that of *Smaland*, commanded by Baron *Ellendorf*.

September

That the five Regiments advancing to the further side of the foresaid Rivulet, with Design to facilitate the Passage of their whole Army; Intelligence of it was presently brought to his Czarish Majesty; who judging it convenient to prevent the Enemy, gave immediate Orders to Prince *Galliczin*, to march directly against the Enemy, with eight Battalions, and three Squadrons of the Horse-Guards of Prince *Menzikow*. That those three Squadrons were oblig'd to dismount, to follow the Foot, because of the difficult Ways and Morasses they had to pass: that they threw a great Number of Fascines into the most boggy Places, in which however, some of the *Muscovite* Soldiers sunk up to the Breast: Notwithstanding all which, Prince *Galliczin* held on his March to the Bank of the said Rivulet, behind which the Enemy were advantageously posted; and at five in the Morning of the 9th, pass'd it at the Head of his Troops, and by Favour of a thick Mist approach'd the Enemy: that having view'd their Situation, he caus'd them to be suddenly attack'd; and his Orders were punctually executed with a terrible Discharge. The Swedes receiv'd his Fire with great Firmness; and the Action was very obstinate on both Sides. That Prince *Galliczin* signaliz'd himself on this Occasion; and appearing every where in the thickest of the Fire, contributed not a little to the Victory.

That the Enemy being astonish'd at the Firmness and Intrepidity of the *Muscovites*, and seeing themselves attack'd on all sides with the greatest Vigour, lost Courage, and began to give Ground. Which the *Muscovites* perceiving, redoubled their Fire; and fell

September. in among the Enemy with the utmost Fury; So that the said five Regiments were intirely ruin'd by the Slaughter they made of them for two Hours together.

This done, the Troops return'd to the grand Army, loaded with the Spoils of the Enemy; and bringing with them five Colours and two Standards. That his Czarish Majesty, to testify his Satisfaction with the Conduct of Prince *Galiczin*, conferr'd on him the Order of Knighthood of *St. Andrew*; that in this bloody Action, they had about 600 Men kill'd, and 1000 wounded: Among the former, three Majors, viz. Prince *Dolgorucky*, M. *Kampen*, and M. *Woicykow*.

These Actions are so inconsiderable, that one would think it was not worth the while of the *Suedes* and *Muscovites* to misrepresent them in such a manner; but there has happened another since, which indeed is much more important, of which in its proper Place: In the mean time, the King of *Sweden* being not able to penetrate into *Muscovy* by *Smolensko*, turned his March towards *Ukrania*, or the Country of the *Cossacks*, but the *Muscovites* ruin'd all the Country, to starve the Forces of that Prince, and oblige him to return into *Poland*.

Impe-
rialists
take
Neutra.

The Imperialists after the late Battel in *Hungary*, invested and took *Neutra*, and Besieged *Neubensel* so closely, that they made no doubt at first to be Masters of it, but they found themselves mistaken: However, 'twas a good Point gained, that the *Sieur Oskai* one of the best Officers of the *Malecontents*, came over to them with 2000 Men; and General *Berezeni* was to do the like, with some others; but their Design being discover'd, they were seized by Order of Count *Berezeni*: But the Joy they had received at *Vienna* upon Account of these Advantages, was somewhat disturbed by a Disgrace they underwent. The *Rascians* had formed a pretty good Army, from which the Imperialists expected great Services; but the *Malecontents* surpriz'd them near *Five Churches*, put them to the Flight, killed a great many, and took their Baggage.

Things

Things in *Italy* tended more and more to a Rupture; the Pope with all the Levies he had made, Pretended to have 25000 Men in Pay; and finding the Taxes he had laid on his Subjects for the Maintenance of them, would not do; he held a Consistory on the 24th, wherein 42 Cardinals assisted, and made a Pathetical Speech to them "On the Dangers the Church of Christ was threatned with, and the Absolute Necessity he was under, to make use of the Power God had trusted to his Care, for maintaining the Rights of the Church, and repelling Force with Force, since all other Means proved ineffectual. He gave them an Account, that he had actually 25000 Men in his Pay, *viz.* 4000 at *Faenza*, 2000 in the Dutchy of *Urbino*, 10000 in the *Ferrareze*, 7000 in or about *Rome*, and 2000 on the Frontiers of *Naples*, to secure the Territories of the Church on that side; adding, that the Apostolick Treasury being not able to defray all these necessary Expences, he was oblig'd to have Recourse to extraordinary Means, and thought that part of the Three Million of Golden Crowns, deposited by *Sixtus V.* in the Castle of *St. Angelo*, ought to be employed in these pressing Necessities of the Church.

Consistory held at Rome. 24.

His Proposal appeared extraordinary to some Cardinals, who represented, that this Treasure was to be Sacred, according to Pope *Sixtus*, and never to be made use of, but when all other Means failed. They own'd, that the present Case of the Church was difficult enough, yet far from being desperate, seeing they had to deal with the first Christian Prince, who could never have in view the Destruction of the Church, concluding from thence, that this Dispute was to be made up in a friendly Way, and not to be decided by the Sword. They exhorted him to ponder in his Wisdom the fatal Consequences of a rash Rupture with the Emperor, and stand on his Guard against the Advice and Council of some fiery Persons, who were altogether for War, in hopes to better their Fortune and their Families during the Confusion thereof. This judicious Representation had little effect, and as most of the Cardinals that were present, were of the *French* and *Spanish* Factions, they concluded to take out of the Treasury

September. of the Castle of St. Angelo 500000 Golden Crowns, upon a solemn Promise made by the Pope, that the like Sum should be again deposited in the same Place, as soon as the War was over. It was reported the Pope was very upplish on it; let that be as it will, 'tis certain the Marquess *de Prie* was received in his Passage through *Bologna* with all imaginable Respect. While the *Germans* laid Siege to *Bondeno*, beat the *Palatins* out of *Ostellata*, and put to the Sword many of them, to revenge the Cruelties they had exercised against the Imperialists, whenever they fell into their Hands. The Troops detach'd from *Piedmont*, were shortly expected in the *Modenese*, and the Count *de Thaur* was to come thither in Person, to make the necessary Dispositions for invading the *Ferrareze*, as soon as he heard from the Marquess *de Prie*, that the Court of *Rome* would not hearken to Reason. On the other hand, the *French King* to keep the Pope firm to his Interest, if possible, having some time before appointed the *Mareschal de Theffe*, to go his Ambassador extraordinary to *Rome*, he arrived there in *October* to confront *de Prie*, but of these Negotiations we may hear more hereafter.

In the mean time, we find the Pope very angry with Cardinal *Grimani*, for his having executed the Order of his Master, and sequestred the Revenues of the Ecclesiasticks that lived at *Rome*, and had not owned the Title of his Catholick Majesty. He writ to him some time ago, a sharp Brief, or Letter, where in he threatned him; though not in exprefs Terms, with his Resentment, and to be degraded from his Dignity; but that Prelate reply'd in such Terms, that it appeared plain enough, he was not afraid of the Pontiff: But of this, let the Reader himself judge, when he has perused the Letter, which runs thus;

Blessed FATHER,

Cardinal
Grimani's
Letter to
the Pope.

20.

BECAUSE Your Holiness has exhorted me not to execute the Order of his Catholick Majesty King *Charles III.* for sequestering the Revenues of such Ecclesiasticks as live at *Rome*, and other Places without this Kingdom, I find my self oblig'd to represent unto you, that I ought not to enquire into the Reasons that induced his Catholick Majesty to issue out such an Order. It cannot be denied,

but

but that this Monarch is descended from a Fa-
 mily which has highly deserved of the Holy See,
 and he himself has all along given eminent Proofs
 of his Veneration for the Catholick Church, as ap-
 pears by several Acts, whereby he has shew'd him-
 self a Defender of the Church, as well as of his Royal
 Prerogatives. His Majesty upon the Complaints of his
 impoverish'd Subjects of this Kingdom, was moved
 with Compassion when he heard that such large
 Revenues were sent out of this Country, which
 had been given as Alms for the Use of the Poor,
 and are now bestowed on Foreigners, contrary to
 the Intention of the Benefactors who founded such
 Benefices. His Majesty therefore considering, that
 this is not only contrary to the original Institution
 of such Benefices, which are swallow'd by greedy
 Priests, but also to all the General Councils, and
 both the Divine and Humane Laws, made Appli-
 cation to your Holiness to prevent the like for the
 future, and thought himself obliged for Conscience-
 sake to do it; though he has, as Sovereign of his
 Dominions, and Defender of the Church, a full
 Power to act herein as he himself thinks fit. His
 Majesty expected that the Pope would have fol-
 lowed the Steps of King *Joash*, who perceiving the
 Temple of the *Jews* to decay, ordered the Priests
 to take up Money for the Re-building thereof, and
 if it was not laid out that Way, they were forbid
 to receive any more Money from the People, who
 were commanded to put their Gifts into an Offering
 Chest; and what was the Consequence thereof?
 And King *Joash* covered and adorned the House
 of the LORD, for an Example to all Princes
 and Nations.

I am persuaded when your Holiness has mature-
 ly considered the Circular Letters, of the great
 Council of this Kingdom, signed by me, and dis-
 patch'd to the Bishops, for executing the King's
 Order herein, you will find this Proceeding conso-
 nant to the ancient Laws of this Country. It is
 certain, That the indiscreet Zeal of several Bishops,
 and other Prelates is so great, that they would be
 glad to see all *Europe* in Arms; for they make it
 their Business to perswade the People, that the
 Council

September.

Council here has deserved Ecclesiastical Censure,
 in order to render the House of *Austria* odious, and
 promote a War between the Emperor and the See
 of *Rome*. If your Holiness will have any Regard
 to the Piety of his Catholick Majesty, and to the
 Ordinances of his Predecessors, who have expressed
 an exemplary Zeal for the *Roman* Catholick Reli-
 gion, you will not only approve of the afore-
 nam'd Order, but assist him in suppressing the Irre-
 gularities and Avarice of the Clergy. I have no
 greater Aim than to promote the Honour of GOD,
 and of his Vicegerent on Earth, to which Dignity
 your Holiness is advanced: However, I am like-
 wise obliged to obey punctually the Orders of my
 Master, who is the Protector of the Holy See. I
 am grieved to hear that your Holiness thinks me un-
 qualified for this Place of Trust wherein I am at
 present employed, and that it is rendred contempti-
 ble in my Person. But since I hope to approve all
 my Transactions to the whole World, I have Rea-
 son to believe that your Holiness will rest assured
 of my sincere Intentions to perform my Duty to
 GOD, the Holy See, and King *Charles III.* for
 whom I am ready to sacrifice my Dignity and Life.
 In the mean time, I pray to God to lengthen out
 Your Reign, for the good of Christendom, and
 the Propagation of the Catholick Faith in the re-
 mote Parts. I kiss with the deepest Veneration,
 the most Blessed Feet of Your Holiness.

Signed,

V. GRIMANI.

October.

While these Menaces and Answers were in Agi-
 tation, several Expresses were dispatched to the Court
 of the Duke of *Savoy*, with whom the Campaigne
 was at an End, by the Count *de Bonneval*, who com-
 manded the Imperial Troops in the *Ferrareze*, im-
 porting, that the Papalins, or Troops of the Pope,
 continued their Hostilities against those of the Em-
 peror, and had driven them from several Posts, and
 amongst others from *Mezola*, a Place belonging to the
 Duke of *Modena*, situated on the *Po*, and wherein
 the Imperialists made their Magazines in the begin-
 ning

ning of the War. That there was only 15 Men therein, who were made Prisoners of War. Upon this, the Imperial Infantry design'd for those Parts, was embark'd on the 23d at Turin on Board 58 Boats, and the same Day they fell down the Po. The Regiment of Imperial Cuirassiers of *Mortigni*, and that of *Brainer*, with the Hussars, were march'd at the same time for the *Ferrareze*, and the Duke of *Savoy* having receiv'd secret Advice, that the Pope design'd to put 1000 Men in *Placentia*, to secure that Place, 500 Horse of the Regiment of *Visconti*, which were marching for *Final de Modena*, receiv'd Orders to continue in the Dutchy of *Placentia*, to watch the Motions of the *Papalins*, and hinder them from putting any Troops into the Capital City thereof, which would be of a dangerous Consequence, that Place being on the Frontiers of the *Milanoze*. The Count *de Thaum* was to follow these Troops in a little time, as aforesaid, and in short every thing look'd with a Face that forboded an open Rupture, tho' there was some Reason to believe that the Negotiations of the *Mareschal de Thesse* at *Genoa* and other Courts in *Italy*, for the forming a League against the Emperor and in favour of *France*, did not meet with the designed Success.

We have given an Account before of the Reduction of the whole Island of *Sardinia* under the Obedience of King *Charles*, and now we come to relate a Success yet much more important to the high Allies, especially to the Maritime Powers ingaged in the Confederacy. For the Fleet having finish'd the Work at *Sardinia*, returned to the Coast of *Catalonia*, where, tho' King *Charles's* Forces could gain no Advantage over the Enemy by Land, Orders were given to embark at *Barcelona*, under the Command of Major General *Stanhope* two Thousand six Hundred Men, 1200 of whom were *British*, including the Marines, 600 *Portuguese*, and the rest *Spaniards*, which on the 14th of this Month were landed at Port *Mahone* in the Isle of *Minorca*. They found great Difficulties in landing and transporting the heavy Artillery and Stores through a Country very Rocky, in which there were but few Beasts of Burthen: Yet with continual Labour they did in 12 Days bring all their Artillery,

October.



Port Ma-
bone taken
by Gene-
ral Stan-
hope.

consisting of 42 Pieces of Cannon and 15 Mortars, to the Place near which they propos'd to make use of them. On the 28th, at Break of Day, they mounted 9 Pieces of Cannon in Battery against two Towers, which supported a Line the Enemy had made from Sea to Sea, and within few Hours beat down those Towers, and made some Breaches in the Line it self, which Major General Stanhope designed to have attacked the next Day: But Brigadier Wade being posted on the Right with two Battalions at some distance from the Major General, some of his Grenadiers, without Orders, advanc'd to the Line, and got into it; whereupon the Brigadier march'd, with what Men he could immediately get together, to support them. As soon as the Fire was heard, the Major General himself took the ordinary Guard of the Battery, and advanced to that part of the Line which was next to him. The Enemy were in so great a Consternation at this sudden Approach of our Troops, that they abandon'd the two other Towers, which he could not otherwise have taken without Cannon. They lodg'd themselves the same Evening at the Foot of the Glacis of the main Castle, and traced their main Battery to play upon it. On the Morning following, the Enemy beat a Parley, and at five in the Afternoon the Capitulation was Signed. The Major General took Possession of one Gate on the 30th, and of all the Outworks of the Enemy. The Garrison consisted of above 1000 Men under Arms, part of whom were to be transported in our Ships into France, and the others into Spain. They had not 50 Men Kill'd or Wounded in the whole Siege: Among the former was Captain Stanhope, Brother to the Major General, a young Gentleman of much Expectation, who had a great Share in the whole Progress of the Enterprize, as well as in the Execution of it. Fort Fornelle, which had before it a Harbour no less Considerable, tho' less Noted than Port Mahone, also submitted to the Obedience of King Charles. This Service was owing to Captain Buxley, and Captain Fairborn, who batter'd that Fort with the two Ships under their Command, till they oblig'd it to surrender. A Detachment of Foot, which was sent by the Major General to Citadella, the Capital of the

the Island, had taken 100 Soldiers which were in Prisoners of War; by which means the whole Island became entirely in our Possession, to the general Satisfaction of the People, who were Unanimous in the Interest of King Charles. They found in the Garrison 100 Cannon, 3000 Barrels of Powder, and all things necessary for a good Defence. The Major General appointed Brigadier Petit, a French Refugee, Governor of the Island, in the Name of his Catholick Majesty, in Consideration of his eminent Services here, and at both Sieges of *Barceleua*.

A Detachment of the Confederate Fleet under the Command of Sir *Edward Whitacre*, was left to manage this Service by Sea, whilst Sir *John Leake* with the rest made the best of his way for *England*, where the Queen of *Portugal* had arrived about the End of *September*, and having lain for some time at *Portsmouth* Wind-bound, she went at length on Board Sir *George Bing*, the Admiral that was to carry her to *Portugal* with a Royal Navy, where, after a quick and easie Passage, of about eight Days from the *English* Coast, she happily arrived on the 25th, and went up the River of *Lisbon* on the 27th. The King, with several magnificent Barges, went on Board the *Royal Anne*, to welcome the Queen, and returning from thence, their Majesties landed at the Bridge of the Palace, under a magnificent triumphal Arch; from whence they proceeded through a vast Croud of People, to the Royal Chapel, where they received the Nuptial Benediction, and heard *Te Deum* sung. His Majesty conducted the Queen to her Apartment, and they lupp'd in Publick with the Infanta's. There were great Rejoycings upon this Occasion, and Fireworks and Illuminations for three Nights together. The Queen having highly express'd the great Satisfaction of the Entertainment she had received during her stay in *England*, undoubredly the King was very liberal in his magnificent Presents to the Admiral, and others that attended her. The Arrival of the Queen was attended with some other Circumstances, which encreased the Joy of the People; for on the 23d, four Ships from *Brazil* came into the River, and reported, That the rest of that so long expected Fleet were near the Coast. Several other Ships

New
Queen arrives in
Portugal.
25.

OBeher.

Ships came in since; so that out of about 100 Sail, there were but 30 or 40 wanting which were detained by contrary Winds. The Cargo was rich, and there was a good Quantity of Gold in Specie on board.

I presume no Body will expect we should say any thing of the Autumn Campaign on the side of *Portugal*, since there was nothing at all done there, that I know of, by any Party; such a Way of making War was scarce heard of elsewhere. But to dismiss this ungrateful Subject, an Accident has happen'd that obliges us to return to Port *Mahone* again; We told you before that the Garrisons of those Castl^s were by the Capitulation to be transported, the *French* into *France*, and the *Spaniards* into *Spain*; but General *Stanhope* thought fit now to make Reprisals, and to detain them Prisoners for the Garrison of *Xativa*; of which take a more particular Account from the following Letter he wrote to the Chevalier *d'Hasfeldt*.

S I R,

General
Stanhope's
Letter to
M. Has-
feldt.

1.

THIS Letter will be deliver'd you by the Governor of the Castle of *St. Philip*, who will inform you of the Capitulation of that Place, and with what Exactness the same was perform'd on our side, till this very Day; there being no Officer or Soldier who can complain that he has lost the Value of a Pin, though the Treatment the Garrison of *Tortosa* lately met with would have justified us in acting otherwise. I should, according to that Capitulation, have sent the *French* Soldiers and Officers into *France*, had not I received the strictest Orders from the Queen my Mistress, to use Reprisals, the first Opportunity I had, for the Garrison of *Xativa*, which, by the Capitulation, should have been restor'd us. As you know better than any body how that Affair was manag'd, I apply myself to you with Demands of Justice; and, according to the Orders I have receiv'd, I am oblig'd to let you know, that we demand the *English* and *Dutch*, who compos'd the said Garrison, to be sent back to us in *Catalonia*, arm'd and cloath'd. We know indeed, that a great many of those poor Wretches have perished by the ill Treatment they met

for the YEAR 1708.

met with, that the rest are dispers'd; and, that several were forced into the *French* Service: But in a like Case in the late War, when the Garrison of *Dixmunde* was to be restor'd, the *French* King order'd the like Number of Men to be sent back. This is what we now demand, and while you wait for an Answer from Court thereupon, the *French* Officers and Soldiers which are here shall remain on board, and be well used. If the Answer happen not to comply with our just Demands, you ought not to be surpriz'd, if, not having the same Extent of Country to ruin them by prodigious Marches, we make them work on Fortifications till a Peace, or till they are otherwise agreed to be exchange'd. I am, with a great deal of Respect, &c.

Mahon, October 1. 1708.

Sign'd

JAMES STANHOPE

Having dispatch'd Affairs in these Parts, and meeting with nothing at all to interrupt us till we come to *Vienna*, there was little Appearance, notwithstanding it was given out there was a secret Negotiation set on Foot, of an Accommodation with the *Hungarians*; but the Count *de Zinzendorff* Plenipotentiary of the Emperor, and the Baron *de Stralenheim*, Plenipotentiary of *Sweden*, at length concluded a final Agreement about the Execution of the Treaty of *Alt-Ranstadt*, without including therein those of the Reformed Religion, which the *Swedes* had so long insisted upon; so that now the Ministers of *Great Britain* and *Prussia* made pressing Instances to the Court of *Vienna*, in favour of them, and Sir *Philip Meadows* Envoy Extraordinary of Her Majesty of *Great Britain*, presented on the 27th the following Memorial in *Latin*, to the Emperor.

Most Serene, Most Potent, and Most Victorious
EMPEROR, &c.

SOME Months are already pass'd, since I verbally represented to Your Sacred Imperial Majesty, the earnest Desire that the Most Serene and Most

Memorial
of the
British
Ambassador to the
Emperor
about the
Reformed
in *Silesia*.
27.

October

Most Potent Queen of *Great Britain*, my Most Gracious Mistress had, that the Peace and Tranquillity of the whole Sacred Roman Empire, and of the Hereditary Dominions of Your Imperial Majesty, should be firmly established, and a strict Friendship renewed between Your Imperial Majesty and the Most Serene King of *Sweden*, by a Speedy and entire Execution of the Treaty of *Alt-Ranstadt*, the Guarranty of which the Most Serene Queen of *Great Britain* did, at Your Desire, take upon Her.

On that Occasion, I laid before Your Imperial Majesty, by Command from Her said Majesty, the Conditions of Your Subjects of *Silesia*, who profess the Reformed Religion; who, though they are not expressly mention'd in the Treaty of *Alt-Ranstadt*, hope, from the Equity and Justice of your Imperial Majesty, to be restored to all the Rights and Privileges which they have for many Years enjoy'd by Virtue of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, at the same time that Your Majesty put their Brethren of the *Lutheran* Perswasion into Possession of all the Rights which they formerly enjoy'd by Virtue of the same Treaty. And seeing the Treaty of *Alt-Ranstadt* was founded on the Peace of *Westphalia*, and had no other end than the re-establishing all the Points of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, which had been violated, none could doubt that Your Majesty would have order'd your Ministers, who were appointed to cause the Treaty of *Alt-Ranstadt* to be put in Execution, to re-instate all Your Subjects of *Silesia* who are of the Protestant Religion, without any Exception or Distinction of Names, in all the Rights and Privileges which they formerly enjoy'd, or ought to have enjoy'd by Virtue and Authority of the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

But whereas the Treaty of *Alt-Ranstadt*, as far as it concerns the *Lutherans*, is so far executed, that there is hope of a speedy Conclusion of that Affair by the Performance on both sides of all things relating thereunto; and whereas nothing is yet done for the Advantage of the small Number of the Reformed inhabiting *Silesia*; my Duty obliges me to re-

present

present again to Your Imperial Majesty, what the Most Serene Queen of *Great Britain* hopes on this Occasion, as well from the Justice and Equity of Your Majesty, as in Consideration of the Good Will and Affection Her Majesty bears to Your August House, that Your Imperial Majesty will not suffer Your Subjects who profess the Reformed Religion, to lament and bewail their miserable Condition, while the other Protestants are praising Almighty God for enclining your Mind to grant them the free Exercise of their Religion.

That the Reformed as well as the *Lutherans* and those of the Church of *Rome*, are included in the Treaty of *Osnabrug*, is so evident, as well from the very Words of the Treaty, as from the subsequent Execution of it, that no Man can doubt it; but such who wish to find Difficulties where there are none: Wherefore the Most Serene Queen of *Great Britain* assures Her Self, that Your Imperial Majesty will incline a favourable Ear to the just Request of Your Reformed Subjects of *Silesia*, for the free Exercise of their Religious Worship, and that Your Majesty will prefer the Glory, so becoming a Prince, of justly and fully performing Your Treaties, to all other private Considerations that may be suggested by Persons, who either maliciously or out of a false State-Policy, may endeavour to dissuade Your Imperial Majesty from Your just Intention, to do what is in it self Equitable and Just.

By how much Your Sacred Imperial Majesty shews a just and religious Regard to Your Promises, in performing what Your own Interest and Treaties require; by so much the greater and surer Hopes may be entertain'd, that Heaven will bless Your Arms: And this will animate all the Allies to pursue the more vigorously the present War, which was undertaken for no other Cause than to punish the perfidious Violation of the most Sacred Treaties. That Your Imperial Arms, and those of the other Allies may always be victorious over the Enemy, till the present principal End of the Confederacy be obtained, namely, restoring to the House of *Austria* all their Dominions and Territories

October. nica, is the sincere and earnest Wish of Your Sacred
Imperial Majesty's Most Obedient, and Most Hum-
ble Servant,

Vienna in Austria,

Sign'd

October, 27. 1708.

P. MEADOWS.

The
Swedes
Account
of the
Battle of
Leszno.

9.

We do not find any direct Answer given to this Memorial, no doubt but the Imperial Court was very loath to disoblige Her *Britannick* Majesty ; and yet, how to grant a Point that had been absolutely denied to the *Swede*, was very grating : But leaving this at present, a great Battle fought between the *Muscovites* and the *Swedes* calls upon us to hasten thither. It has been often observed already, that 'tis the hardest Matter in the World to distinguish Truth from Falshood in those Parts, and the Accounts of both Parties are so contradictory that the best Way is to set down both. The *Swedes* informed us, That General *Leuwenhaupt* having passed the *Boristhanes*, and continued his March about Three Leagues beyond *Mobilow*, the Czar designing to hinder his Junction with the King his Master, went with Prince *Menkikoff* and General *Goltz*, commanding in Chief, towards his Frontiers, by the Way of *Horski* ; and sent General *Baur* another Way to interrupt him ; that the *Muscovite* Army was near 100000 strong. That the First Action was at *Bielika* and *Dolmech*, on the 27th, in which 1500 *Muscovites* were kill'd, and very few *Swedes*. That the latter would in all Appearance have gain'd a compleat Victory, had it not been for the Presence of the Czar, whose only care was to hinder his Soldiers from running away : That to that end he order'd the *Cossacks* and *Cal- mucks*, who were posted for that Purpose behind his Army, to fire upon all those who should run away, without sparing even his own Person should his Courage chance to fail him. That in this Manner above 50 *Muscovites* were kill'd, and by this Means he stopp'd his Army, which was already disorder'd. That General *Leuwenhaupt* seeing the *Muscovites* who were repuls'd and broken begin to rally, thought fit to continue his March to joyn the King pursuant to his

his Orders. But that being betrayed by his Guide, *others* he was led into a Country full of Marthes and Timber fell'd to barricade the Ways, so that he could neither advance nor extend his Troops. That there the *Muscovites* surrounded them on all sides, that they had Ground proper for placing their Artillery, with which they could do Execution on the *Swedes* without exposing themselves. That both sides fought however with very great Vigour; and notwithstanding the *Swedes*, besides the great Inequality of the Number and the Disadvantage of the Ground, had the Wind and Snow in their Faces, they defended themselves like Lyons till Night. That then the *Muscovites* withdrew almost a League from the Place of Battel, and Count *Leuvenhaupt* considering the great Superiority of the Enemy, made use of the Opportunity to joyn the King with his Cavalry, having order'd the Infantry to disperse themselves and meet at a Rendezvous appointed. That he abandon'd his Waggons; but sav'd his Cannon, except Five or Six Pieces which were taken. That above 3000 *Swedes* came to *Mohislow*, and they saw others pass by daily. That General *Stackelbergh*, who was said to be kill'd, was not so, nor Prisoner. That on the Part of the *Muscovites*, General *Baur* was wounded in the Mouth, and the Prince of *Darmstadt* in the Arm. That 'twas reckon'd that about 30000 *Muscovites* perish'd in this Action. That Prince *Menkikoff* being commanded to pursue General *Leuvenhaupt*, caus'd General *Werden* to advance for that Purpose, but that instead of beating, he was beaten himself; the *Swedes* having been joyn'd on the Way by a Detachment from their Grand Army. That the Two Regiments of *Przeobasinski* and *Siemenofski*, making together 10000 Men, were entirely ruined; and that they were the Flower of the Czar's Troops.

I must confess I must say, though contrary to the Respect I bear to the King of *Sweden*, that the very Probability of this Narrative seems to be questionable; let us therefore have Recourse to the Account given by the *Muscovites*, which indeed carries a much greater Face of Truth, and the Event has proved it; this being the greatest Blow the *Swedes* received since
the

October.

the beginning of the War, and now the *Muscovites* are flushed, they may still meet with greater Disappointments.

A True and Succinct RELATION of the signal Victory, gain'd the 9th of October, 1708. by the entire Defeat of the Count de *Leuvenhaupt*, in the famous Battle at *Leszno*, within Two Leagues of *Pro-poliisk*, by the *Muscovite* Troops, commanded by his Czarish Majesty the Emperor of Great Russia; sent Express by Adjutant-General *Brukenthal*, to his Excellency the Count de *Granow Siniawski*, Great General of the Army of Poland.

Muscovite
Account
of the
Battel of
Leszno.
9.

THE King of Sweden, after the fatal Action at *Czarna-napata*, which was followed by another Blow near *Lodz* in by Major-General *Mikusch* the 17th of September, made a Counter-march on his Right for Two Days together, to pass the River of *Soza*, which he did at *Krziezow*, and advanc'd towards the *Ukraine* as far as *Poczop*.

His Army being by this Means fatigued, and in greater Want than ever of all things necessary for the Support of Life, and a great Distance from the Body under *Leuvenhaupt*, who was to bring to them 7000 Waggon's loaded with all Sorts of Provisions and Ammunition, which he had collected as well in *Livonia* as in *Courland*, was oblig'd to wait for the Succours with which they had so long flatter'd themselves.

Leuvenhaupt therefore, that he might obey the Orders, and supply the pressing Necessities of his Master, hasten'd his March as much as possible, and pass'd the *Boristhenes* at *Sklow*.

His Czarish Majesty who had made all imaginable Dispositions to break the Enemy's Measures, gave Order to the Field-Mareschal *Czeremetof*, and to the Lieutenant-Field Mareschal *Goltz* to harra'ss, the most they could, the King of Sweden; while he himself would endeavour to engage *Leuvenhaupt* with a Body of Ten Regiments of Horse and Six Battalions of Foot.

His *Czarish* Majesty had fight of the Enemy the 8th, on the Banks of the little River *Pronia*, and the Enemy made as if they would oppose his Passage; but no sooner were Seven Field-Pieces brought up to cannonade them, than they struck off towards the Village of *Leszno*.

Towards the Evening his *Czarish* Majesty gave Order to his Army to hold themselves ready to march the next Day, in order to attack the Enemy.

About Four in the Morning the Army began to march, and about Nine at some Distance from *Leszno*, met the Enemy who had sent before some Parties for Intelligence.

Leuwenhaupt was no sooner inform'd of our March and Approach, than he drew up his Army in Order of Battle, and made all possible Dispositions to give us a good Reception. To that end he caus'd Two Battalions to advance 1000 Paces before his Camp, to dispute our Passage through a small Morass, by which we were obliged to come at him.

Upon this, his *Czarish* Majesty gave Orders to his Highness Prince *Menkikoff*, to command Colonel *Cambel*, who had the Vanguard, to cause his Regiment of Dragoons to dismount and attack the Enemies Two Battalions, who made so quick a Fire upon our Men, that they had hardly time to form themselves into Order of Battel, Colonel *Cambel* observing how active the Enemy were, caus'd Five Squadrons, who had dismounted, to advance, to give Opportunity to the rest of his Troops to put themselves into a Posture to follow them; and these dismounted Dragoons having stood the Enemies Fire for some time, his *Czarish* Majesty caus'd them to be supported by Four Battalions of his Guards, and Two of *Ingermanland*. Our Men pouring in their Shot upon the Two fore-mentioned Battalions, kill'd above half of them, gain'd the Passage, and so facilitated our drawing up in Battalia before the Enemies Front.

General *Leuwenhaupt* perceiving his Vanguard was beaten, resolv'd to prevent us, and caus'd his Army to move up to meet us in Battalia. Then his *Czarish* Majesty observing that the Enemies Line extended wider than ours, order'd his Highness Prince *Menki-*

October.

W *keff* to cause Four Regiments of Dragoons to alight; and they were immediately plac'd on our Left Wing, with 2 Regiments of Horse to cover their Flank, under the Command of General *Pflug*; and our Right was commanded by the Princes of *Galliczin* and *Darmstadt*, whose Flank was covered by Two Regiments of Dragoons of his Highness Prince *Menkikoff's* Guards: All these Dispositions being made about 11 a Clock, the Signal for attacking the Enemy was given by a General Discharge of all our Artillery: The Enemy began to advance towards us with great Fierceness and Resolution, and the Fight being hot and obstinate on both sides for above an Hour and an Half, the Victory hung in Suspence.

During the terrible Fire which was made every where, his *Czarish* Majesty appeared in the Places of most Danger, to animate by his Valour and Presence all the Officers and Soldiers; and observing that the left suffer'd much, he caus'd it to be reinforc'd by the Regiment of Guards of Prince *Menkikoff*.

The Enemy observing how well we acquitted our selves under the Eye of our August Monarch, began to give Ground, yet drew off in Order of Battle.

Then we redoubled our Efforts to improve that Advantage: The Enemy being driven back to their Waggon and Baggage, Action was for some time forborn on both sides. About Three a Clock, our Cannon coming up, began to play again.

Things standing thus, his *Czarish* Majesty being inform'd that General *Baur* was within half a League of him with 4000 Men, thought fit to wait a little for his Arrival.

About Four a Clock General *Baur* came up with his Body, and was obliged to endure the Fire of the Enemy's Artillery, before he could joyn our Right, where he was to post himself. From this Junction his *Czarish* Majesty began to entertain Hopes that all would end well; and ordered that neither the Right nor the Left should renew the Fight one without the other; but the Left Wing having stood a good while without attacking, the Impatience of all our Officers and Soldiers superceded that Order. Our Right Wing renewed the Attack likewise with the utmost Vigour.

The

The Enemy seeing themselves repuls'd, caus'd *October* Two Battalions and Ten Squadrons of their Reserve to advance and charge our Right in Flank; but they were so well received and afterwards so closely pursued, that of the Two Battalions not above 50 Men escap'd. Upon this Advanrage, our Left and our Centre push'd forwards among the Enemy's Waggon, breaking all their Left Wing. On their Right *Leuwenhaupt* rallying his Troops, fac'd our Men who were among their Waggon, and caus'd such a Fire to be made on our Battalions and Squadrons, as oblig'd them to retire. But our Centre and Left Wing advanc'd at the same time against the Enemy, who were oblig'd to face to the Right about to make Head against us. The Charge was renewed with greater Fury than before, both by the Horse and Foot; and their Fire, which the Enemy answered duly, did not cease till it was dark Night, when we could no longer distinguish our own Men from our Enemies.

In the Night, His *Czarish* Majesty considering the Difficulty of dislodging the Enemy from behind the Waggon, forbid the Officers on Pain of being cashier'd, and the Soldiers of being hang'd, to quit their Ranks to rifle the kill'd; so the Army kept all Night under Arms, watching the Enemy. In the mean time the Trophies of the Day were presented to his Majesty, consisting of 47 Colours and 10 Standards, and 16 Cannon which he had gain'd, were added to our Train of Artillery.

Thus we pass'd the Night which was very cold; and towards the Morning we saw the Enemy kindle Fires about their Waggon. His *Czarish* Majesty order'd that Fires should be made in the Front of our Right Line, and that we should hold our selves in a Readiness against Day-break; which being come, we march'd towards the Enemy's Waggon, expecting to meet no less Resistance than before; but we found that *Leuwenhaupt* had made use of that Stratagem to cover his Flight, abandoning to our Discretion all his Wounded, and 7000 Waggon designed to supply the Want under which the Army of the King his Master labours.

October.



General *Pflug* was immediately order'd with 1000 Grenadiers on Horseback, and 2000 Dragoons to pursue and harra'ss the flying Enemy. He had not march'd above half a League, when he found the Remains of the Enemy in a Wood; and falling upon them, he made a Slaughter among them for the Space of a League and a half, to *Propoisk*; where the Rest of the Runaways, to the Number of 3000, retir'd into the Church-yard.

Our General advancing to force them, they made a Signal that they were desirous to capitulate; and he sent a Lieutenant-Colonel with Six Grenadiers to receive their Offers of Capitulation; but most of the *Swedish* Soldiers being drunk with Brandy, would not agree to their Officers Propositions, and many of them firing, kill'd Two of our Grenadiers. The Lieutenant-Colonel seeing their Headiness, retir'd; and General *Pflug* resolv'd not to spare them. Our Grenadiers and Dragoons enter'd the Church-yard, and Sword in Hand, kill'd all that resist'd. During this Execution, part of them fled towards the River *Soza*. General *Mikusch* pursued that Party Two Hours, and saw Count *Leuvenhaupt* swimming thro that River among his Men; whereupon he swum it with his Detachment, and coming to the other side, most of the *Swedish* Officers begg'd Mercy, and he gave them Quarter, but caus'd the Soldiers to be put to the Sword.

He re-joyn'd General *Pflug* with all the Officers and Booty; and those Prisoners reported that they believed General *Leuvenhaupt* was dead of Two Shots through his Body.

The next Day his *Czarish* Majesty caus'd Thanks to be solemnly returned to the Almighty for this signal Victory, which cost the Enemy 20 Regiments amounting to 16000 Men, among them Major-General *Stackelbergh*, who was kill'd on the Field of Battel, with all the Officers who were not taken Prisoners.

We have 2673 Prisoners, 103 Officers, 47 Colours 10 Standards, 16 Cannon, 7000 Waggons, and all the Arms and Baggage, the Victory being compleat.

On our Side we lost 70 Officers kill'd or dangerously wounded, 1277 Soldiers kill'd, 2734 wounded; among them his Highness the Prince of *Darmstadt*, General *Bam*, Colonel *Weiden*, and two Muscovite Colonels.

There is nothing of moment to make us halt, in our Passage to the *Netherlands*, on the Upper *Rhine*, where notwithstanding the Weakness of the Imperial Army, and the Difficulties the Elector of *Hanover* had labour'd under all this Campaign, to subflist his Forces, and guard so many Passes into *Germany*, that Prince found Means to keep the *French* Army in Awe, and prevent the Detachments they design'd to make for the *Netherlands* and *Dauphine*, which Diversion was so considerable, that one may venture to say, that the Success of the Duke of *Savoy*, was in a great Measure owing to the same; and that the Siege of *Lisle*, would have still met with greater Obstructions and Difficulties, than it did, had the Elector of *Bavaria* been able to come with 10000 Men, to form a separate Army in *Brabant*, with the Detachments of the Garrisons of *Namur*, *Charleroy*, &c. The Disappointing the Designs of the Elector of *Bavaria*, who design'd to penetrate into his Country, and afterwards keeping him close to the Banks of the *Rhine*, altogether inactive, is more than was expected from the Imperial Army, and must be the Effect of the great Vigilance and Conduct of their General.

Let us now pursue the remaining Pages of the famous Siege of the Town of *Lisle*: The Trenches were relieved on the 1st, by the Prince of *Hölsleinbeck*, Major General *Sacken*, and Sir *Richard Temple*, with five Battalions on the Right, and seven on the Left, and that Evening they attacked and made a Lodgment on the Counterscarp, before the great Breach on the Right, the Enemy retiring behind the Traverses on the Left; they began to pass the Ditch of the Ravelin between the two Counter-Guards, and enlarge the Saps before the great Breach; they had 50 Men killed and wounded on that Attack; They made another on the 3d, on which Day Lieutenant-General *Wilks* continued in the Trenches, and the usual Guards was brought on by Major-General *Collier*, and Brigadier *Wassenaer*; the Disposition being



being made for attacking the Ravelin on the Right, 300 Grenadiers were detached by the Duke of *Marborough*, to join the Troops for this Service; the Attack begun about Noon, and succeeded so well, that by half an Hour after One, they made a Lodgment on the Ravelin, forced the Enemy behind the Traverses to leap into the Water, where most of them were kill'd or drowned: So that they were now Masters of both the Counter-guards and the Ravelin.

On the 7th, Lieutenant-General *Spar*, Major-General *Zobel*, and Brigadier *Keppel* relieved the Trenches with twelve Battalions; and the Night following the Troops lodged themselves on the Right in the Cover'd Way. They continued to perfect the Batteries on the Counterscarp, to ruin the Batteries of the Enemy on the Courtine, and beat down the Bridge of Communication, which they had from a Place of Arms to the Ravelin. They carried on two Mines on the Left Attack, towards the Saliant Angle of the Counterscarp, over-against the Breach, and the Miners discovered two Mines of the Enemy, from which they took out the Powder. The Besieged continued to maintain themselves on the Cover'd Way, from the Place of Arms, to the Gate of *Magdalen*. On the 8th, Lieutenant-General *Arnhem*, Major-General *Collier*, and Brigadier *Boisser* relieved the Trenches, and in the Evening the Enemies sallied out, and over-turned several Gabions about our Places of Arms at the left Attack. The same Evening about six, the Allies sprung a Mine, over-against the Breach at the Saliant Angle; but immediately after, the Besieged made a most terrible Fire, which lasted about an Hour, which hinder'd our Men that were commanded to make a Lodgment, to go about it. When the Fire of the Garrison was in a manner over, they went out, but before they could make their Lodgment, the Enemy came out of a Place of Arms, and repulsed our Men. On the 9th, Lieutenant-General *Wilks*, Major-General *Zoutland*, and the Brigadier *Temple* relieved the Trenches, and the Morning was spent about repairing the Works, and setting up again the Gabions which the Enemy had overturn'd the Night before. They planted on the Right, 16 Pieces of Cannon on a Battery upon the

the Counterscarp, and prepar'd another of eight Pieces; but they were not to fire till they were in a Condition to do the same on the Left.

The Night between the 9th and 10th, they began to undermine a Dam on the Right, in order to blow up the same, that the Water from the Ditch might have a free Course. The same Night they lodged themselves at the Left Sap upon the Salient Angle, which was attempted the Day before, and they were to make a Descent into the Cover'd Way, whereby they would be in a Condition to work at the same time on the Left and Right on the Galleries. They prepared likewise a Battory of 20 Pieces of Cannon upon the Counterscarp on the Left. On the 10th, Lieutenant-General Spar, Major-General Feygenbach, and Brigadier du Trouffel relieved the Trenches, and they continued to perfect the Works on the Right and Left.

The Duke of Marlborough continued all this while in the Camp of Rousselaer, for covering the Convoy that was expected from Ostend. And his Grace, Prince Eugene of Savoy, and the Field-Deputies of the States, had on the 11th a long Conference at Menin. Things about this time began to look with a dismal Aspect upon us, and the Camp Letter inserted in the Gazette about this time, seemed to have been put in on purpose to dispose Mens Minds, to receive the News of raising the Siege without surprize: Ammunition, Money, and other Necessaries were wanting in the Camp, and no way to receive them but from Ostend; from whence, the Enemy had concerted such Measures, by drowning the Country and other Means, as to have made it almost impracticable they should receive any: But our Generals took such wise Precautions, and made such bold Attempts, that on the 14th, 500 Barrels of Powder was brought to the Camp at Rousselaer, and so Convoyed safely before Lisle; which revived the drooping Spirits of our Army, who now again went vigorously on with the Siege, and the Batteries being in a Readiness by the 21st, they began that Morning to make a terrible Fire, to make a new Breach on the Right; and enlarge that of the Left; which was done with so much Success, that on the 22d, at four in the After-

Fears about raising the Siege of Lisle.

Besiegers receive a supply of Powder.

21.

October.

Lisle Ca-
pitulates
22.Capitula-
tion of
Lisle.
23.

noon, the Garrison beat a Parley, and offer'd to capitulate for the Town. The Proposal being accepted, and Hostages given on both sides, it was agreed that the Marechal of Boufflers, should capitulate for what ever related to the Garrison, with Prince Eugene of Savoy; and that the Magistrates and Council of the Town should propose their own Terms for themselves and the Castellany of Lisle, and agree about the same with the Field-Deputies of the States-General. The Articles, and especially those demanded by the Town, were so large, that the Capitulation could not be Sign'd till the 23^d in the Forenoon; and that relating to the Garrison, sign'd by Prince Eugene and the Marechal of Boufflers, is as follows.

I. **SIX** Days shall be granted, to reckon from the Day that the Capitulation shall be sign'd, to give Advice to the Duke of Burgundy of the Condition the Town is in, to receive the Honour of his Orders, and expect the Relief they may hope for; and in case the Succours do not arrive at the Expiration of the said Term of six Days, the Town shall be yielded to the Allies, and the Garrison retire into the Cittadel, during the said six Days; and no Hostility shall be committed on either side, nor Batteries, Trenches, or other Works made. And to prevent Disorders during that time, the Troops of the Allies shall only take Possession of the Posts without Magdalen-Gate, and the Garrison shall keep the Gate of the Half Moon, as also that of the Town, call'd Magdalen-Gate, without the Troops of the Allies being suffered to enter the Town before the Garrison is entirely retir'd into the Cittadel; which shall be done at the Day and Hour appointed. *Granted three Days to the Garrison to retire into the Cittadel; which three Days shall end the 25th of October at Noon, to the end that there may be time to relieve the Posts; and no Act of Hostility shall be committed between the Town and Cittadel till the 26th of October. Magdalen-Gate shall be delivered up the 23^d in the Afternoon, but no Troops of the Allies whatsoever, shall be allowed to enter the Town. For this Reason a Barrier shall be fixed under the Arch of the said Gate, to separate the Troops of the Allies from those of the Garrison.*

II. That

II. That all the Officers, Soldiers, Dragoons, and others, as well *French* as Foreigners, of what Rank or Quality soever, that are Sick or Wounded in the Hospitals of the Town, or in the private Houses of the Burghers, Publick-Houses, or others, shall be transported to *Doway*, with the Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, and other Persons appointed to take care of them. And Boats and other Carriages shall be furnished them by the Allies, as also the necessary Guards and Passports, for their safe Conduct, and that of the Servants and Equipages of the said Sick and Wounded, six Days after the Signing the Capitulation, by the nearest Way. *Granted, provided they are transported at their own Expence.*

III. That such Sick and Wounded as are not in a Condition to be transported, may remain in the same Houses of the Town they are in at present, till they are perfectly cured. Mean time, they shall be furnished with Provisions and Medicines at the Charge of the Allies, each according to his Character, and when they are cured, Passports and Carriages shall be given them for their Transportation to *Doway* in Safety; and by the shortest Way. *Granted; on Condition they be at their own Expence.*

IV. That no Officer, Sick, Wounded, or otherwise, shall be arrested for Debt, or under any other Pretence whatsoever; but that Security for the Payment shall be given those who can make it appear, that it is lawfully due to them. *Granted, in case the Creditors be satisfied with that Security.*

V. That all the Contracts and Obligations made between the *French* and the Burghers of the said Town, shall be faithfully perform'd on both sides, according to their Form and Tenour; as also those made with the Magistrates of the Town. *Granted, so far as it regards private Men.*

VI. That the Horses and Equipages of the Officers commanding in the Town, and of the Troops of the Garrison, the Commissaries of War, Engineers, Officers of the Artillery, Directors, and Commissaries of Provisions, and others, shall be conducted in Safety to *Doway* or *Tournay*, under a Guard, and by the shortest Way, a Day before the Garrison retires into the

Officer.

the Cittadel; and the said Equipages shall be no wise molested, stopp'd or endamag'd, under any Pretence whatsoever, nor those that shall conduct the same. *Granted, but that they shall march out of the Town at the same time that the Garrison retires into the Cittadel.*

VII. That the Officers of the *Etat Major* of the said Town, be permitted to retire to *Doway*, with their Families, Effects and Equipages; and that they be furnish'd at their own Expence, with the necessary Carriages for transporting all that belongs to them, with a Guard or Passport for their safe Conduct thither, by the nearest Way. *Granted.*

VIII. That the Detachment of Carabineers and Horse, Arms and Baggage, with all Officers of the said Detachment, that got into the Town during the Siege, shall be allow'd to return to *Doway*; and that a necessary Guard be given them for their safe Conduct, by the shortest Way. *Granted.*

IX. That all the Women, Children, Families of the Officers, Soldiers, and others, of the Troops of *France*, of what Rank or Condition soever, may likewise retire to *Doway* with their Effects; and that a sufficient Guard shall be given them, to conduct them thither in Safety, by the shortest Way. *Granted.*

X. That no Officer of the Garrison, of what Character soever, nor any Troops shall be molested upon Account of the Damage they have done, by burning or pulling down Houses in the Suburbs, or in the Town. *Granted, provided no previous Agreement has been made for making good that Damage.*

XI. That the Horses that have been taken in War, or bought by the Officers and Burghers, shall not be taken from them. *Granted.*

XII. That the Prisoners that have been made during the Siege, shall be restor'd on both sides, Man for Man, and Character for Character. *All the Prisoners taken by the Garrison shall be restored; as shall all those likewise who have been taken from the Town during the Siege.*

XIII. That the Officers of the Regency of the Bailiwick of *Lisle*, shall be continued and maintained in the Inheritance and Exercise of their Offices, with the Salaries, Wages, Augmentations of Wages, Rights, Privileges, Exemptions, Profits and Emoluments,

ments, which have been granted them by Edicts and Ordinances in the same Form and Manner they have, or ought to have enjoy'd them; as also their Substitutes that serve under them. *The Officers that shall be judged necessary shall be maintained, and Regard shall be had to the Merit of those who possess them.*

XIV. That the Hostages given on either side, for the Security of the Performance of the Capitulation, shall be restor'd on both sides, after the same shall have had its intended Effect. *Granted.*

XV. That the Sieurs *Buissieres* and *le Roy* Commissaries of War, and Inspectors of the Hospital shall remain with the Sick and Wounded, to take care of them, and conduct them to *Doway*, with their Effects and Equipages: That the Sieur *Vander Tinden*, Receiver of the Contributions and Passports, may retire to *Doway* or *Tournay*, with his Family, Domesticks and Effects; and that a Passport be allow'd him, to the end he may safely go thither, the nearest Way. *Granted.*

XVI. That Monsieur *Pajot*, Director of the Posts, and his Clerks, be also permitted to retire to *Doway*, by the shortest Way; or that a Guard or Passport be given him for his Security. *Granted.*

XVII. That the Officers and Domesticks of the Elector of *Cologne*, may go out of Town with their Families and Effects, in order to go to his Electoral Highness at *Doway*, with a good Guard by the shortest Way. *Granted.*

XVIII. That all the Burghers, and other Inhabitants of the Town, as well *French* as others of both Sexes, and of what Quality and Condition soever, shall be at liberty to remain there, or go out in three Months, with their Families and Effects, in order to retire whither they please, without having any Wrong done them, whether they have been concerned in Trade, or enjoy'd any Office whatsoever; and for that end, the necessary Safeguards shall be allow'd 'em gratis. *Granted, but limited to six Weeks.*

XIX. As soon as the Capitulation shall be sign'd, Leave shall be given to send an Officer to the Duke of *Burgundy*, to have the Honour to give him an Account thereof; and a Passport shall be given to that Officer, to the end he may go securely to the Duke of

October. of Burgundy, and return to the Cittadel of Lisle. *Granted for to Morrow the 24th of October.*

To these Articles demanded by the Garrison, the following were added on the Part of the Allies, and agreed to by Monsieur de Boufflers.

Articles
added by
the Allies.

I. Hostages and other Security shall be left in the Town, for the Payment of the Debts contracted there, on the part of his most Christian Majesty; and those Hostages shall remain till the Payment be fully made. A Commissary of War shall be left as Hostage.

II. The Keys of the Magazines of Provision and Ammunition, shall be delivered to the Commissioners appointed to receive them; and all the Mines that may have been made there, shall be faithfully discovered to them. All this shall be carefully executed; and the Business committed to Two or Three only, to avoid all Confusion by a greater Number.

III. As those who have a mind so to do, are allow'd to go out of the Town, and retire into France, so 'tis reciprocally demanded, that those of Lisle who have any Effects or Actions in France, may withdraw them, without being in any wise molested; but that on the contrary, all Assistance be granted them. Granted, upon Condition that they make it appear, the Effects and Actions do of Right belong to them.

IV. Liberty being allow'd the Garrison to remain in the Town till the 25th of October, we desire to send Commissioners, to whom the Magazines of Provisions and Ammunition may be faithfully shewn. *Granted as above.*

Done at Lisle, Sign'd, Eugene of Savoy,
Octob. 23. 1708. The Marschal Duke of Boufflers.

Capitulation of the
Magistrates.

While the Articles aforesaid were adjusting, the Magistrates sent their Demands, consisting of 74 Articles, to the Field-Deputies of the States; but as most of them were refused, or at least referr'd to what was practis'd before the Year 1667, when the French took Lisle, we shall take notice, in this place only of three of them, viz. That the Catholick, Apostolick, and

and Roman Catholick Religion, shall be preserved in the said City, Chatelenie, and Dependencies; and that the Ecclesiasticks shall be maintained in all the Churches wherein the said Religion is now used; nor shall any other be publickly exercised therein. *Granted, provided that when there shall be a Garrison of different Religion, they shall have Places assigned them proper for their Religious Worship.*

That the Council of Trent, receiv'd in the said City and Chatelenie, under the Restrictions and Limitations of the Sovereign Princes of that Country and their Council, shall be observ'd therein as heretofore. *Granted, on the Foot it was before the Year 1667.*

That the future Governors of the said City shall be Catholicks, and oblig'd to take the usual Oath. *Refus'd, as far as it concerns Religion.*

These Articles being agreed upon, and all Things dispos'd for the Performance of the Capitulation, the Cavalry which got into the Place under the Command of the Chevalier de Luxemburgh, march'd out of the Place the 25th for Daway, with such other Persons as were allowed by the Capitulation. They made about 1700 Men, tho' we have reason to believe that That Number did not get in at that time; but there was no possibility to find out the Truth thereof, without a long Examination; which the Articles and the Posture of Affairs did not permit. The Prince of Holsten-beck, who was appointed to Command in the Town, marched thereinto at the same time, that the French retired, with two English and 13 other Battalions, and a Detachment of Horse.

'Tis difficult to calculate truly the Loss on either side at this Siege; but if we may depend upon the Accounts given us by the Citizens of Lisle since our entrance into the City, the French had about 12000 Men in Garrison, when the Army broke Ground against the Enemy, besides 3000 Burghers of Lisle, which did constant Duty with the Regular Troops, and behav'd themselves very well wherever they were in Action. Of the Garrison near 4000 retir'd into the Cittadel, and 'tis computed, that about 2000 more were Sick or Wounded at the time of the Capitulation; so that the French lost between 6 and 7000 Men

Calculati-
on of Loss
on both
sides.

October.

Men upon a reasonable reckoning; and the Allied near 9000.

French At-
tack Lef-
fingben.
18.

The Siege of the Town being thus over, and that of the Cittadel, which is very strong, and the Master-piece of Monsieur *Vaubon*, still remaining, the *French* made it their whole Business to hinder us from any more Supply of Necessaries for it either from *Ostend* or *Brussels*; and here we are to observe, that General *Earl*, soon after his Arrival at *Ostend* with the Forces from *England*, march'd out of the Town, and took Possession of the Village of *Leffingben*: Which he did upon very good Grounds, for tho' the Place was open, yet it lay very convenient to preserve a Communication between *Ostend* and our Army. Our Convoys from thence might pass safely to the Confederate Camp, and obstructed the *French* from having any Intercourse with *Newport*. This the Duke of *Vendosme* was sensible of, and Lieutenant General *Erle* had no sooner got Possession of it, and caused some Works to be made in haste, and a few Trenches dug, but the *French* endeavour'd to regain it. The Confederates Garrison'd this Post at first with about 400 Men, most *English*, the rest were detach'd from the Troops that lay in *Ostend*. These the *French* besieged in form with 18000 Men and 6 half Gallies, having drowned the Country. They intrench'd themselves and threw up Batteries against the Place, as if it was one of the most regular Fortifications in the World, and used all other Efforts to become Masters of it. The Enemy having caused all the Country round to be laid under Water, but this Village, their own Camp, which was as advantageously situated, and a Cawsey which led through this Village, with a few other small Hills which were above the Inundation, thought themselves secure in their Posts; but they found themselves mistaken, and Lieutenant General *Erle* caused a Place of Arms they had made upon the aforesaid Cawsey, a little distance from the Out-works, to be attack'd. Fifty Grenadiers of the *Dutch* Regiment of *Vanderbeck*, headed by a *Dutch* Captain, and 50 of the Regiment of *Caris*, commanded by Captain *Clare*, were order'd for this Service, supported by 200 *English*. Four Grenadiers were sent before, who pretending to be Deserters, amused

the Enemy, whilst the rest of our Troops came up, who charging the French, drove them from that Post to a second Intrenchment, and seiz'd a Battery, where they continued some time. The Enemy lost 100 Men in this Attack, besides 40 taken Prisoners. A Grenadier of ours had the good Fortune to take the Chevalier de Croissy, a Major General in the French Service, who offered the Soldier that took him 200 Pistoles and a Commission for his Liberty, which he generously refused. On our side, Captain Clare was killed, the Dutch Captain with two Subalterns were Wounded, and no more than 15 Private Men Kill'd and Wounded. The Enemy finding the Bravery of our Men, advanc'd by way of the Sap upon the Cawsey; whereupon General Erle caus'd a new way to be made from our Camp to *Leffingben*, which the Enemy perceiving, sent their half Gallies over the Inundation, which made a continual Fire both upon our Fort and the way to go thither, yet that Post was relieved with 2000 fresh Men, under the Command of Colonel *Caulfield*.

The Duke of *Vendosme* and an Admiral did not think it below them to Command this Siege in Person. The Enemy landed, by means of their Ships, 7 or 8000 Men in a dry Place which it was impossible to drown; about six in the Morning, they Attack'd a Church-yard, wherein Colonel *Caulfield*, *Leffingben* who commanded in *Leffingben*, had posted 150 Men, who made but little Resistance, and retired into a Redoubt near the Canal, which they surrendred, and were made Prisoners of War, as were the rest of the Garrison. The French lost in that Siege 5 or 600 Men, and some of our Officers distinguish'd themselves, as particularly Colonel *Rapin* and Major *Duglafs*. I have heard very severe Reflections made upon the Conduct of Colonel *Caulfield* on this Occasion, and that when exchanged he should pay dear for it; but I do not aver it for truth. After all the Blood and Labour which this Siege cost, the Enemy were little the better for their Conquest. 'Tis true, they open'd a Communication between *Newport*, *Bruges* and *Ghent*, where both Soldiers and Burghers very much wanted Salt, Bread and other Provisions; but *Liste* had already surrendred, and these Efforts had been

October.



been to much more purpose, if they had been made sooner; for if the Duke of *Vendôme* had taken this Place before the Convoy from *Ostend* set out for *Lille*, and what is it that could have hindred it, the Siege must inevitably have been raised, and the Allies make but a very indifferent Campaign of it.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, who during these Transactions, was encamp'd at *Rousselaer*, from hence detach'd the Earl of *Stairs*, to provide Corn for the Army in the Districts of *Furnes* and *Dixmuyd*. That Detachment had the good Fortune to surprize four Companies of *French Grenadiers* at the Bridge between *Dixmuyd* and *Newport*; on the other hand they met with the great Mortification to have a Squadron of the Regiment of *Katen*, one of *Heyden*, a Battalion of *Gombkow*, and another of Prince *Albert* undergo the same Fate: These Troops were all *Prussians*; and as Brave Men are generally more careless than the timorous, so these exceeded the Bounds set them by the Lord *Stairs*, and were surrounded by the *French* in the Village of *Beauvorden* near *Furnes*. They defended themselves for a while with a great deal of Gallantry, but finding that all the Avenues were closed, and that there were no possibility of forcing their way through the Enemies Troops, they surrendred Prisoners of War, having dearly sold the Advantage the *French* obtained over them. This small good Fortune of the *French* did not hinder my Lord *Stairs* from raising great Contributions of Corn and Meal in the Enemies Country, and more had been got together by his Troops, but that they were re-call'd to joyn the Duke of *Marlborough*.

Lord
Stairs un-
fortunate.

I shall but just mention here, that during these mighty Traverses of War, the brave old Velt-Mareschal d'*Auverquerque* departed this Life on the 18th, four Days before *Lille* Capitulated; and by the time we shall be able to waft over to *England*, we shall find her Majesty's beloved Confort Prince *George* of *Denmark* made his Exit, but of these more in the Remarkables of the Year. In the mean time Her Majesty on the 6th was pleas'd to order the Right Honourable the Earls of *Mar* and *Seafield*, *Richard* Earl of *Ranelagh*, and *Tho. Lord Coningsby*, to be Sworn of Her Privy Council. The

The Office of Attorney-General having been for some Months vacant, Sir *Simon Harcourt* being the last that enjoy'd it; the Queen thought fit to advance her Solicitor Sir *James Montague* Knight to be her Attorney, and *Robert Airos* Esq; to be Solicitor General in his Place.

The Death of his Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark*, already mentioned, necessarily brought some Alterations at Court, the Prince himself being grown of late Years sickly and unweildy, managed the Affairs of the Admiralty by a Council that was assign'd him, against whom there had been some Complaints in Parliament, but his Death putting an End to their Power, the Queen in the interim managed the Affairs her self. The Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, who had been for a little time Lord High Admiral in 1702, being now Lord President of the Council, and also Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, The first of these Places was conferr'd upon *John Lord Somers*, on the 25th; and at the same time of the *Richard Earl Rivers*, *Algernon Earl of Essex*, *John Lord Archbishop of York*, *Ralph Duke of Montagu*, and *James Duke of Montross* were sworn also of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council. My vy Counsellors Lord *Pembroke*, after some Demur, was Constituted Lord High Admiral of *England*, *Ireland*, &c. and the Lieutenanty of *Ireland* given to *Thomas Earl of Wharton*, a thing that many People would have been hard to be brought to believe a few Years ago, perhaps because they would not have had it so.

But now let us come to the opening of, I may say, the first new regular Parliament of *Great Britain*, which was the 18th Instant, at which time the Lords Commissioners appointed to represent Her Majesty's Lieutenant Royal Person, order'd Mr. *Aston*, Deputy-Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to go to the House of Commons, and require their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons attended accordingly, and presented to the Lords Commissioners Sir *Richard Onslow*, Bar. whom they had chosen to be their Speaker; The Lords Commissioners having approved the Choice of a Person so well qualify'd for that high Employment, the Lord High Chancellor made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Lord
Chancel-
lor's
Speech in
Parlia-
ment.

IN pursuance of the Authority given Us by Her Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, among other Things to declare the Causes of Her Majesty's Calling this Parliament.

We are, by Her Majesty's Command, in the first place to observe to you, That the Extraordinary Length of this Years Campaign, hath obliged Her Majesty to defer your Meeting longer than otherwise She would have done, that you might be inform'd with the greater Certainty of the State and Posture of the War, in order to your Resolutions for the ensuing Year.

This necessary Delay hath now so far shewn Us the Success of Affairs Abroad, as that whether you Consider the Places acquir'd by the Allies, or the farther and continued Proofs given this last Year, of their Superior Courage and Conduct (which as to the future part of the War is equal to all other Advantages) We may, with Thanks to God, and Justice to those he hath been pleas'd to use as Instruments in this Great Work, Conclude, That upon the Whole, We are brought much nearer than We were the last Session, to the End of Our Undertaking this War, the Reducing the Dangerous Power of *France*, and Settling such a Peace as may Secure it self from being Violated.

Her Majesty therefore Commands Us to Assure you, She hath not the least doubt, but that this Parliament will be of the same Opinion with Her last, as to the Vigorous Prosecution of the War, and the Ends of it, believing it impossible, the Representative of the *British* Nation can endure to think of losing the Fruits of all Our past Endeavours, and the great Advantages we have gain'd (particularly in this present Year) by submitting at last to an Insecure Peace.

And therefore since probably, nothing can hinder Our Success Abroad for the time to come, but Misunderstandings among Our Selves at Home, We have it in our Command to Conjure you, by your Duty to God, and to Her Majesty, your Zeal for the Protestant Religion, your Love for your Country,

Country, and the Regard you cannot but have for the Liberty of *Europe* in General, to avoid all Occasion of Divisions, which are ever hurtful to the Publick, but will more especially be so at this Juncture, when the Eyes of all Our Neighbours are upon you with a very particular Concern; and your Unanimity and good Agreement, will be the great Satisfaction and Encouragement to all Our Allies.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

You cannot but be Convinc'd, that several Parts of the War, which were Provided for by the last Parliament, will require your Support at least in the same Degree. But in *Flanders* the Nature of the War is much alter'd, by the great Advances made there towards Entering into *France*, which hath so far Alarm'd our Enemies, that they are drawing more Troops daily to that side, for the Defence of their own Country: And therefore Her Majesty hopes you will have so right a Sense of Our present Advantages, as to Enable Her Majesty to make a considerable Augmentation for Preserving and Improving them, which by the Continuance of God's Blessing on Our Arms, must soon put a Glorious Period to this Long and Expensive War.

As to the Condition of the Fleet, We have it in Command from Her Majesty to Acquaint you, That the Constant and Remote Services in which the Ships have been Employ'd, have made a greater Sum than usual requisite, as well for the Extraordinary Repairs, as the Building of New Ships. And the Taking of *Port Mahone*, as it hath afforded the Means of having a part of the Fleet operate with more readiness and Effect on the Enemy, or where-ever it may be useful to the Common Cause in those Parts; so the making such Provisions at so great a Distance as will be proper for that Service, must of necessity cause some Extraordinary Expenses. All which Her Majesty Recommends to your Serious Consideration, desiring you to provide Timely and Effectual Supplies for those Ends, and likewise for the carrying on such Fortifications for the Security of Our Ports and Extinguishing the

November. Enemies Hopes of Profiting by Disturbances in Scotland, as you shall think fit.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

' The Union is esteem'd by Her Majesty to be so
' Happy and Great a Part of the Successes of Her
' Reign; and Her Majesty hath so much at Heart,
' the Confirming and Improving it, That She is
' pleas'd to Command Us to remind you of Preparing
' such Bills, as shall be conducing to that End, and
' particularly to make the Laws of both Parts of
' Great Britain agree, as near as may be, for the
' Common Interest of both People, especially as to
' those Laws which relate to Criminal Cases and Pro-
' ceedings, and Settling the Militia on the same Foot
' throughout the United Kingdom.

' Her Majesty is Graciously pleas'd, We should
' also assure you, That if you can Propose any Means
' for the Improvement of Our Trade or Manufa-
' ctures, or better Employment of the Poor, Her
' Majesty will take the Greatest Satisfaction in E-
' nacting such Provisions; there being nothing She
' so earnestly desires, as that God would bless Her
' with more and more Opportunities of doing all pos-
' sible Good to so well-deserving a People, so Firm
' and so Affectionate to Her Interests.

' And as Her Majesty doth not doubt, by God's
' Blessing, and your good Affections, to continue to
' defeat the Designs of the Pretender, and his open
' and secret Abettors, so Her Majesty will always
' Endeavour on Her part, to make Her People Hap-
' py to such a Degree, as that none (except of despe-
' rate Fortunes) shall enter into Measures for the Di-
' sturbance of Her Government, the Union, or the
' Protestant Succession, as by Law Established, with-
' out Acting at the same time manifestly against their
' own True and Lasting Interest, as well as their
' Duty.

The first thing after this Speech, that the House of
Lords did in Relation to the Publick, was to pre-
sent the following Address of Condolance to Her
Majesty.

November
Lords Ad-
dress of
Conde-
lance to
the Queen
20.

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Sub-
jects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Par-
liament Assembled, cannot forbear Condoling with
Your Majesty upon Your great Loss sustain'd in
the Person of the Prince, whose Eminent Virtues
must render His Memory ever Dear to Us, and the
whole Kingdom.

But we are at the same time Bound in Duty to
Beseech Your Majesty, That You wou'd Moderate
Your Grief, and take Care of Your Health, upon
which the Hopes, and Comfort of Your People,
and the Safety of *Europe* doth so much Depend.

We Congratulate Your Majesty upon the Happy
and Glorious Progress of Your Arms, which we
Hope, by the Blessing of God, will be carried yet
farther before the End of this Campaign: And we
humbly Assure Your Majesty, That we will give
our utmost Assistance in every Thing for the Prose-
cuting of this Just and Necessary War, being more
and more Convinc'd, that no Peace can be Safe and
Honourable, until the whole Monarchy of *Spain* be
Restored to the House of *Austria*.

And we most Earnestly Desire, That at a time
when Your own Subjects are making such extraor-
dinary Efforts for Supporting the Common Cause,
Your Majesty wou'd use Your most pressing In-
stances with Your Allies, to shew a suitable Vi-
gour, and particularly with those, the Interest of
whose Family is more nearly Concern'd in this pre-
sent War.

It is a great Pleasure to find the Satisfaction Your
Majesty Expresses, for having Accomplish'd the
Union; And as we were very Early in Declaring
our Desires for Beginning a Treaty, and very Zea-
lous in our Endeavours to bring it to a Happy Con-
clusion, so we shall never be Wanting to do all that
is possible on our Parts, to make it Perfect, and a
Blessing to the whole Island.

We think our selves Oblig'd in Duty to Declare
to Your Majesty, That we will, at the Expence of
our Lives and Estates, Support and Defend Your Ma-
jesty's Royal Person and Government, and the Pro-

November. 'testant Succession, as by Law Establish'd, against all
 Pretenders, and all Your Enemies whatsoever.

To this Address Her MAJESTY made this Most
 Gracious Answer.

Queen's
 Answer.

THAT Her Majesty thank'd the House of Lords very
 kindly for their Address; as well as for the Manner
 of Sending it to Her on this Occasion.

Resolu-
 tion of
 the Com-
 mons of
 Conde-
 lance to
 the
 Queen.

22.

On the other Hand, the Commons on the 22d,
 Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, that an Humble Ad-
 dress should be presented to Her Majesty, to Condole
 with Her upon the Death of His Royal Highness,
 Prince George of Denmark, and to desire Her Majesty
 to take Care of Her Royal Person (upon whose
 Health, the Happiness of the Kingdom, and the Li-
 berties of Europe so much depends) and to assure Her
 Majesty, that the Commons of Great Britain would
 support Her against all Her Enemies, both at Home
 and Abroad.

Address
 of Con-
 gratula-
 tion.

On the same Day they came to a Resolution,
 upon another Address to the Queen, to Congratulate
 the Glorious Success of Her Arms, and those of Her
 Allies in this present War; and to assure Her Ma-
 jesty of their utmost Endeavours, to enable Her to
 carry on a Vigorous War against the Common Ene-
 my, until the Liberties of Europe might be Secured
 by a Safe and Honourable Peace, and also to Sup-
 port and Defend Her Majesty, and the Succession as
 by Law Established in the Protestant Line, against
 the Pretender and all his open and secret Abettors. The
 first of these Addresses being reported to the House, on
 the 23d, by Mr. Bromley, and the other the same Day,
 by Sir William Strickland; the House ordered, that
 such Members of that House as were of the Privy-
 Council, should Attend the Queen, and humbly
 know Her Majesty's Pleasure, when and in what
 Manner She would be pleased to be Attended with the

Queen's
 Answer to
 the Mes-
 sage of the
 Commons

said Addresses. Those Gentlemen attending accord-
 ingly, Mr. Secretary Boyle reported that Her Majesty
 was graciously pleased to Answer; that She took very
 kindly the Application of the House to Her in that
 Manner, and that it was Her Majesty's Pleasure, that
 such

such Addresses as the House of Commons desired at *November* that time to present to Her Majesty, should be delivered to Her by such Members of that House, as were of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy-Council. Both the Addresses and the Queen's Answers, are as follow.

Most Gracious SOVEREIGN,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Commons Subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, take this first Opportunity of Expressing to Your Majesty, the deep Sense we have of the great Loss Your Majesty and this Kingdom, have sustained in the Death of His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark; whose tender Affection to Your Majesty, and Love to our Country, had gain'd Him the Hearts of all Your good Subjects, and will render His Memory ever dear to them.

Address
of Condo-
lance.
20.

We humbly beseech Your Majesty to moderate the Grief so justly due on this sad Occasion, since it cannot be indulged without endangering the Health of Your Royal Person, on whose Safety the Happiness of Great Britain, and the Liberties of Europe do (under God) depend.

Your faithful Commons, think themselves obliged more particularly at this Time, to assure Your Majesty of their inviolable Fidelity to Your Person and Government, and of their firm Resolution effectually to support Your Majesty against all Your Enemies both at Home and Abroad.

Her MAJESTY's Most Gracious ANSWER,

THAT Her Majesty thanks you very kindly for this Address; and, That the Concern which the House has expressed for Her Affliction, is very acceptable to Her Majesty.

Queen's
Answer.

The Humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the QUEEN.

Commons
Address
of Congra-
tulation for
the Success
of her
Arms.
23.

Most Gracious SOVEREIGN,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to Congratulate the

November. Glorious Successes of this Year, gain'd by the Arms
of Your Majesty, and those of Your Allies.

The Great and Signal Advantages that have been
so wonderfully Obtain'd, so vigorously Prosecuted
and Improved, and upon all Occasions so happily
Accomplish'd, are repeated Instances that no Diffi-
culties are insuperable to Your great Commanders,
and no Force of the Enemy able to obstruct the
Progress of Your Victorious Arms; which give us
good Grounds to hope for further Success, before
the Conclusion of this long and active Campaign.

Your Majesty's good Subjects, through the whole
Course of this War, have most chearfully granted
the necessary Supplies, for supporting and carry-
ing it on with Vigour; and have seen such good
Fruits of their former Zeal, that Your Majesty may
be assur'd this House will never be wanting in their
Duty to Your Majesty, or the Interest of those they
represent; but are determin'd to give such Sup-
plies, as, by the Blessing of God, may be the most
effectual for Reducing the Power of the common
Enemy, and forcing him to accept such a Peace, as
Your Majesty, in Conjunction with Your Allies,
shall think honourable and lasting.

The Union is so great a Glory to Your Majesty,
and Advantage to all Your People, That we shall
do every Thing on our Part, to strengthen and im-
prove it; but above all, it shall be our utmost
Care, to defend Your Majesty's Sacred Person, to
support Your undoubted Title to the Crown, to
disappoint the Hopes and Designs of the Pretender,
and all his open and secret Abettors, and to main-
tain the Protestant Succession as by Law Established.

Her MAJESTY'S Most Gracious ANSWER.

Queen's
Answer.

*T*HAT Her Majesty returns you many Thanks for all
the hearty Assurances you have given Her in this Ad-
dress, particularly for those of Assisting Her, in bringing
the War to a Safe and Happy Conclusion, which Her Ma-
jesty does very much desire, for the Ease and Security of
Her People: And as she does entirely depend upon your
Dispatch of the Supplies necessary to that End, so she
hopes God Almighty will still continue to bless the Endeavours

*ours of Her Majesty and Her Subjects, for the Good of the
the Common Cause.*

The Commons on the 26th, received Her Majesty's Answer by Mr. Secretary Boyle, to their Address of the 25th, that Directions should be given to the respective Offices, that the several Estimates and Accounts relating to the Navy and Land Forces, should be laid before them. 26.

As to Matters touching Returns and Elections, the Elections House had Resolved, even on the 22d, that they determined should be heard on *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*; and the Question being put, that all Questions at the Trial of Elections, should (if any Member insisted on it) be determined by Ballot, it passed in the Negative; and all Elections in this Parliament, were to be heard and determined at the Bar of the House. In the mean time, the City's Address of Condolance upon the Death of the Prince, being presented to Her Majesty about the 25th, by Sir Peter King the Recorder: Her Majesty was pleased to Answer, 'That She thanked the City very kindly for their Address, and was very sensible of their Duty and good Affection on all Occasions: Her Majesty was pleased to return an Answer much to the same Purpose, to the Address of Condolance and Congratulation too, for the Success of Her Arms, presented by the Lieutenancy of London.

Queen's Answer to the Address of the City and Lieutenancy.

But let us now leave *Britain* for a while, and return before *Lisle*, where the Transactions in these Parts being very material, and every Post bringing some Particulars that are remarkable, we shall insert here, according to what we have done since the beginning of the Siege of *Lisle*, the Accounts, as have been received from time to time.

The Cessation of all Acts of Hostility between the Town and the Cittadel, which was to expire the 26th, according to the Articles of Capitulation, was continued till the 29th; during which time, great Endeavours were used to perswade the Mareschal of *Boufflers* to Capitulate; and that at the earnest Desire of the Inhabitants, who were very much afraid, that the *French* would not have so much Regard to their Houses as the Allies had. The *French* made extravagant

Siege of the Cittadel of *Lisle* prosecuted. October 29.

November. gant Demands of Money, and pretended to march out with all their Cannon, and that the Allies should set at Liberty the Mareſchal of Tallard, with ſome other unreaſonable Pretenſions, which were rejected with Scorn on the Part of the Allies. Theſe Negotiations being broke off, the Hoſtilities begun at five of the Clock, but during the Ceſſation, the Beſiegers had caſt up Intrenchments, and drawn a Parallel from one end of the *Eſplanade*, or Place between the Town and Citadel, to the other. They had alſo made ſeveral Coupures on the Walls near the Cittadel to the Left and Right. The Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* poſted himſelf at *la Baſſee*, and Orders were given to Fortify the ſame. The Duke of *Marlborough* continued at *Rouſſelaer*, for the more eaſie Subſiſtance of his Army, while the *French* detached ſome Troops towards *Douay* to ſecure their Territories on that ſide, and continued to caſt up Intrenchments along the *Scheld*, from *Tournay* to *Mortaigne*, that is, in ſuch Places where the River was paſſable, and made ſuch Bouncings how Formidable they had made them, that the Allies were perfectly blocked up by them, and muſt be undone.

In the mean time, the Beſiegers contracted their Line of Circumvallation, or rather made a new one, which began from the Hornwork without the Gate of the *Malades*, and extended to the Village of *Haubourdin* on the Upper *Deule*, and was to be continued towards the Lower. About this time, nine Battalions arrived from the grand Army, *viz.* *Preſton*, *Orrery*, *Pleſſ*, *Lattoff*, *Albemarle*, *Caſtel*, *Tullibardine*, and two of *Rantzau*, which marched into *Liſle*, and thoſe of *Ingoldsby*, *Orange*, *Denhoff*, *Wirtembergh*, *Oulx*, *May*, *Mettrall*, *Stalmceſter*, *Delfſupeche*, and *Hepborn*, march'd out at the ſame time. All the Batteries, conſiſting of 96 Pieces of Cannon, Mortars, and Hauwitzers, were in a readineſs to fire upon the Cittadel by the 11th; but the Engineers thought fit to delay it till the next Day, when they ſhould be Maſters of the outward Counterscarp, that they might fire with greater Succeſs. Mean time, they carried on their Approaches by the Sap, and got in a readineſs a vaſt Quantity of Faſcines to fill up the Ditch, which they could not drain as much as they wiſhed. While the Beſieged

Besieged spared their Ammunition, and fired very little with their Cannon. King *Augustus* and the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel* continued still at the Siege, and Prince *Eugene*, who exposed himself too much, was on the 12th in great Danger of his Life, and his Gentleman of the Horse was kill'd by a Musket-shot by his side.

12.

We might proceed with a Journal of the Siege of the Citadel for the rest of the Month, which spun out and some part of the next, before the Surrender of it; but the Approaches being carried on by the Sap, very few Men were lost, and the other Adventures being not so remarkable as to detain us longer there for the present; we'll come to observe that the Elector of *Bavaria*, being of Opinion the Blockade of our Troops, as the *French* called their Armies intrenching along the *Soheld*, was not to be forced; and having drawn between 8 and 10000 Men together out of the Neighbouring Garrisons, he suddenly march'd, and on the 22d sat down before *Brussels*; next Day he order'd a Trumpeter to go into the City, and to summons the Commandant to surrender in these Terms: 'His Electoral Highness knows, that the Commandant is not in a Condition to defend himself with the few Troops he has; wherefore if he obliges his Electoral Highness to begin the Attack, he shall have no Capitulation for himself or his Garrison. Let not the Commandant flatter himself that he can retire with his Garrison to *Antwerp*, if he delays to surrender, for he is to know, that he will soon find Troops posted to hinder his Retreat.

Elector of
Bavaria
summons
Brussels.
23.

To this the Governor answered:

MONSEIGNEUR,

THE Commandant of *Brussels* is very unfortunate in not having the Honour to be known to your Electoral Highness. He dares assure you, that he will do all that a Man of Honour ought to do:

M. Pascal's Answer.

do: That he is contented with his Garrison: And that he has the Honour to be with profound Respect,

MONSEIGNEUR,

Your Electoral Highness's

most Humble Servant,

PASCAL.

Netled with this resolute Answer, the Elector attack'd the Place with abundance of Fury, of which this Letter of the Deputies of the States give us the just Particulars.

Deputies
of the
States
Letter
about the
Siege of
Brussels.
27.

High and Mighty LORDS,

WE had the Honour to receive this Morning your High Mightinesses secret Resolution of the 25th, by which we see with great Satisfaction, that your High Mightinesses have approved what we have done here for the Good of the Common Cause. We shall not fail to assist in using all necessary Means for the Preservation of this Place.

'Tis a singular Pleasure to us to be able to inform your High Mightinesses by this Letter, that the Enemy, without having gain'd an Inch of Ground, began at Nine last Night to attack the Counterscarp with great Fury, between the Gates of Louvain and Namur: The Fire was terrible on both sides, and lasted till Five in the Morning; during which time the Enemy made Nine Attacks, and at length lodg'd themselves on the Glacis of the Counterscarp. But about Six a Clock, our Men made a Sally from the cover'd Way, Sword in Hand, with such Success, that the Enemy were beaten out of their Works on the Counterscarp, which were levell'd.

We cannot sufficiently commend the Bravery of the Troops of this Garrison, especially those of the State, though all in General did their Duty very well: But seeing this Garrison is already much fatigu'd, and will not be able to resist long the vigorous Attacks, which in all Appearance the Enemy will renew, we have earnestly solicited the Duke of Marlborough and the Deputies with the Army, not to defer a Moment to succour this Place;

Place; without which, however brave Men are, *November*
they cannot very long sustain the furious Attacks
of the Enemy. We are, &c.

Brussels, November, 27.

Whatever Expectations the States might have from the Vigilance and Conduct of the Generals, this Account was mortifying to them; but the Deputies Letter, which was this that follows, was as reviving on the other side.

High and Mighty LORDS,

WE hope your High Mightinesses have received the Letter by which we had Yesterday the Honour to communicate to you the furious Attacks made by the Enemy the Night between the 26th and 27 on the Counterscarp of this City. After we had Yesterday again disposed all things as well as possible for resisting the Enemy's Attacks, because our Spies reported unanimously, that in the Night the Enemy would not only make a General Assault, but would also fire with burning Bullets, to excite the Burghers to Sedition, we observ'd about 12 at Night, that the Enemy's Army was in Motion; and soon after, that they were retiring towards *Namur* with such Precipitation, that they left behind them 12 Cannon and Four Mortars, which are fallen into our Hands.

Deputies
Letter
about rais-
ing the
Siege of
Brussels.
28.

We cannot sufficiently commend the Courage and Conduct of the Generals *Pascal, Murray* and *Wrangel*; nor set too great a Value on the Proofs of both, given by the Colonels *Egelin* and *Lescherraine*, who happening to be here without their Regiments, yet offer'd themselves to be employ'd by us in the Defence of the City: And we hope your High Mightinesses will be pleased to consider, on Occasion, the Services render'd by these Officers.

The States of *Brabant* have shewn on this Occasion, as in many others, their Zeal for King *Charles* and his Allies, having never been backward to supply us with the Money we needed for this Service; so that we had no Necessity to make use
of

November. of the States Credit or our own: In this the said States have merited highly.

We congratulate your High Mightinesses on the Preservation of this important Post, by which Antwerp and the Frontiers of our Republick are secur'd, and the Towns of *Louvain*, *Meeblen* and *Lier* saved.

Our Secretary, whom we send Express, will inform your High Mightinesses of the Particulars more at large, to which we refer, because we are streighten'd in time; being extreamly joyful that it has pleas'd the Almighty, for the Good of the State, to bless the Resolution we had taken, to assist in the Defence of this Place to Extremity. We are, &c.

J. van den Bergh.

Brussels, November 28.

Baron van Reede,

Lord of Renswoude.

P. S. We forgot to mention, that during the Siege, *M. Decker*, First Burgomaster of this City, acquitted himself in his Station with all Zeal and Diligence.

A Letter to the States-General from *M. Pascal*, Commandant of *Brussels*, containing something that is not in the other, we shall also insert it here.

My LORDS,

*M. Pascal's
Letter to
the States.
28.*

YOUR High Mightinesses will not be displeas'd that I have the Honour to inform you, that his Electoral Highness has broke up the Siege of *Brussels*, leaving behind him 12 Pieces of Cannon, Two Mortars, and Three Waggon-Loads of Powder: From the 26th to the 27th he had caus'd his Batteries to be made; and about Ten at Night he began to attack the cover'd Way with all imaginable Vigour, but was repuls'd in all his Attacks by my Garrison, who stood them with inexpressible Firmness. The rest I refer to the Bearer. The Enemy have lost an infinite Number of Men, and have left me all their Wounded, which I am told amount to above 800. I shall have the Honour to send your High Mightinesses a List, as soon as I have

the 17th Nov 1702

have Leisure to take an exact one. I hope your High Mightinesses will permit me to have the Honour to congratulate you on this happy Occurrence: I had the good Fortune to have in this Affair Two Seconds, Major-General *Murray* and Baron *Wrangel*, who did all that could be expected from Two Persons of so great Experience and Valour as they are: I was also seconded by the Valour of the whole Garrison, and even by the Colonels *Egelin* and *Lescherain*, though they were not of this Garrison. I shall have the Honour to inform your High Mightinesses, at Leisure, of the Bravery of all the Commanders of the Regiments of this Garrison, which is inexpressible, and of all the Officers, who were in this Service of all Nations. All this good Success is owing to the Firmness and Resolution which the Lords Deputies of your High Mightinesses shew'd on this Occasion; and their Presence gave such a Firmness and Confidence to the Burgers, as cannot be too much praised; no more than can the Zeal, Activity and Readiness of their Burgo-masters to execute whatever was requir'd of them for the Service of the Common Cause.

I hope the LORD will always bless the Arms of the High Allies, and that your High Mightinesses will permit me to have the Honour to assure them how much and with what Respect I am,

My LORDS,
 Brussels, November 28. Your High Mightinesses most
 Humble and most Obedient
 and most Submissive Servant,
 PASCAL.

The Siege of *Brussels* being thus rais'd, which could not have held out 24 Hours longer, and the Elector of *Bavaria* retir'd very chagrin to *Mons*; its fit we should come to give the Particulars of this great Disappointment. The Duke of *Marlborough* being early acquainted with the Extremity *Brussels* was in, and solicited by the Deputies of the States, recalled the Troops which were in the District of *Furnes*, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, which joyned the Army at *Rousselaer* on the 22d, and also

November. also the Detachment which was at *Lens* and *La Bassée*.
 The same Day they received Advice, that the Dam which the Enemies had been making near *Gavre*, to stop the Course of the *Scheld*, was broke and carried away by the Rapidity of the Stream. This was very agreeable News, for had the Enemy succeeded in this Design, their passing the *Scheld* would have been attended with great Difficulties. The Army arriv'd on the 25th in the Morning at *Harlebeck*, and continued there till Four in the Afternoon, for giving time to Prince *Eugene* to come up to the Place appointed.

Measures concerted to pass the Scheld. 25. The Measures were concerted thus: That the Prince of *Savoy's* Army should pass the River between *Escanaffe* and *Hauterive*, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Count *Tilly* at *Kerkhoven*, and Count *Lotsum* with the Earl of *Orkney* between *Gavre* and *Asperon*: Major-General *Cadogan* and Brigadier *Evans* were sent before to lay the Pontoons over the *Scheld*, who not only perform'd their Orders, but passed the River, and posted themselves and their Detachment on the other side, and put to flight a Body of Troops which lay intrench'd near the River. The Troops were therefore ordered to march with all imaginable Expedition, and as they passed the River they form'd themselves in Order of Battel. Prince *Eugene* hearing what had happen'd, never staid to lay his Pontoons, but forded directly over the River and joyn'd the Duke of *Marlborough* at *Kerkhoven*; upon their Conjunction they advanc'd to *Berchem*, in order to dislodge the *French* from that Post, but Monsieur *Souteron*, who commanded there, fled away with the utmost Precipitation. The *Dutch* Cavalry pursued them, and fell into the Fire of a Party of Grenadiers, who had lin'd some Hedges and Ditches, in order to secure the Retreat of the rest.

French routed. Here we lost a few Soldiers, and Major-General *Baldwin* was shot through the Body, and the Earl of *Albemarle* and Count *Maurice* of *Nassau* had their Horses kill'd under them. From hence the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* went to attack the *French* Troops posted on the Hills of *Audenarde*, under the Command of Monsieur de *Hautefort*; these made just as good or a worse Defence than the Detachment

achment under Monsieur Souraten; but General *Lottum* met with a different Aspect from the Troops commanded by Count *La Moire*: The *Prussian* General past at *Gavre*, and found the Enemy ready to receive him, but his Orders being to joyn the Duke of *Marlborough*, his Troops fil'd off towards the Camp of that General, without staying to try whether this was only an Amusement of the *French* Generals. In the several Pursuits the Allies Forces took great part of the Enemies Baggage, their Bread Waggon, several Colours, Standards, and Two or Three Pair of Kettle-Drums, and kill'd and made Prisoners about 1000 Men. As our Troops could not but despise the *French*, so the *French* did their General, to whose Fear or ill Conduct they imputed the unhappy Turns of this Campaign. But this in particular, seems rather owing to the Conduct and Foresight of our Generals, who took such effectual Measures as broke and divided the *French* Army, as may appear by part of Lieutenant-General *Hompesch's* Letter to a General Officer, a Friend of his, which here follows.

S I R,

I Expect this Day 100 Waggon under a Guard of Nine Battalions, with Powder sent for from *Aeth*, by my Lord Duke, which are to joyn me. The Enemies have assembled their Forces between *Lens* and *La Bassée*, and are fortifying the latter, wherein our Troops had taken Post, and made a Shew of fortifying the same, as if they would maintain themselves therein. This was intended to oblige the Enemy to detach some Troops on that side, and weaken those they had on the *Scheld*, which succeeded accordingly. That Post would have been very advantageous, but as our Generals had other things in View, they quitted the same, seeing the *French* were come into their Neighbourhood with most of their Forces, and thereby render'd our passing the *Scheld* more easie. They are now near enough to attack Prince *Eugene* before *Liste*, if they think fit; and in that Case, I shall be soon with him with the Troops under my Command. It began last Night to freeze so very hard,

A a

that

November

General
Hompesch's
Letter
about
quitting
La Bassée.
Decemb. 9.

November. ' that our Soldiers long for Fighting, were it only to
 ' warm themselves. If any thing material happens,
 ' I shall not fail to acquaint you therewith.

I am, &c.

At the Camp near Menin, Sign'd,
 December 5. 1708. R. V. Count de Hompesch.

P. S. ' Forage being very scarce in these Parts, our
 ' Horses will somewhat suffer; but when Men must
 ' be sacrific'd to obtain a safe and honourable Peace,
 ' there is no reason to complain of the Share Horses
 ' must have in these Difficulties. I will however use
 ' all possible Means to preserve them.

The Army incamp'd the same Night, being the 27th, on the Hills of *Audenarde*, but part of the Troops which Prince *Eugene* brought with him, return'd to *Lisle* on the 28th; Prince *Eugene* with the rest of his Troops, and a Detachment of Eight Battalions and 30 Squadrons from the Grand Army return'd to *Lisle*, and the 16 Battalions under Count *Lottum* return'd into the Camp; but the same Morning Lieutenant-General *Dompere*, with 40 Squadrons, march'd towards *Alost*, being ordered to encamp between that Place and *Asche*, in Order to relieve *Brussels*. The Duke of *Marlborough* march'd the same Day to *Ombergh*, where he receiv'd Advice, that the Elector of *Bavaria* was retired the Night before in great Precipitation.

On the 29th, the Duke went to *Brussels*, where he was received with great Acclamations of Joy, and complimented by the States of *Brabant*, and the Magistrates of the City upon their Deliverance, which they justly ascribed next to God, to the vigorous Resolution of his Highness, and his expeditious March. He return'd the same Night to his Camp near *Alost*, where the Troops rested the 30th. And now the Duke being inform'd, that the Garrison of *Aeth* had surprized *St. Guillaïn*, a Place between *Mons* and *Conde*, and that the Enemies had sent some Troops to retake that Post, Lieutenant-General *Dompere* was sent with a strong Detachment to relieve it, but heard

in

in the way, that the Troops that were therein had
surrender'd. He halted at *ditte*, and was ordered to
bring from *Aesh* a great Convoy of Ammunition de-
signed for *Lisle*.

The Allies passing the *Scheld* put the Enemies into
the utmost Consternation, and they retir'd towards
Valenciennes. The Allies found their Barracks made
in their Posts as if they had designed to winter there,
but they had sent away the 15th at Night, the Artil-
lery towards *Mons* and *Tournay*; an infallible Proof
that they did not intend to defend the Passes of the
Scheld, as if the Intrenchments they had been casting
up for Three Months together along that River, had
been only designed to exercise their Men, and not to
cut off the Allies Communication with *Brussels*.

The Passage of the *Scheld* being so remarkable, we
shall add, for confirming the Particulars we have
mention'd, a Letter written by the Field-Deputies of
the States; and another from the Count *de Tilly*, to
the States General in these Words.

High and Mighty L O R D S,

AFTER we had received certain Advice, that
the Elector of *Bavaria* was march'd towards
Brussels, at the Head of some of the Enemy's
Troops to besiege that Place; it was resolved to force
the Passage of the *Scheld*, and to march that Way. To
that End, 100 Squadrons and 50 Battalions under
the Duke of *Marlborough*, and 50 Squadrons with
19 Battalions under Prince *Eugene*, march'd the
25th Instant, to attempt to pass that River in Three
or Four several Places, which, by the Blessing of
God, succeeded so well, that this Morning the
Duke of *Marlborough* pass'd at *Kerkhoven* between
Seven and Eight a Clock, without firing a Shot or
losing a Man; as did also the Body under the Count
de Lutrum, in the same Manner at *Asperen*; the
Enemy having drawn off all their Troops along
the *Scheld*, from *Ghent* to *Tournay*, and abandoned
their Posts. All the Troops have joyn'd here, ex-
cept some which are sent back to the Cittadel of
Lisle. To morrow at Day break, we shall continue
our March towards *Brussels*; and we hope the effect

Deputies
Letter to
the States
about
passing
the *Scheld*.

27.

November.



will be, that we shall be able, by the Blessing of God, to send you an Account of the Deliverance of that Place. We are, &c.

F. van Collen.

Audenarde, November 27.

S. van Goslinga.

Count de Rechteren.

Count
Filly's
Letter to
the States
about
passing
the Scheld.

2/.

High and Mighty LORDS,

THE 23d and 24th, we sent our Artillery and Baggage from the Camp at *Rousselaer* to *Menin*; and the 25th we march'd with the Army towards *Haerlebeck*; whither our Cavalry, who according to the Dispositions made, were to follow us, could not reach till the 26th at Seven in the Morning; because the Roads at this Season are impracticable.

However, we renew'd our March that Afternoon at Four a Clock, without causing any Waggon's or Carriages to follow us, and kept moving forwards all the Night, that we might arrive this Morning before Day at the *Scheld*, and attempt to pass it.

The Dispositions were settled in this Manner: That Prince *Eugene*, who put himself on the March Yesterday with a Body of Troops, should attempt to pass at *Escanaffe*, the Duke of *Mariborough* and I with the Troops of the States at *Kerkhoven*, and the Count de *Lottum* at *Gavre*.

We all arrived this Morning at the Places and Time agreed; and we laid our Bridges at *Kerkhoven*, and caus'd a great Body of Troops to pass over before the Enemy had Notice of it; then we march'd directly to the Post which the Enemy had at *Berchem*. In the mean while, the Count de *Lottum* made himself Master likewise of the Post at *Gavre* without Resistance. But Prince *Eugene* finding the Passage at *Escanaffe* too difficult, and having Intelligence that we were Masters of the River at *Kerkhoven*, he immediately caus'd his Troops to march thither, and there came over also.

This done, we march'd in Conjunction towards the Enemy's Intrenchments before *Audenarde*; but we could only get up with their Rear-guard, because they had retir'd with great Precipitation, flying towards *Grammont*: They had sent away their Cannon the Day before; and of 16 Squadrons

and

and 19 Battalions which they had in the Intrench-
ments, we took about 500 Prisoners, and kill'd
about 100. To Morrow we shall continue our
March towards *Brussels*, &c.

From the Camp before The Count de TILLY.
Audenarde, Nov. 27.

P. S. ' The greatest Part of the Enemy's Baggage
' and Equipages are become our Booty.

The Siege of the Cittadel of *Lisle* was in the mean
while continued with all possible Vigour, and in the
Absence of Prince *Eugene* the Besiegers had lodged
themselves on the Second Counterscarp, and begun
on the First of *December* to raise Batteries thereon ;
and Prince *Eugene* again in Person prosecuting the
remaining Paces of this great Work, this impregna-
ble Fortress was brought to Capitulate on the 8th in
the Morning, of which the States General received
Advice on the 12th at the *Hague* by Monsieur *van*
Thilau, who was sent Express from *Lisle*, by the
Prince of *Nassau*, with the Capitulation of the Citta-
del, consisting of 18 Articles, and an Addition of
Three others on the Part of the Allies, and the fol-
lowing Letter from the said Prince.

Siege of
the Citta-
del pro-
secuted.

December.

High and Mighty LORDS,

' ALL the Lodgments before the Cittadel having
' been joyn'd, and all things being ready to make
' the Descents into the cover'd Way, and to finish
' the Batteries on the Left, in order to batter in
' Breach; the Enemy beat a Parley Yesterday Mor-
' ning at Seven of the Clock ; the Hostages on both
' sides being exchang'd, and Prince *Eugene* going
' with those of *France* to the Abby of *Los*, the Capi-
' tulation was not concluded and sign'd till Four a
' Clock this Evening, according to the Copy here-
' with sent. I thought it my Duty to send these,
' Express, by Major *Thilo van Thilau* my Adjutant-
' General, most humbly congratulating your High-
' Mightinesses upon this new Conquest, which is so
' much the more considerable, in that the Enemy
' were obliged to surrender in this advanced Season

Prince of
Nassau's
Letter to
the States
about the
Capita-
lation
of the
Cittadel.

9.

December.

of the Year, without firing one Cannon-shot, and that we have lost but very few Men. I beseech Almighty God to bless more and more the Arms of your High-Mightinesses and those of your Allies, to the end that after a Series of such happy and glorious Successes, a firm and lasting Peace may be concluded; and, That the Lustre and Glory to which this State is arrived, by the Grace and particular Favour of the Almighty, under the most wise Government of Your High Mightinesses, may be long preserv'd, &c.

Sign'd,

From the Camp before
Lille, Dec. 9. 1709.

J. W. FRISO, Prince of
Orange, and of Nassau,

P. S. The Capitulation not having been copy'd till the 10th, Major *Thilau* could not set out till that Day.

The Articles of the Capitulation, Printed by the States Printer at the *Hague*, are as follows:

ARTICLES propos'd for the Surrendring of the
Citadel of *Lille* to the Allies.

Articles
of Capi-
tulation
of the Ci-
tadel of
Lille.

I. THAT a Gate of the said Citadel shall be deliver'd up to the Troops of the Allies, the 11th of the present Month of *December*, at Ten a Clock in the Morning, in case the said Citadel be not succour'd between this and that time. And it shall be the King's Gate, which is that of the Attack, where a Guard of the Troops of the Garrison shall be plac'd, separated from that of the Allies by a Barrier fix'd in the middle of the Arch of the said Gate, to hinder the Mixture of the Troops, and the Disorder that might happen between them. And none of the Allies Troops whatever shall go into the Citadel, during which time no Act of Hostility, nor Works of either side, shall be continu'd, between the Besieged and Besiegers. The Gate shall be deliver'd up the 9th, two Hours after the Capitulation is sign'd on both sides, and the Barrier for Separation fixed on the side of the Arch next the Citadel.

II. That

for the YEAR 1708.

II. That the Chapel of the said Citadel shall not be put to any other Use, and shall serve only for the Exercise of the Catholick and Apostolick Romish Religion. *Granted.*

III. That the Marechal de Boufflers, the Chevalier de Luxemburg, Lieutenant General of the Province, and Lieutenant General of the King's Armies, Monsieur de Vauban, Lieutenant General of the King's Armies, the Marquis de Fuzelière, first Lieutenant General of the King's Armies, Messieurs de Tournin, Valoy, the Marquis de Ravet, Permangle, Serville, and the Marquis de Louesquin, Majors Generals, the Brigadiers, with all the Officers of the State-Major of the Town and Cittadel, all the Officers, Soldiers, Dragoons, and others of all the Troops, as well French as Foreigners, and the Companies of Invalids, all the Officers of Artillery, Engineers, and those employ'd in the Works, and others whatsoever, that are in the said Cittadel, for his most Christian Majesty's Service, without excepting any one, whether nam'd or not, shall go out, the 13th Instant, at Nine in the Morning, through the Dauphin-Gate, with Arms, Baggage and Horses, Drums beating, Ball in Mouth, Match lighted at both ends, and Ammunition for 20 Charges each, and Colours display'd, 12 Pieces of Cannon of great Bore, and 4 Mortars chosen by the Besieged, with their Carriages and Arms, and Ammunition for 12 Charges each, to repair all together to Doway, by the shortest Way, and in one or two Days, also at the Choice of the Besieged: Nor shall they be obliged to take another Route, under any Pretence whatsoever; and a sufficient Guard shall be given them on the part of the Allies, as well for the Security of the Garrison, as for that of the Equipages. They shall go out the 10th Instant, provided with Ammunition for 10 Charges each, and 6 Pieces of Cannon, three Twelve Pounders, and three Eight Pounders: The rest of the Artillery is granted, except that it shall be permitted to arrest de Tournin, de Maillebois, and de St. Martin, for Security of the Payment of the Debts contracted, for his most Christian Majesty's Service, in the Town of Lille.

December.

IV. That for carrying the said 12 Pieces of Cannon and Mortars, the Equipages, Troops, Sick and Wounded, as also for mounting the Officers of the said Garrison, the Allies shall furnish, at their own Expence, 100 Draught-Horses with their Harnesses, 200 Saddle Horses with their Saddles and Bridles, 100 Waggon, each drawn by four Horses, and the necessary Boats, with a sufficient number of Watermen and Horses, to conduct the said Boats to *Doway*, by the Canal, for which Boats the Allies shall likewise allow a sufficient Guard, for the Security of the Sick, Wounded and Equipages, or other Effects with which they shall be laden; and, that they shall be all furnish'd by the Allies, the 12th Instant in the Morning, to the end that they may be laden time enough for the whole to set out with the Garrison, and arrive with them at *Doway*; and for want of Boats, or in case the River is not Navigable, the said Allies shall furnish a sufficient number of Waggon, to supply that Defect. *We shall furnish the necessary Boats for transporting the Artillery granted, as also for the Sick, Wounded and Baggage.*

V. That all the Sick and Wounded, which remain'd in the Town of *Lisle*, and which shall be in a Condition to go out with the Garrison of the Citadel, may do so at the same time; and, That they shall be also furnish'd with Boats and Watermen, or other Carriages to transport them to *Doway*, at the Charge of the Allies, and by the shortest way. *Granted upon the Foot of the Capitulation made with the Town.*

VI. That such of the Sick and Wounded, as are at present in the said Citadel, and shall not be able to undergo the Journey at the same time that the Garrison marches out, shall be carried into the Town of *Lisle*, by Carriages and other Conveniencies, which the Besiegers shall furnish, before the Citadel is evacuated; and that the Allies shall allow the Officers, Soldiers and Dragoons, convenient Lodgings in the said Town, with Beds, Provisions and Medicines, at the Expence of the said Allies, till they are perfectly cured, in the same manner as they used to be entertain'd and kept in his most Christian Majesty's Hospitals; as well as the Physicians, Surgeons, and other

other Persons, who shall be employ'd in taking care of them; and as fast as the Sick and Wounded shall be fit to be transported, they shall be furnish'd with Transports, Boats and Watermen, to be conducted, in Safety, by the Canal, from *Lisle* to *Doway*, with the Surgeons and others, which shall be sent before, to take care of them in the Way. *Granted, at the Expence of the Besieged, except Lodging, which shall be found them.*

VII. That the Beds and Furnitures of the Hospitals, which have serv'd the Sick and Wounded, during the Siege of the said Cittadel, shall be restor'd to the Town of *Lisle*, or to the Undertakers to whom they belong. *Granted.*

VIII. That the *Sieur de St. Martin*, Commissary of the Orders, the *Sieurs Ricy* and *de la Lande*, Commissaries of War, the Commissaries of Provisions, the Chaplain of the Cittadel, the Chaplains, Director, and Surgeons of the Hospitals, and generally all that are employ'd, and Workmen, with all Persons dwelling in the said Cittadel, whether named or not, shall have the Benefit of this Capitulation, and go out, with the Garrison the same Way, to *Doway*: Nor shall they be Arrested, under any Pretence whatsoever, they, nor their Equipages, Papers and Effects, whatsoever, in the Cittadel, or Town of *Lisle*, in regard the *Sieur de Buisseres*, Commissary of War, who was accepted for an Hostage by the Capitulation agreed upon for the Town, is sufficient Security for the Debts contracted for the King's Service, before and during the Sieges of the said Town and Cittadel of *Lisle*, till they are paid in full; to hasten which, the said *Sieur de St. Martin* shall go and sollicite the speedy Remittance of the necessary Sums, giving his Parole, as he formerly did to the Magistrates of the said Town of *Lisle*, to appear at all times, and as often as he shall be required, to make out the Debts which regard only the Sieges of the said Town and Cittadel, the Passports being provided for him for that End. *Granted, except what relates to Messieurs de Tournin, de Maillebois, and de St. Martin who shall remain as Hostages for the general Payment of the Debts contracted for the Service of his most Christian Majesty in the Town of Lisle.*

IX. That

December. IX. That no Officer, or other Person, to whom the Burghers of the Town of *Lisle* have lent Money, or advanced Goods, shall be Arrested. *The same Ho- stages shall answer for the Debts that shall be proved to be lawfully due.*

X. That all the Moveables and Effects, belonging to the *Marschal de Boufflers*, which remain'd in the Town of *Lisle*, shall be taken out of the same, to be transported to *Doway*; and he shall be furnish'd, paying the Boats and other necessary Charges, with a Passport and a sufficient Guard, to conduct them thither in Safety. And in case they can't all be carry'd the same Day that the Garrison marches out, Time shall be allow'd sufficient to transport them with the necessary Carriages and Passports. *Granted.*

XI. That the Officers of the States, Major of the Town and Cittadel, those of the Troops of the Garrison, as also the Engineers, Workmen, and all others without Exception, that are in the Cittadel, may likewise withdraw their Moveables and Effects, which they may still have left in the Town of *Lisle*; for which End they shall be allow'd to send their Domesticks into the said Town, to load and get them carry'd to *Doway*, in the same Waggons or Boats which shall be furnished by the Allies for the Equipages of the Garrison of the Cittadel; and in case they want sufficient Carriages, they may leave them in the said Town of *Lisle*, till they have an Opportunity of sending them to *Doway* or *Tournay*, which they will, with Passports which shall be granted them *gratis* by the Allies to conduct them thither in Safety. *Granted as above.*

XII. That the Allies shall furnish the Besieged with ten Cover'd Waggons, which shall go into the Cittadel before the Troops march out, and shall go out at the same time as the Garrison, to be conducted with it to *Doway*; Nor shall the Allies take Cognizance of what they are loaded with, nor view them under any Pretence whatsoever. *Granted, two Cover'd Waggons.*

XIII. That no Pretence of Indemnity for the Horses that have been taken, or Houses demolish'd or damag'd within or about the Cittadel, shall be brought against the Besieged: Nor for the Boats that have been

been broken or bruised during the Siege. *Granted, as to the Horses taken from the Besiegers, and in case there be no private Engagement, or Payment for the Houses demolished.*

XIV. That the Prisoners made during the Siege shall be restored on both sides; and that those which are in the Confederate Army, or in the Town, shall be sent back into the Cittadel, before the Garrison goes out; and that the others which are farther off, shall be sent to *Doway* in ten Days, to reckon from this Day, with their necessary Passports for their going thither in Safety by the nearest Way. *Granted for such as were made between the Besiegers and Besieged.*

XV. That none of the said Garrison, without excepting any Person, shall be Arrested or Molested, upon any Account whatsoever; and all the said Garrison shall be conducted, *bona Fide*, and all entire, with all the Officers and others, to *Doway*, by the shortest Way, according to the foregoing Articles. *Granted upon the Foot of the III^d and VIth Articles.*

XVI. The Allies shall not take any Soldier or Dragoon out of the Ranks, during their March, under any Pretence whatsoever. *Granted, provided the Deserters be deliver'd up; otherwise it shall be lawful to take them out of the Ranks, promising, however, to prevent all the Disorder that might happen, and to do Justice upon the Spot.*

XVII. That it be permitted to take out of the said Cittadel, sufficient Provisions for the Subsistence of the Officers, Soldiers, Dragoons, and others of the Garrison, for three Days, to begin from the Day that they go out of the Cittadel. *Granted for two Days, including the Day on which the Garrison marches out.*

XVIII. That the Hostages that shall be sent on either side, for the Security of the Performance of this Capitulation, shall be mutually restor'd, after the entire Execution of the same, and the Arrival of the Garrison of *Doway*. *Granted.*

Supplement on the Part of the ALLIES.

- I. THE Besiegers will send their Commissaries of Provisions and Ammunition into the Cittadel, Supplement of the Allies.
to

December. to Morrow the 9th Instant, to whom the Besieged shall, *Bona Fide*, deliver up the Magazines, without squandering any, upon pain of making good the same, in case of Discovery.

H. That all the Debts which have been contracted for his most Christian Majesty's Service, as well by Order of the Governor, Intendant, Commissaries of War, those of Provisions, and Treasurer, as by the Officers of his said Majesty's Troops, and other private Persons, shall be paid at *Lisle*, together with the Damage caus'd by the Demolishing of Houses and Buildings in the said Town, for the Defence thereof, during the Siege, for the Payment of which they have engaged themselves; as also the Price and Value of all that has been carried into the Cittadel, belonging to the Town, and to private Persons; and that to secure the Payment of the said Debts, Hostages shall be left, in the Choice of the High Allies, who shall remain in the said Town, till the same shall be entirely paid. *Messieurs de Tournin, de Maillebois, and de Sr. Martin shall remain as Hostages.*

III. It having been stipulated in the last Article but one of the Capitulation with the Town, That the Subjects of either side might withdraw their Effects, it shall be allow'd the Inhabitants of *Lisle*, and of the Castellany, *bona Fide*, to withdraw their Effects without Delay, out of the Towns of *France*, of what sort soever they be.

Sign'd,

EUGENE of Savoy.

The Marechal Duke de Boufflers.

We shall not dwell upon the Formalities used in the marching out of the Garrison of the Cittadel, which was about four Thousand strong, and they seem'd to be very good Troops, but in very ill Cloaths; and we shall but just mention that there were 90 Pieces of Brass Cannon, and a great many Iron ones found in the Cittadel, and 20000 Weight of Powder, but very little Provision: Wherefore let us for once adventure through *France*, much mortify'd with the Disgraces of this Campaign, and pass into *Italy*: We find the Marquess de *Prie* now at *Rome*,

Rome, and the *Marschal of Tbesse* and the *French* and *Spanish* Faction, very busie since his Arrival to gain to their Party some Cardinals, who had a great Interest with the Pope, and they gave out that twelve *French* Battalions were ready to embark at *Tboulon* and *Marseilles* for *Civita Vecchia*; but the Court of *Rome* had Advice, that those Battalions were not Recruited, and that a strong Squadron of *British* and *Dutch* Men of War were arrived at *Leghorn*, with a design to cruise in those Seas, to hinder the *French* from sending any Succours into *Italy*. The *Italian* League so much talk'd of, dwindled more and more, especially since the Arrival of Count *de Taun* at *Cento*, not far from *Bologna*, and his dispersing his Forces in the Territories of the Church about that Place, to refresh themselves for some Days, and to expect the Conjunction of the *Prussians* from *Piedmont*.

Mean time that General caused an Order to be publish'd, commanding the Country People, who had taken up Arms, to return to their Habitations, promising his Protection to such as should comply with his Orders, and threatening the others with Fire and Sword. He sent at the same time an Officer to the Cardinal Legate of *Ferrara*, to give him Notice of the Placart he had publish'd, and desiring him to give the like Orders, to prevent the Ruin of innocent People, whom he had no design to molest. The Cardinal returned a very civil Answer to that Message; but declared, That it was not in his Power to publish any such Order, till further Instructions from the Pope, to whom he had sent an Express to give him Notice thereof. In the interim, the *Imperialists* seized several Posts about *Ferrara*, *Bologna* and *Fort Urbano*, a Fortrefs situated in a Morass between *Modena* and *Bologna*; and the Count *de Taun* having written to the Senate of *Bologna*, and required them to give Passage to the *Imperial* Troops, and furnish them with Provisions, &c. the Council of that City was extraordinarily assembled; and it was resolved to desire some time to consider of his Demands, and an Express was immediately dispatch'd to *Rome*, to represent the dangerous Consequences they were exposed to, and the Impossibility they lay under to defend themselves.

Count
Taun's
Message
to the Legate of
Ferrara.

That

December.
 Imperia-
 lists have
 Passage
 given 'em
 through
 Bologna.
 14.

That Express return'd the 9th Instant, with the Pope's Answer, importing, That seeing they could not withstand the *Imperialists*, they should make the best Terms they could; whereupon they sent two Deputies to the Count de *Thaur*, and upon their Return with the Answer of that General, the Senate of *Bologna* resolv'd to give Passage to the *Imperial* Troops through that Country, and to furnish them with 60000 Rations of Bread, and 8000 Sacks of Oats, besides Hay, Wood, and other Necessaries in their March to the Frontiers of the Legation of *Remagna*. They also granted Winter Quarters for 3000 Men, which were to quarter about the Castles *St. Giovanni*, *St. Agatha* and *Crevulcore*, to block up Fort *Urbano*. According to this Agreement, the *Imperial* Troops march'd the 14th through *Bologna*, with Flying Colours, Drums beating, &c. and directed their March towards *Imola*, which they found abandon'd by the Troops of the Pope. They proceeded from thence to *Faenza*, where they arrived without any Opposition; and while the *Prussians* were marching from *Piedmont* this way, the Count oblig'd the *Papalins* to abandon *Ponte de Lago Scurio*, and made a Detachment with two Pieces of Cannon to dislodge them from the Tower of *Stellata*, and another to beat them out of *Centa*, which Posts the *Papalins* had possess'd with a design to fortifie them. The Troops of the Duke of *Modena* began to be in Motion to assist the *Imperialists*: *Ferrara* was block'd up, and the Duke of *Parma* agreed to pay 20000 Pistoles to the *Germans* as an equivalent for Quarters. So that the Court of *Rome* began now to entertain some Disposition to an Accommodation, which however will not yet be concluded: And indeed of all the Powers that was supposed would come into the imaginary League in *Italy*, no body Armed but the Republick of *Genoa*, but Mr. *Chetwind* Resident of *Great Britain*, having deliver'd to the Secretary of the Republick, the Copy of a Letter he receiv'd from the Earl of *Sunderland*, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, relating to their Preparations, and tending to divert them from entering into any Measures with the Pope and others, against his *Imperial* Majesty. The Letter carried such weighty Arguments

gements with in that it must, doubtless, produce a very good Effect.

In the mean while some Reinforcements and Recruits for the Imperial Troops in Catalonia failed from *Vado* for *Barcelona*, under Convoy of several British Men of War; and so they had need, for Things were bad enough with King *Charles*; his Army by Want, Desertion, and otherwise, dwindled apace, the Enemy mastered the Loyal Town of *Denia*, the City of *Alicante* was taken, and the Castle Besieged: To make Amends for which the Campaign lasted to the End of the Year, which can scarce be parallel'd in any History, and concluded gloriously in favour of his Catholick Majesty in the *Netherlands*, where the Siege of the Cittadel of *Lisle* being over, the Confederate Army march'd on the 11th from *Berleghen* to *Melle*. His Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* caused Bridges to be laid over the *Scheld*, for the Communication of the several Bodies which had already invested *Ghent*. At the same time the necessary Measures were concerted for the Siege, and chiefly as to the Forage for the Subsistence of the Horses, and it was order'd that each Squadron should receive 180 Rations in a Day, and each Battalion 100. On the other hand Prince *Eugene* pass'd the *Scheld* at *Ename* on the 18th, and came to the Camp of *Melle*, where a great Council of War was held on the remaining Operations of the Campaign, and a General of each Nation, whereof the Army was composed, assisted therein, and according to the Resolutions taken there, the Duke of *Marlborough* was to command the Siege, and Prince *Eugene* to cover it. All the Troops had taken their Posts before *Ghent* by the 24th, when the Trenches were open'd at the Attack commanded by General *Lottum*, between the *Scheld* and the *Lys*. Two Thousand Workmen, cover'd by seven Battalions, and two more in Reserve, with 600 Horse, were order'd for the Service, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Fagel*, Major General *Weck*, and the Lord *North* and *Grey*, Brigadier. The Men work'd about half an Hour before the Enemy discover'd them; but then they made a terrible Fire, whereby the Allies had near 30 Men Kill'd, and about 70 Wounded. They carried on

The Allies Besiege *Ghent*.

their

December. their Works with good Success, from St. Peter's Gate towards Fort Monterey, and finish'd a Parallel of 1000 Paces from the Right to the Left, within 200 Paces of the Counterscarp. On the 25th at Night the Trenches were open'd at the Duke of Wirtemberg's Attack, with 4 Batallions and 600 Horse, Commanded by Major General Murray, which cover'd 1400 Pioneers, and this Attack was directed against the Castle. They finish'd a Parallel of 750 Paces, within 150 Paces of the Palisadoes, and had in that Attack but 10 Men Kill'd and Wounded. The same Night, and about the same time, they open'd the Trenches before the *Brussels* Gate, between the Upper and Lower *Scheld*, with 4 Battalions, commanded by Brigadier Evans, and 600 Workmen, carried on their Works with a great deal of Success, and made a Communication without any loss: But the Works on the Right being very difficult, and Time as well as Fascines being wanting to finish the same, the Garrison made a Salley with ten Companies of Grenadiers. They put the first Troops into some confusion, and while Brigadier Evans was bringing the next Battalions to support the former, he was taken Prisoner with Colonel Grove, of the Lord North and Grey's Regiment. They had likewise about 20 Officers and Soldiers kill'd or taken; but the Enemy retir'd upon the first firing of the Troops, and had not time to level the Works. The Batteries began to fire upon the Red Fort between *Ghent* and the *Sax*, on the 24th, and the Garrison consisting of 200 Men, surrendered Prisoners of War. Now the Approaches being carried on with a great deal of Success, and the Batteries being ready to fire, on the 30th at six in the Morning with red hot Bullets, and the Mortars to throw Bombs and Carcasses into the Town, Count *La Mothe* on the 29th, sent out a Trumpet with a Letter to his Grace, to desire him that some Officers might come to attend him, which being granted, the Prince of *Isenghien*, Brigadier *Cano*, and Monsieur *d'Aubigny*, a Colonel, came to his Grace's Quarters, and offer'd to surrender the Town and Castle in Four Days, if they were not relieved, upon Condition that they should march out with all the Marks of Honour. The Duke would not allow so much

much Time, and so those Officers were sent back for a positive Answer, and in the mean time the Batteries were forbid to fire. They return'd accordingly on the 24th in the Morning with a numerous Deputation from the Clergy, Magistrates and Burghers; and the Articles of the Capitulation were agreed upon, and the Hostages given for the Execution of the same. Mean time the Gate of the Attack of St. Peter's were deliver'd to the Allies on the 31st, with the Gate of the Succour of the Castle.

The Capitulation of Ghent was in Substance as follows.

I. **T**HAT the Roman Catholick Religion shall be preserved in its full and free Exercise, without Innovation. *Granted.* Articles of the Capitulation of Ghent.

II. That the Capitulation shall affect only the two Crowns; and that the Clergy and Magistracy of *Ghent* shall distinctly treat for themselves. *Granted.*

III. That a Gate of the said Town shall be delivered to the Troops of the Allies on the 31st of this Instant *December*, at ten in the Morning; unless between this and that Day the Town shall be reliev'd. The Gate to be then delivered, shall be the Gate at the Attack of St. Pierre, as also the *Port of Succours* of the Cittadel, at which shall be posted some Troops of the present Garrison, separated from those of the Allies by Barriers, in the middle of the Arch, under those Gates, in order to prevent the mixture of the Troops, and the Disorder which may probably happen thereupon. *Granted.*

IV. That all Persons in the Service of the two Crowns, of what Character or Condition soever, without exception, whether nam'd or not in this Capitulation, shall go out of the Town on the second of *January* 1709, at nine of the Clock in the Morning at the Gate of *Courtray*, with Arms, Equipage, Drums beating, Ball in Mouth, Match lighted at both Ends, with Amunition for twenty Charges, Colours flying, and 10 Pieces of Cannon lately brought from *France*, 4 Patterero's with their Carriages, and Amunition for 12 Charges of each Piece, for *Tournay* by the nearest way in four or five Days, marching or halting at the choice of the Besieged, without being

December obliged on any Pretence whatsoever to a quicker March than the Besieged shall approve of, with regard to the Season and the Roads; and that the Besiegers shall allow them a sufficient Convoy for the safety both of the Garrison and their Equipage. *Granted, except that there shall be allowed but 12 Charges for the Garrison, and 6 Pieces of the Cannon lately come from France, with Ammunition for 12 Charges.*

V. That for the Transportation of the said ten Pieces of Cannon, Patterero's, Ammunition and Equipage, as well as of the Sick and Wounded to Tournay, the Allies shall provide a sufficient number of Boats and Boatmen: To which Boats there shall be a sufficient Guard allow'd by the Allies for the safety of the Sick. In case the River *Scheld* shall not be Navigable, a sufficient Number of Land-Carriages shall be ready on the 31st Instant, that the Besieged may have time to load the said Carriages, so as to march out with the whole Garrison, and arrive at Tournay at the same time. *Granted for the Artillery mentioned in the precedent Article, as also for the Equipage, at the Charge of the Besiegers; and as for a sufficient number of Boats, the Besieged may immediately have enough of them in the Town of Ghent.*

VI. That the Sick and Wounded who are in the Town and Castle of *Ghent*, and shall be in a Condition to bear being removed, shall be furnish'd in the same manner with Boats, Boatmen and Carriages, sufficient to convoy them to Tournay by the nearest Way, at the Expence of the Allies. *Granted, at the Expence of the Besieged.*

VII. That the Sick and Wounded, who cannot be removed at the time of the march of the Troops, shall be allowed to remain in *Ghent*, and be supplied with proper Food, Lodging and Medicine at the Charge of the Allies, according to the manner in which they are taken care of in the Hospitals of his most Christian Majesty. And when they shall be able to bear Travelling, Boats, with Passports shall be provided for them, in order to their being transported to Tournay by the nearest Way. *Granted in the same manner with the precedent Article.*

VIII. That no Effects, Papers or Equipage belonging to any Persons whatsoever employ'd in the Service

Service of the Two Kings, shall be seized on any Pretence whatsoever; but on the contrary, sufficient Carriages shall be provided for the Effects and Families of such Persons at the Charge of the Allies, to transport them to Tournay by the nearest way. Provided, That the *Sieur de Bonnot*, Commissary of War, and the *Sieur de Mesilly*, Pay-Master of the Troops of His Most Christian Majesty, shall remain in *Ghent* as Hostages for the Payment of all Debts justly contracted during the Siege, for the Service of the Two Kings, till these Debts are wholly discharg'd. *Granted, Provided that the same Hostages shall be responsible for all Debts contracted since the French have had the Possession of the Town.*

IX. That the Allies shall supply the Besieged with Ten covered Waggon, which shall march out at the same time with the Garrison, without being examin'd upon any Pretence whatsoever. *Granted, for six covered Waggon.*

X. That there shall be no Satisfaction expected from the Besieged for any Damage occasioned by the Siege. *Granted, except in Cases where there shall appear some previous Agreement to the contrary.*

XI. That no Persons whatsoever, who belong to the Garrison of the Two Kings, shall be arrested on any Pretence or Reason whatsoever. *Granted, Provided they pay or give satisfactory Security to their Creditors for their Debts.*

XII. That the Prisoners taken out of the Garrison, as well as the Garrison of the Red-Fort, who were detached from this Garrison, shall be restored on each side; that those who are in the Army of the Allies shall be sent into the Town before the Garrison marches out of it; and those of the Allies who are in the Town shall be immediately sent back to their Army. *Granted.*

XIII That the Allies shall not take any Soldier out of the Ranks as they march out, on any Pretence whatsoever. *Granted, except Deserters.*

XIV. That the Garrison shall carry out of *Ghent* Forage and necessary Provisions sufficient for their Subsistence for five Days. *Granted.*

December.

XV. That the Hostages on each side for the Execution of this Capitulation shall be set at liberty as soon as these Articles are performed, and the Garrison is arrived at *Tournay*. *Granted.*

XVI. That all the Women, Children, and Families of any belonging to the Troops of the Two Crowns, shall be permitted to retire to *Tournay* with their Effects. *Granted, at their own Charge.*

XVII. All the Inhabitants of *Ghent* shall have the Liberty to retire with their Effects into the Dominions of the Two Crowns. *Granted, provided they go within three Months.*

XVIII. That the Allies shall allow the Wives of the Soldiers, who are in the Town, six Months time to retire out of it; and after the Expiration of that Term, to go to such Places in the Territories of the Two Crowns as they shall think fit. *Granted as in the foregoing Article.*

The Besiegers shall send Commissaries to Morrow the Thirtieth first, into the Town of *Ghent*, to whom all Keys of Stores of Provisions and Ammunition, as well as an exact Account of Forage, shall be faithfully delivered under necessary Guards, that nothing may be lost. *Granted.*

Sign'd at the Camp at *Meerlebeck* this 30th Day of December, at 11 a Clock in the Morning.

The Prince and Duke
of *Marlborough*.

The Comte de la Motte.
Ferdinand van Collen Houdan-
court.

S. van Gossinga,
Le Comte de Rechteren,
B. van Welvelde,
Adr. van Borselle tot Gelder-
malsen.

Capitu-
lation for
the City
of *Ghent*.

The Capitulation of the Magistrates of *Ghent* for their own Privileges, and the Civil Rights of that Place, was signed on the First of *January*, and consisted of 26 Articles. The chief end of which, was to preserve the Exercise of their Religion, the Revenues and Immunities of all Religious Houses, Persons and Foundations, as well as all the Privileges which that City it self enjoy'd in the Reign of *Charles II*. It was also provided, that the then Officers of the Government

vernment should be removed, or still enjoy their *December.*
Places, as should be thought most for the Service
of King *Charles III.* but that all Hereditary Em-
ployments, and Hereditary Rights to Employ-
ments, should continue in the same Persons who
held them in that Reign; and that all Engagements,
relating to Publick Credit, should be inviolably ob-
served.

The *French* Garrison was so very Numerous, that they
were marching out for several Hours; and the Con-
sequence of Surrendring of *Ghent*, was the quitting
of *Bruges*, *Plasendale*, and *Leffinghen*, and the Enemies
retiring into their own Territories; and the Duke of
Marlborough and Prince *Eugene*, having settled the
Winter-Quarters for the Confederate Troops, set out
from *Brussels* the 9th of *January* for the *Hague*, having
left all the Confederate Troops under the Command
of the Count *de Tilly*, General of the *Dutch* Forces.

The Surrender of *Ghent*, and the abandoning of
Bruges, occasion'd a great Surprize at the *French*
Court, and especially of the latter; for they expected
a long Resistance from the Count *de la Mothe*, as the
Reader may see by the following Letter, written by
Monsieur *Chamillard* to that General, which we dare
engage to be Genuine.

S I R,

THE Preservation of *Ghent* is of so great Impor-
tance, that you can never take too many Pre-
cautions, in concert with the Baron *de Capres*, Mon-
sieur *de la Faye*, the Brigadiers and other chief
Officers, for a long and vigorous Defence, in case
the Enemies resolve to besiege you in Form. Not-
withstanding the Place in it self is not strong, yet
it cannot be attacked but by narrow and difficult
Places. You have a great Number of Troops,
which are more than sufficient to defend a Cover'd
Way, and sell dear to the Allies the Conquest of
that Place, if they persist in their Design to make
themselves Masters thereof. I cannot forbear to tell
you, That to a great deal of Courage and good In-
clination, it is necessary to add a great Calmness
and Sedateness of Mind, and Patience, in order to
make use of all the Difficulties which may disturb
the

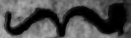
*Chamil-
lard's Let-
ter to de
la Mothe
about the
Defence
of Ghent.*

December.

the Enemies, and retard the Siege. Do not take upon your self alone, all the Motions which are to be made, for there are several Officers who are capable to advise and assist you. You know how much I interest my self in every thing wherein you are personally concerned, though the Reasons of State oblige me to explain my Thoughts to you, on such Things which in my Opinion, may most contribute to a long Defence. I think however my self obliged to tell you, as relating to you alone, That after having had the Misfortune to command in *Ostend*, which the Enemies reduced in a very few Days, and of having not succeeded in the Fight of *Wynendale*, it is of the highest Concern to your self, as well as to his Majesty, that the Opportunity you have now, may give him so good an Opinion of you, as may obtain from his Majesty those Marks of Distinction, for which you have so long labour'd. I do not know whether you want any Major-Generals of the King's Troops; but as all the Forces which are to be from *Ghent* to *Ypres*, with those in *Bruges* and *Newport*, and all the General Officers and others, are to obey your Orders, you may signify to those who are to Command there this Winter, what you shall think fit to be done for the Service of his Majesty. According to the Repartition of the Winter Quarters, which I send you with this Letter, you will find, that several Regiments which were designed for *Ghent* and *Bruges*, are marched towards *Newport* and *Ypres*; for the first Disposition of the Troops was made in View of the Winter Quarters, and not for continuing the Campaign and maintaining Sieges. However, his Majesty has commanded me to let you know, That it is not fitting to change any thing as to the Garrison of *Ghent*. He is pleased to send Orders to Monsieur de Puignon, to leave in *Bruges* 14 Battalions and 9 Squadrons, as Monsieur Grimaldi has desired it, but the rest of the Forces are forthwith to return towards the Frontiers of the Kingdom.

If you are besieged, you must use all possible Means to protract the Siege, insomuch, that it may cost the Allies very dear, and dispute the Ground Inch by Inch, as Monsieur the Maref-

that

' Schal of *Boufflers* has done at *Liste*. I know the dif- December.
 ' ference between the Fortifications of *Liste*, and 
 ' those of *Ghent*; but there is in the latter a good
 ' Cover'd Way, which is equally good every where
 ' and after six Weeks time, the Enemies were not en-
 ' tirely Masters of that of *Liste*, though the Garrison
 ' of that Place was not so strong as yours. I write
 ' to *Messieurs* the Baron de *Capres* and de *la Faye*, to
 ' desire them to Act in concert with you, in every
 ' thing that may contribute to the good of the Ser-
 ' vice, and content the Burghers of *Ghent*, which
 ' deserve, and should have had a Happier Fate: I
 ' I tell you nothing as to the Preservation of the
 ' Troops; you have in my Opinion a long time,
 ' before you ought to think of their Preservation;
 ' and I have reason to believe, that they will serve
 ' with great Distinction and Affection, under your
 ' Command. I am most perfectly,

S I R,

Your Most Humble,

and Most Affectionate Servant,

CHAMILLARD.

Thus ended a Campaign, the most Glorious,
 Active, and I may say Unparalleled, if we consider
 its Length, the many Stratagems of War that
 have been used, the Difficulties that have been sur-
 mounted, and wonderful Period it was brought to,
 that ever was read of in History; and seeing That of
 this Year is drawn to an End Abroad, we'll Conclude
 with the Domestick Affairs of *Britain*, where Her
 Majesty daily received Addresses of Condolance for
 the Death of the Prince, and Congratulation, for
 the Success of Her Arms and Her Allies. And the
 Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the several Deno- Dissenters
 minations in and about *London*, not to be far behind, Address.
 now presented their Address to Her Majesty, by
 Mr. *Matthew Clerk*, being introduced by the Earl of
Sunderland; and the Queen was pleased to thank them
 for it, and the Assurance they gave Her of their
 Zeal for Her Person and Government and the Prote-
 stant Succession,

December.



Scotch
Peers c^d.
dest Sons
not capa-
ble to sit
in the Bri-
tish Par-
liament.

3.

As for Parliamentary Proceedings in this Month, on the 3d. the Commons taking into Consideration, that part of the Act for the Uniting of the two Kingdoms, which related to the Election of Members to serve in that House for *Scotland*; after they had heard the Council, and that the Petitions and Representations relating to that Matter, were again read; the Question was put, that the Eldest Sons of *Peers*, were capable by the Laws of *Scotland* at the time of the Union, to Elect or be Elected, as Commissioners of Shires or Borroughs to the Parliament of *Scotland*; and therefore by the Treaty of Union, were capable to Elect or be Elected to represent any Shire or Burrough in *Scotland*, to Sit in the House of Commons of *Great Britain*; which pass'd in the Negative.

6.

Address
about the
Navy and
Army.

As the Commons were not at all unmindful of the necessary Supplies to be raised, they likewise made an Inspection into the State of the Forces both by Sea and Land; and on the 6th, Resolved on an Address to the Queen, 'That She would be pleased to give Directions to the proper Officers, that an Account might be laid before that House, what Number of Men were wanting to Compleat the *British* Forces, and what Money had been paid, pursuant to the Address of that House the last Parliament; for paying Four Pounds *per* Man, for an Encouragement for Recruiting Her Majesty's Army; and when, and to whom the Money was paid: And also what Number of Men might be wanting, to Man Her Majesty's Navy for the Year 1709. They likewise Ordered another Address to the Queen 'That a List might be laid before them, of the Names of all such Officers as were sent into the several Counties of *Great Britain*, to raise Recruits, pursuant to *An Act for the better Recruiting the Land Forces and Marines in the Year 1708*, together with the Numbers of Men so raised in the several Counties. Having received satisfactory Answers to these Addresses; a Motion being made on the 7th, and the Question being put, that the Commissioners of the Navy, as constituted by Virtue of the present Commission, were Commissioners imployed in the Out-Ports. within the Intent of the Act of Parliament of the 6th of the Queen's Reign, Intituled, *An Act for*
the

7.

the Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession of the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line, it pass'd in the Negative; and so Mr. Anthony Hammond, being Commissioner of the Navy, and employ'd in the Out-Ports, was Voted thereby incapable of being Elected, or Voting as a Member of that House.

On the 13th, the House came to an unanimous Resolution, to give thanks to Major-General Webb, for the Great and Eminent Service perform'd by him at the Battel of *Wimendale*; and the Major-General being then in the House, the Speaker gave him in his Place, the Thanks of the whole House accordingly.

Commons
give their
Thanks to
Major-
General
Webb.
13.

On the 16th, They Voted that a Sum not exceeding 220000*l.* should be granted to Her Majesty, as Her Proportion for Augmenting the Troops, which were to Act in Conjunction with Her Allies in *Flanders*, for the Service of the Year 1709. and on the 21st, received a Complying Answer to their Address of the 18th, 'That She would use Her utmost Endeavours with Her Allies, to engage them to furnish their Proportion, towards the Augmentation of the Forces for the Service of the Year 1709.

Money
for aug-
menting
the Forces.
16.
18.

On the 22, It was Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an humble Address should be presented to Her Majesty; 'That She would be pleased to give Orders, that there might be laid before that House, a State of the whole Matter of the designed Invasion of *North Britain*; what Proceedings had been thereupon, the Proceedings against the late Lord *Griffin*, and others taken in open Rebellion in the said Invasion with the Pretender; and also an Account of the Names of all those that were taken up on Suspicion, and the Proceedings thereupon; and in what Posture of Defence the Castles of *Edinburg*, *Dumbarton*, and *Sterling*, and the Garrison of *Inverlochy* were at that time, and now are.

Address
to the
Queen a-
bout the
Invasion
of Scotland
22.

The House had all this while, the Recruiting the Army under Consideration; and on the 23d, having unanimously Resolved, that for the speedy and effectual Recruiting Her Majesty's Land Forces and Marines; Encouragement should be given to the se-

veral

December
Recruit
Bill or-
dered to
be
brought
in.

23.

veral Parishes of the Kingdom, for raising a sufficient Number of Men, for the Service of the Year 1709. they ordered a Bill to be brought in upon it; and that Mr. Compton, the Lord Coningsby, Lord Powlet, Mr. Solicitor-General, Mr. Hampden, Sir Peter King, Sir Joseph Jekell, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Comper, Mr. Lechmore, Mr. Lowndes, Sir David Dalrymple, Colonel Douglas, Mr. Bayly, Mr. Grant, Mr. Irskin, Mr. Annesly, Mr. Peyton, Mr. Topham, Mr. Francis Duncomb, and Sir John Whistrong, should prepare and bring it in.

In the mean time, the Lords having prepared the following Address to the Queen, the Commons upon their Desire, concurred therein with an Amendment.

Parli-
ment's
Address
to the
Queen
upon the
Reduction
of Ghent.

23.

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Assembled, do most humbly Congratulate Your Majesty upon the Reduction of Ghent, the last great Effort of this Glorious Year; a Year that will be ever Famous in History, as well for the entire Disappointment of all the Attempts and Hopes of the Enemies, as for the many wonderful Successes, with which God has Bless'd the Arms of Your Majesty and the Allies; the unusual Length of the Campaign, the Variety of Events, and the Difficulty and Importance of the Actions, having given many Opportunities to Your Majesty's General the Duke of Marlborough, to shew his Consummate Ability, and all the Great Qualities necessary for so high a Trust; whereby in Conjunction with the Renowned Prince Eugene of Savoy, such considerable Progress has been made, and the Conquests so far advanced, that we have Reason to hope, the Enemy in spite of all their Presumption, will soon find themselves under an absolute Necessity, of submitting to a Safe and Honourable Peace.

The Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons, attending Her Majesty with this Address, the Queen made Answer,

for the YEAR 1708.

I Give you many Thanks for the Address, and am extremely sensible of the Loyalty and Affection of both Houses of Parliament upon all Occasions.

Queen's
Answer

The same Day that the Parliament's Address was presented, the Commons were sent for up to the House of Peers, at which time the Lords Commissioned by Her Majesty, gave the Royal Assent to a Bill, entituled, *An Act for granting an Aid to Her Majesty, to be raised by a Land-Tax in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1709.* and then the Parliament adjourning to the 10th of January. We'll Close up the Old Year, with observing that the Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, was made Constable of Dover Castle, and Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, in the Room of the Prince of Denmark, Deceased; and that on the 30th, Charles Earl of Manchester, lately returned from his Ambassy to Venice, and John Earl Powlet, were Sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy-Council and took their Places at the Board accordingly.

Land-Tax
Bill pass'd
23.

Earl of
Dorset
made Con-
stable of
Dover.

New Pri-
vy Coun-
sellors.

The Diseases and Casualties of this Year, within the Limits of the Bill of Mortality, from December 16. 1707. to December, 14. 1708.

Aged 1728. Ague 4. Apoplexy 76. Asthma 15. Bleeding 11. Bloody-flux 6. Bursten 5. Calenture 1. Cancer 77. Canker 10. Chicken-Pox 1. Childbed 247. Chin-Cough 3. Chrisoms 57. Colick 93. Consumption 2796. Convulsion 5902. Cough 3. Cramp 1. Cut of the Stone 2. Diabetes 1. Distracted 1. Dropsie 783. Evil 68. Fever 2738. Fistula 30. Flux 9. French-Pox 39. Gangrene 4. Gout 17. Grief 9. Gripping in the Guts 768. Head-mould-shot 13. Hectick Fever 1. Hooping-Cough 3. Jaundies 85. Imposthume 61. Infants 35. Inflammation 1. Leprosie 1. Lethargy 9. Livergrown 4. Looseness 10. Lunatick 22. Malignant-Fever 2. Measles 126. Mortification 46. Pain in the Side 1. Palsie 23. Plague in the Guts 1. Pleurisie 47. Purples 16. Quinsie 14. Rash 7. Rheumatism 28. Rickets 211. Rising of the

the Lights 72. Rupture 11. St. Anthony's Fire 5.
 ~~~~~ Scarlet Fever 1. Scurvy 8. Small-Pox 1687. Sores  
 and Ulcers 36. Spleen 4. Spotted-Fever 62. Stone  
 43. Stone-Colick 1. Stoppage in the Stomach 272.  
 Strangury 5. Strongullion 3. Suddenly 73. Suffo-  
 cation of the Blood 1. Surfeit 36. Teeth 1282.  
 Thrush 59. Tiflick 324. Twisting of the Guts 8.  
 Tympany 21. Vapours 4. Vomiting 28. Vo-  
 miting and Looseness 1. Water in the Head 13.  
 Wind 1. Worms 42.

*Casualties*: Abortive 120. Bruised 5. Burnt 3.  
 Died by Misfortune 1. Drowned 63. Executed 6.  
 Extremity of Cold 1. Found dead 27. Frighted 1.  
 Kill'd accidentally 50. Murder'd 15. Overlaid 53.  
 Planet-struck 1. Self-Murder'd 28. Smother'd 1.  
 Stabb'd 1. Stillborn 539. Suffocated 1.

*Christened*, Males 8239. Females 7623. In all 15862.

*Buried*, Males 10604. Females 10687. In all 21291.

Decreased in the Burials this Year 309.

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*Additions*



## Additions to the Remarkables of the Year 1707.

**J** O H N *Reinoud Patkul*, was born in *Livonia*, of a Monsieur Patkul's Life. Noble Family; his Parents took a great deal of care to give him a good Education, to which Nature contributed very much, so that he learned the Sciences with a great deal of Ease. He was very Vertuous during his Youth, and was blameable only for his Avarice. He travelled much into Foreign Countries, and applied himself to acquire the Languages, and a considerable Knowledge in the Affairs of State, in which he succeeded very well. He was very pleasant in Conversation, and knew perfectly well to give an Appearance of Truth to the greatest Lies, but was impatient of Contradiction. He began to raise his Fortune in *Livonia*, and was made a Captain in 1695. He and three other *Livonians*, as Counsellors of State, sent a Memorial to King *Charles XI.* concerning the State of the Country, which was found to be of dangerous Consequences. Upon this they were sent for to *Stockholm*, to declare themselves more expressly upon it. They went thither accordingly; but *Patkul* perceiving that he could not justify what was writ, and that he was like to be charg'd with Sedition, he retired privately, without staying for the Execution of the Sentence, by which he and his Two Friends, were condemned to Death and Confiscation; but the Third, called *Schlippenbach*, was absolv'd, because he had not approv'd the above-mentioned Memorial; and was afterwards a Major-General in the *Swedish* Service. *Charles XI.*, mixing Clemency with Justice, did not execute the Sentence to the rigour, and design'd only to have kept them in perpetual Imprisonment.

His Rise.

When *Charles XII.* the present King came to the Throne in 1697, he pardoned the rest at his Coronation, but excepted *Patkul* because he had fled; and having carried himself in such a manner as he durst not

He Re-  
tires to  
Poland.

not return to his Country, he went from one Court to another, to sollicite against his Native Country and sought all Occasions to annoy it: At last he came to King *Augustus's* Court in *Poland*, where he found most Credit; and by his smooth Tongue made him believe that it was easie to reduce *Livonia* under the Dominion of *Poland*; and so much the more, that there was no Troops to defend it, and that the Inhabitants were so much disaffected, that they wanted only an Opportunity to shake off the *Swedish* Yoke. He added, that the King of *Sweden* had no Troops on Foot, except a few Regiments in the Country, which being undisciplin'd, were not in a Condition to do any Service; that his Revenues were so much exhausted, as made the King unable to bring Armies into the Field, and much more to equip a sufficient Fleet to transport Troops into *Livonia*.

By these, and such like Arguments, he impos'd upon King *Augustus*, who, as he has since declared, could never have believ'd the King of *Sweden* to have so many and so well disciplin'd Troops, nor that his Subjects had been so Loyal, or his Revenues so considerable, as to carry on the War in such a manner as he has found he did. *Parkul's* Representations prevail'd so far, as to kindle a War betwixt King *Augustus* and *Sweden*; and that Prince following *Parkul's* Advice, sent some Thousands of Saxons into *Swedish* *Courland*, on pretence of keeping those People in Obedience; but his true Design was to make himself Master of *Livonia*. *Parkul* followed this Detachment, and was their Counsellor and Leader. A little after, the beginning of 1700. when all was in Peace, and the *Swedes* expected no such thing, the Saxons fell into *Livonia*, and took the Forts of *Dunamund* and *Cobrores*; after which, *Parkul* attack'd *Riga*, the Capital Town of the Country, and its chief Defence; but miscarrying in his Design, he satisfied himself to ravage the Country with the Saxon Troops, and advis'd those of *Livonia* to submit to King *Augustus*; alledging, it was impossible for them to receive any Relief at that Season of the Year, promis'd them a mild Government under his Administration, and assur'd them of King *Augustus's* Protection.

rection, and several other things of that Nature. He wrote also to his Mother, who liv'd further in the Country, sent for her to come unto him, and pretended he had taken Arms for her Defence; but she abhor'd him so much, that she would not own him.

At the beginning of this War, the King of Sweden publish'd his *Avocatoria*, by which he ordered all his Subjects in King *Augustus's* Service, and *Patkul* by Name, to return to Sweden on pain of Death; but he continuing in his Rebellion and Disobedience, was condemned to die a second time. This made no Impression upon him, so that he continued his Practices against his Country; and instead of endeavouring to recover his Prince's Favour, he perswaded King *Augustus* to besiege *Riga* the beginning of that Year; but he was obliged to raise the Siege again in few Weeks after he had begun it.

*Denmark* begun at the same Time to raise some Troubles in *Holstein*, which were soon appeas'd. 'Tis needless to mention the Reasons of those Troubles, nor how they began, since these Things are well enough known, but only that *Patkul* continually endeavoured to add Fuel to the Flames.

The Czar being perswaded by General *Patkul*, to enter into a War against Sweden, he raised a formidable Army for that End, and push'd on the War with Vigour, in Conjunction with King *Augustus*; and *Patkul* not only commanded the *Saxon* Troops as Major-General, in the Actions which pass'd in *Poland*, but went Journeys for the Czar and King *Augustus*, to advance their Military Preparations, having a perfect Knowledge of the State of the King of Sweden's Forces; so that all the Enterprizes he judg'd necessary, were approved and put in Execution against his Country as far as possible. When any Treaty of Accommodation with Sweden was set on Foot, he constantly oppos'd the same; and was the Cause that the War in the North, continued so long. In *Saxony*, he dispers'd several injurious Libels against his own Country. In 1702. he enter'd into the Czar's Service, because his Ambition and Avarice were insatiable; and the Czar granting him better Terms, he

He goes  
into the  
Service  
of the  
left Czar.



left the Court of *Saxony*, with which he could not agree.

He is  
made Ple-  
nipoten-  
tiary by  
the Czar.

Being very fit for Negotiations, the Czar sent him to several Courts of *Germany* to negotiate his Affairs, and there he furnished his Army with foreign Officers, and other Necessaries. After this, he returned to *Russia*, to give the Czar an Account of his Success; and in a little time, the Czar sent him as his Plenipotentiary to King *Augustus*, where he also commanded the Auxiliary Troops which were sent to that Prince in 1704. He was detach'd with some Thousands of Men to besiege *Posen*, but was obliged by the *Swedes* to break up that Siege, and retir'd into *Saxony*, where he lost his Credit more and more, and embroiled himself with that Court, by endeavouring to create a Disunion betwixt King *Augustus* and the Czar, and by upbraiding the *Saxons* with not observing their Treaties faithfully, nor pushing on the War with Vigour against *Sweden*; so that at last, he entred into a Treaty with the Emperor, and put the *Muscovite* Auxiliaries into his Service. Matters being thus, King *Augustus* went to meet the Czar in *Lithuania*; and being dissatisfied with *Patkul*, obtain'd the Czar's Consent to put him in Prison: Accordingly he was sent to the Castle of *Sonestein*; towards which, a certain Paper contributed very much, which *Patkul* had writ about the Affairs and Government of *Saxony*, and reflected very much upon King *Augustus* and his Ministry. His treacherous Temper appeared further by the following Instance, while he was a Prisoner in the Castle of *Sonestein*, he prevailed with the Governor to suffer him to make his Escape, on Condition of paying him a certain Sum, which the Governor agreed to; but *Patkul*, instead of making his Escape, gave an Account to the Court at *Dresden* of the Governor's Treachery, though he had always been civil to him, upon which the Governor lost his Head.

Impri-  
son'd in  
*Saxony*.

A little after, King *Augustus* ordered *Patkul* to be releas'd; but he would not come out of Prison, without a full Satisfaction for the Affront he pretended to have received, and there he continued through his Pride, which was his predominant Passion, the chief Cause of all his Misfortunes, and of his Ruin

at

for the Year 1708.

at last, though he was otherwise capable of every thing, being very well vers'd in the Affairs of State and War. After this, he was transported to the Castle of *Coningstein*; and the *Swedes* entering *Saxony*, which brought on a Treaty betwixt the King of *Sweden* and King *Augustus*; one of the Articles was, that *Patkul* should be deliver'd to the King of *Sweden*. King *Augustus*, however, let some Months pass before he would deliver him up, alledging, for Excuse, that he was in the Czar's Service; but the King of *Sweden* insisting upon it, he was at last put into the Hands of General *Meyerfeld*, whose Regiment of *Swedes* lay nearest, and was carried into *Poland* with the Army, where he was always kept a Prisoner. The Day appointed for his Execution approaching, he was sent to the Regiment of Dragoons of *Hielm*, and a Priest was ordered to tell him in the Evening, that he must prepare for Death. This surpris'd him at first, and occasioned him to utter some incoherent Discourse; but the Priest talk'd to him so, that he immediately laid aside all Thoughts of the World, and next Morning sent for the Priest, and receiving the Communion from him, said, he was very well satisfied to die, and that he expected his last Hour with Impatience: He was broke alive upon the Wheel, and his Body Quartered on the 20th of *October*, 1707. His Death.

We had an Account of a strange Phænomenon in Nature from *Constantinople*, viz. that not far from the Island of *Santorini* in the *Archipelago*, situate about 28 Leagues to the Northward of the City of *Candia*, an Island was sprung up out of the Sea, which in that Place is vastly deep: That this Island is formed of Stones thrown up by a Volcano that is under the Ground at the Bottom of the Sea, and that has often produc'd the like Effects, and in the same manner. In the Year 726, in the Reign of the Emperor *Leo Isauricus*, an Island was form'd there, and call'd *Burnt-Island*, from the Matter that was vomited up and cast into a Heap by this Volcano. In 1427, the Month of *November*, this *Burnt-Island* was enlarged by the great Rocks which the Subterranean Fires threw up. In 1650, in the Month of *September*, the

C c

Vulcano

Volcano took Fire again, and produc'd the same Effects, without forming any Island, but only a Bank Six Fathom under Water, in a Sea that has no Bottom. And lastly, in the Month of November, 1707, the Volcano produc'd an Island that was already Two Miles round, and grew yet bigger and bigger on the 1st of December, by the Rocks and new Matter that were spew'd out. This last Conflagration was preceded, like all the former, by violent Earthquakes, followed by thick Clouds of Smoak, that came out of the Sea in the Day-time, and by Flames of Fire in the Night, attended by a dreadful Roaring from under Ground. The Effects of this Volcano under the Sea has no Example upon Land, and what Renders them credible, is, that the Island of *Santorini* is almost all compos'd of burnt Rocks and Pumice-stones: However it produces some Corn, though it hath neither Rivers nor Springs, nor indeed any other Water, but what is kept in Cisterns.

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For the YEAR 1708.

387

# THE REMARKABLES

OF

The YEAR 1708.

**S**IR *Edward Gage of Hengrove* in the County of *Suffolk*, Bar. dyed at his House in *Blcomsbury-Square*, *London*, on the last Day of this Month, in the 90th Year of his Age.

January.

Sir  
Edward  
Gage's  
Death.

31

Its not the least of the Remarkables of this Year, that the Right Honourable *George Brudenell*, Earl of *Cardigan*, should on the 11th abjure the Romish Religion, and receive the Sacrament according to the Rites of the Church of *England*; upon which he took his Seat next Day in the House of Peers of the *British* Parliament.

Earl of  
*Cardigan*  
abjures  
Popery.

11.

*Sir Edward Seymour*, Bar. was a Gentleman of an ancient Family in the West of *England*, in the County of *Wilts*, and even an elder Branch of that of the Duke of *Somerset*; whose Ancestor was dignified with the Peerage of *England*, by the Title of Lord *Beuchamp*, so long ago as the Reign of *Henry VIII.* How, by whom, and where this Gentleman was educated in his Youth, I cannot learn; 'tis certain, he never had the Reputation of being a Man of Learning; but the Brightness of his Natural Parts made up that Defect.. There is little or nothing otherways, I can meet with, that is remarkable concerning this Gentleman till about the happy Restoration of the Royal Family in 1660. I cannot say he was a Member of that Convention-Parliament which brought

February.

Sir  
Edward  
Seymour's  
Life.

Becomes  
a Parlia-  
ment-  
Man.

February.



Active  
against  
the Earl  
of Claren-  
don.

in the King, and determined on the 29th of *December* in the same Year; but if he was not actually chosen a Member of that which met on the 8th of *May* 1661, he became not long after a Recruiter in it; and from thence forward, without Interruption continued a Member to his Death. What Friends or Pretensions he had to procure to himself a Grant of the forfeited Estate of Lieutenant-General *Ludlow*, I know not, but given to him it was, and he died possess'd of it. Mr. *Seymour* from his first Entrance upon publick Business, shew'd himself an active Spokesman; and when it came to be the Misfortune of the great Lord Chancellor *Clarendon* to fall into Disgrace, and that both Houses of Parliament on the 10th of *October* 1667, not only returned Thanks to the King for his Speech at the Opening of that Sessions, but in a more especial Manner for having displaced the Earl, and removed him from the Exercise of any publick Trust and Employment in Affairs of State. Mr. *Seymour* was the first Man that on the 26th of the same Month, charged his Lordship *viva Voce* with many great Crimes, upon which a Debate arose in the House, and the Accusation being at length reduced into Heads, one of the Articles was; 'That the Chancellor having received great Sums of Money for procuring the *Canary* Patent, and other illegal Patents; and granted Injunctions to stop Proceedings at Law against them, and other illegal Patents, formerly granted: To this Mr. *Seymour* alledged, that sufficient Persons would make it good, with this Addition, that when the Chancellor received the Money, he said, 'So long as the King is King, and I Lord Chancellor, the Patents will stand.

Mr. *Seymour*, as to the Accusation of the Earl's getting a great Estate so suddenly, supposed they needed no Proof, the Sun shone at Noon day: Soon after an Impeachment of Treason and other Crimes and Misdemeanours being resolved on by the House, Mr. *Seymour* was ordered to carry it to the Lords, where at the Bar of the House of Lords, the Lord Keeper *Bridgman* being come thither to meet him, he delivered himself to this Purpose:

My LORDS,

THE Commons assembled in Parliament being informed of several Traiterous Practices, and other high Crimes and Misdemeanours committed by *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, a Member of this Honourable House, have commanded me to impeach him; and I do accordingly impeach him of High Treason and other Crimes and Misdemeanours, in the Name of the said Commons, and of all the Commons of *England*; and they have farther commanded me to desire your Lordships to sequester him from Parliament, and to commit him to safe Custody, and in convenient time they will exhibit Articles against him.

Impeaches him before the Lords.

Its out of the Way to mention any Proceedings against the Earl of *Clarendon*, and the Fate of that great Man, any farther than where Mr. *Seymour* was particularly concerned: And therefore to go on, Mr. *Seymour* was still active in his Station, and his Capacity at length promoted him to the Chair of the House of Commons; for the Parliament after divers Sessions and Prorogations, meeting at *Westminster* on the 3d of *February* 1672, and chusing Sir *Job* *Charlton*, Chief Justice of *Chester*, for their Speaker, in the Room of Sir *Edward* *Turner*, who had been made Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*; Sir *Job*, by reason of an Indisposition of Health, on the 25th desired his Dismission, and Mr. *Seymour* the same Day was chosen Speaker in his Place.

1672.]

Chosen Speaker.]

Being in this Manner become the Mouth of the Commons of *England* in Parliament, he was mightily caressed by a hungry Court; they honoured him in the first Place, viz. on the 9th of *April* 1673, with being admitted a Privy-Councillor; but that being only a Place of Dignity more than Profit, it was not long after, that he was made Treasurer of the Navy, a Place that had a large Salary, and many Perquisites belonging to it; but whether it was the Inconstancy of the Court, the Variableness of Mr. *Seymour*'s Temper, or rather a commendable Inclination in him to side with the Interest of his Country at that time against the ill Designs on Foot; its certain, that

1673.

Made Treasurer of the Navy.



January.

Rejected  
for Speaker.

1685.

Speech  
against  
a standing  
Army.

upon the Dissolution of the long Parliament, and calling a new One, which met at *Westminster* on the 6th of *March* 1679, the Courtiers had no Manner of Desire he should be Speaker again: It is true the House thought fit to choose him, but the King refusing his Approbation, the Parliament was prorogued to the 15th, at which time they chose Sergeant *Gregory* to be their Speaker.

Mr. *Seymour* being not much pleased with the Remainder of King *Charles's* Reign; upon King *James's* Accession to the Throne, was a sedulous Opposer of the Duke of *Monmouth* and his Adherents: But the King being at last freed from all Apprehensions from that Quarter, by the Overthrow and Death of that unfortunate Gentleman, and given his Parliament sufficient Intimation his Design was to keep up a standing Army, and his Popish Officers. From hence forward many Worthy and Loyal Gentlemen opposed it, and no Body more than Mr. *Seymour*; who delivered himself to this Effect: ' That

' the last Rebellion had contributed to their future Peace, That those engaged in it had sung their Penitential Psalm; and their Punishment was rejoiced at by all good Persons: That he did not commend the Militia yet it was not to be rejected, but to be new-modelled; and that for his part he had rather pay double to them (meaning for keeping the Militia) from whom he feared nothing, than half so much to those, of whom he must ever be afraid; and let them say what they would, 'twas a standing Force.

' That the last Force preserved the Peace, and was sufficient to do it in the late King's time, and was now: That all the Profit and Security of the Nation was in our Ships, and had there been the least Ship in the Channel, it would have disappointed him.

' That to support an Army was to maintain so many idle Persons to lord it over the rest of the Subjects: ' That the King had declared, no Soldiers should quarter in private Houses, but that they did; that they should pay for all things they took, but that they paid nothing for almost all they took.

' And

\* And for the Officers employed not taking the  
 \* Tests, that was to dispence with all the Law at  
 \* once; and that if those Men were good and kind,  
 \* they did not know, whether it proceeded from  
 \* their Generosity or Principles; for they were to  
 \* remember, it was Treason for any Man to be re-  
 \* conciled to the Church of *Rome*; for the Pope by  
 \* Law was a declared Enemy of the Kingdom.

\* That a Supply given, as moved for, was a kind  
 \* of establishing an Army by Act of Parliament;  
 \* and that when they had got the Power into their  
 \* Hands, we were then to derive it from their Court-  
 \* tesy; and therefore he was for having the Question  
 \* be, that the Safety of the Kingdom did not consist  
 \* with a standing Force, and that this perhaps would  
 \* disappoint those Persons, that made it their Business  
 \* that way to make themselves useful.

How zealous soever Mr. *Seymour* shew'd himself to  
 be against Popery and Arbitrary Power on this Oc-  
 casion, and notwithstanding he was one of the first  
 Gentlemen in the West of *England*, that went in to  
 the Prince of *Orange* in 1688; yet when a Conven-  
 tion was call'd in order to the settling of the Govern-  
 ment upon the Abdication of King *James*, in which  
 he was returned a Member for *Exeter*, he opposed  
 the declaring of that Prince King of *England*.

Against  
 the Prince  
 of *Orange*  
 being  
 made  
 King.

Not long after this, Lieutenant-General *Ludlow*,  
 who had been one of King *Charles* the 1<sup>st</sup>'s Judges,  
 adventuring to come over into *England*, with some  
 Expectations (as was then given out) of being em-  
 ployed in the Reduction of *Ireland*; common Fame  
 gave out, that Sir *Edward Seymour* was the first Man  
 that complained of it in the House of Commons,  
 with a great deal of Reason, both upon the Account  
 of *Ludlow*'s Crime, and his Estate too, then in his  
 Possession; but the Proclamation came out so late,  
 that the old Gentleman had timely Notice to retire  
 beyond the Seas, where he died some time after.

Com-  
 plains of  
*Ludlow*'s  
 Return.

Sir *Edward Seymour* in 1692, was sworn of their  
 Majesties Privy Council, and soon after together  
 with Mr. *Charles Montague*, was constituted one of  
 the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, wherein  
 he continued about Two Years; but then being  
 obliged to make way for others to come in, he was

# A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

*January.* a great and violent Opposer of the Court-Interest for the rest of that Reign, and at some times even to a Degree of Rudeness; and was, with a great many other worthy Patriots, for disbanding the Army after the Peace of *Reswick*, which the Courtiers had no mind to part with.

Severe  
against  
the im-  
peach'd  
Lords.

No Body in the House of Commons in 1701, was more forward to impeach the Earl of *Orford*, the Lords *Somers* and *Hallifax* of High Crimes and Misdemeanours than Sir *Edward Seymour*; and whereas my Lord of *Orford* was charged in particular with receiving great Sums of Money from the *Exchequer*, as Pay-Master or Receiver-General of the Navy, without giving a due and legal Account thereof; from which Charge he was afterwards honourably acquitted by the House of Lords: Sir *Edward* was very sharp upon this Head, which was the more taken Notice of, because he himself had some time enjoyed that Place; and there are those that have averred (how true I know not) that he never had regularly pass'd his Accounts. Upon the Accession of Her present Majesty to the Throne, Sir *Edward* became a Courtier once more, was admitted into the Privy Council, and made Comptroller of the Household to the Queen; and having held this Place about Two Years, he was obliged to surrender his White Staff, and was succeeded by *Thomas Mansell*, Esq; Sir *Edward* from hence forward seem'd to be as little satisfied with the Times, as he had been for a while with the late Reign; and at length, towards the end of this Month departed this Life at his Seat of *Maiden Bradley* in *Devonshire*; not very much lamented.

His Character.

Though Sir *Edward Seymour*, as I have said before, had never the Reputation of being a Scholar, yet being endow'd with great Natural Parts, these together with his long Experience in Parliamentary Affairs, made him for several Years be considered for a very leading Man in the House of Commons: The Perverseness of his Temper was perhaps more noxious to himself than others; if he had not very much of the Gentleman in his Behaviour and usual Conduct of Life, many will be very ready to overlook that and other Imperfections, upon Account of the



for the YEAR 1708.

the Greatness of his Zeal for the Church, which yet would have been much more commendable, had he more frequently and constantly attended the Worship of it: He had been twice married, his eldest Son by his First Lady married Mrs. Papham, for which he would scarce ever forgive him; the other Brother is the brave Lieutenant-General *William Seymour*. The Earl of *Conway's* Estate, after the Decease of his only Daughter, the Countess of *Mulgrave*, came to the Sons of the Second Venter, the eldest of which was kill'd in a Duel some Years ago by Captain *Kirk* of *Oxford's* Regiment; so that that Noble Estate is now enjoyed by the Second Brother, commonly know by the Name of *Conway Seymour*; and since by Her present Majesty made a Baron of this Realm.

The 27th of this Month proved fatal to *Thomas Dr. Stay-  
Staynoe*, Batchellor of Divinity, at his House in *Warwick-Court, London*. This Learned Divine, who *noe's  
Death.*  
was born in *Black-Fryars, London*, after having gone *27.*  
through the Learning of the Grammar-Schools had *His Edu-  
cation.*  
his Academical Education in *Trinity-College* in *Oxford*; and having regularly passed the Degrees in Arts, he became Tutor in that College; and by his Industry and Success in that Station, not only maintained the Reputation of his College, but raised his own to a very great Height; and upon all publick Occasions (to which he was frequently called) became a Credit to that great and famous University it self.

I think his first Preferment in the Church was in *Made  
South-Wales*, where in time he became Archdeacon *Arch-  
of Carmarthen*, and enjoyed it to his dying Day. On *deacon.*  
the 3d of *July* in the Year 1677, Mr. *Staynoe* took his Degree of Batchellor of Divinity; and it was about the time of the Revolution (as I take it) in 1688, that he was made Minister of the united Parishes of *Christ-Church* and *St. Leonard Foster-Lane, London*.

When this Learned Person removed to Town, he *His Cha-  
became* soon remarkable for Justness of Method, *rafter.*  
Firmness of Connexion, close and solid Reason in all his Discourses. *Dr. Adams* in his Funeral Sermon very justly adds, that he was a diligent Pursuer of his Argument; that he followed Truth upon the View,

view, and never ceased till he had brought it Home to his Hearers, and put them in full Possession of it; and that what contributed much to this, was the plainness and force of his Expression and Delivery; which gave a Dignity and Authority to all that he said; so that every Body went Home either Convicted or Informed. That the manner of his Conversation was agreeable to this, being Easie, Friendly and Instructive: That he would gladly hear other People's Opinion, and freely communicate his own: That the Friendship he profess'd he always made good: That the Integrity of his Soul appear'd in all his Dealings; and that in all he said, Truth and Nature were immediately visible, without the least disguise.

That the greatness of his Charity made his Loss Universal, and that besides what he could not help being known, he disposed of large Sums in private: That his blameless Integrity abhorred the least suspicion of Ostentation, and he dreaded nothing more than the vile Reward of having Glory from Men: That his Integrity was well supported by a natural Courage and Greatness of Mind; both which made him adhere steadily and faithfully to the Fundamental Doctrines and Worship of that Church, to which he had long been a mighty Strength and Ornament.

**Bodily Infirmities.** This worthy Person had many Diseases that try'd him in their Turns; the Gout, Cholick, Rheumatism, Dropsie and Stone attack'd him successively, and sometimes many of them together: Nay, he was for several Years carry'd in an open Chair from his House in *Warwick-Court*, to his Pew in *Christ-Church*, from whence he was about half a quarter of an Hour getting into his Pulpit, by the help of his Crutches and the Rail; and for some Years before his Death was not able to stir out of Doors.

**Wols.** He left a Widow but never a Child behind him; was a good Mathematician as well as a learned Divine; and besides Sermons wrote these Treatises, *Salvation by Jesus Christ alone, (as it is expressly laid down in Scripture)* agreeable to the Rules of Reason, and to the Laws of Justice. The whole intermixed with several Practical Reflections, directing and persuading to

*a Christian Life. To which is added, a short Inquiry into the State of those Men in a future Life, who never heard of Jesus Christ the Saviour of this Life; in Two Volumes 8vo.*

The Cardinal Priest *Francis Nerli*, was Born in the City of *Florence* on the 13th of *July* 1636; to pass over the Education of him in his Youth, which was liberal enough, he rose in the time of *Clement X.* so high, as to be sent first by that Pope Nuntio into *Poland*, then to *Germany*, and lastly into *France*, in all which Posts he shewed his Capacity, at least in the Opinion of some Persons, to be but indifferent, having never been able to bring any Business to Perfection: However he was afterwards created Secretary of State, and at last promoted by that Pope to the Cardinalship; who, though he had no great Inclination of himself to advance him to the Purple, yet yielded to the pressing Sollicitations made in his Favour by Cardinal *Altieri*; who not forgetting the Money lent him at several times by *Philip Nerli*, this Cardinal's Brother, requited him in this manner, that he might shew his Gratitude.

March.  
Cardinal  
Nerli's  
Life.

Not content with this, that Cardinal procured the Archbishoprick of *Florence* to be renounced in his favour; where, by reason of his rough Ways, which were not grateful to his Country-men, and much less to the House of *Medicis*, he met with several Mortifications: Nay, his peevish and whimsical Humour grew to such a pitch, that the Grand Duke being nauseated at it, and the People likewise following their Sovereign's Footsteps, he was crossed and threatned so far, as to be necessitated to leave the Bishoprick, and confine himself for some Years, with a design to indulge his Natural Melancholy, to assist at a Place very fit for his Distemper, and there imploy'd himself in the Pastoral Care of that Church.

This Cardinal dy'd on *Easter-Day*, being the 24th of *March* N. S. in the 72d Year of his Age, and the 35th of his Cardinalship: His Body was carry'd on *Easter-Monday* to the Church of *Sr. Susannah*, in the Baths of *Dioclesian*, where it was placed in State in the accustom'd manner; and the Chanters of the Chapel performed the Service in the Presence of the

His Death  
and Cha-  
racter.

Cardinals:



March.  
His Burial  
and Lega-  
cies.

Cardinals: In the Evening it was carry'd to the Church of St. *Matthæ* in *Meralana*, of which he once had the Title, and where he chose to be Buried; his Heart was interred in the Church of St. *Peter*. By this Cardinal's Death, a seventh Place became vacant in the Sacred College: So did also the Title of St. *Laurence* in *Lucina*, the Dignity of Archpriest of the Cathedral of St. *Peter*; the Superintendency of the Building of that Church; the Protection of the Order of the Monks of St. *Basil*, and Session in divers Congregations. He bequeath'd several Legacies, and gave the rest of his Estate to the Hospital of the Lunaticks.

Character Just, and of an Angelical Life, retaining an unspotted Conscience; was somewhat of a Philosopher, a great Friend to Study, and very well versed in many Sciences, his Vote being much esteemed in all the Congregations: But on the other Hand he was represented for a very Rigorous, Austere and Obstinate Person, averse to serve any Body, and ready to give disgust: That he was troubled with the Spleen to a high degree, dwelling in his Melancholy, without taking any manner of Diversion: 'Tis true, he sometimes took delight in his own Capricious Humour, and could never be beat off a thing he once resolved on: But tho' thus fixed in one respect, yet being otherwise of a fretful and variable Temper, he frequently changed the Officers of his Court, his Servants, and even his Habitation; he having had no less than three Houses at once: So that these Words of the Philosopher had been very applicable Advice to him in his Life-time: *Quosdam fastidium, sed alios omnium quæ agunt Cæca voluntas tenet, magnum vitium est sibi displicere, quod ab intemperie Animi Oritur, & sibi placere felix est Insania.*

How far soever that could be true of him, that he was niggardly in spending any thing upon himself, and yet prodigal in several Expences, which could be of no manner of use to him: He was certainly Generous and Grateful in Works of Piety, as he shew'd himself to be remarkably so, when despising his own Advantage. he liberally shew'd his Gratitude to the Chapter of St. *Peter's* Church, for his having been once

once Canon of it: Because he got the Breviary for the use of that Church Re-printed a-new at Paris upon his own Charge, and gave each Canon, Prebend and Chaplain two Copies of it. This Impression having cost him no less than Eight Thousand Crowns, by this generous Action, he has acquired a great deal of Praise and Glory, and to shew his natural Generosity and Gratitude towards his Friends, he was a little before his Death collecting all the Sermons of the good Father *Marchesi*, which he designed to have Re-printed at his own Charge.

March

The longest Life must have a Period, and so Monsieur *les Mefnier*, a School-Master in the Suburbs of Paris gave way to Nature on the 22d of this Month in the 129th Year of his Age, retaining (which is wonderful) the perfect use of his Reason to the last.

Old M.  
Mefnier's  
Death.

About the End of this Month died the Margrave of Brandenburg Culmbach.

Margrave  
of Culm-  
bach's  
Death,

Some time this Month a Marriage was concluded between *Frederick Adolph*, Prince of *Nassau Siegen*, a Protestant, and the Princess *Amalia Lovisa* of *Courland*, Daughter of the Marchioness of *Bareith*, Dutchess of *Courland*.

*Dr. William Beveridge* was Born in the County of *Leicester*, and after having gone through the Grammar Schools, was sent to *Cambridge*, and Educated in *St. John's College* in that University. He proceeded to the Degree of Master of Arts, and if it be not a mistake of *John* instead of *William* in the publick Registry, he was in 1669, incorporated into the University of *Oxford*.

Dr. Be-  
veridge  
his Coun-  
try and  
Educati-  
on.

I am informed he was before this, I mean about the time of the great Fire of *London* 1666, Minister of *Eling* in the County of *Middlesex*, kept a School there, and upon his Removal to be Rector of *St. Peter's Cornhill London*, was succeeded by *Dr. Lamb*.

Prefer-  
ment.

When he was made Archdeacon of *Colchester* I do not know; but upon the Death of *Dr. du Moulin*, who was Prebendary of *Canterbury*, he succeeded him, and was install'd therein, November 5. 1684. Upon the

March.  
His Self-  
denial.

the deprivation of Dr. *Thomas Ken* of the Bishoprick of *Bath and Wells* for not conforming to the Government in 1691. There was an offer of it made to him, but he conscientiously refused it, (and Dr. *Kidder* was promoted) tho' he was then Chaplain to King *William* and Queen *Mary*.

Made a  
Bishop.

About the beginning of the Year 1704, her Majesty upon the Death of Dr. *Kidder*, having been pleased to translate Dr. *George Hooper* from the See of *St. Asaph* to that of *Bath and Wells*, Dr. *Beveridge* was made Bishop of *St. Asaph*, where he sat about four Years; seeing he departed this Life on the fifth of *March*, in the Seventy First Year of his Age, being succeeded in that See by Dr. *William Fleetwood*.

Death.

Works.

He wrote many learned Books, and among others his *Pandectæ Canonica*; was a Person of very exemplary Piety, and indeed few in these latter Ages come up to him in the care he took of the Flock committed to his Charge in his Parish of *St. Peter's*.

April.  
Lord Do-  
ver's Life.

About the middle of this Month died *Henry Fermin*, Lord *Fermin* and *Dover*, at his Seat in *Cambridgeshire*, and having left no Issue behind him, the Honour died along with him. In the Annual History for 1703, I have given an Account of his Family, upon the occasion of the Death of the late Lord *Fermin*, this Lord's Eldest Brother, upon which the Title of Lord *Fermin* of *St. Edmundsbury* descended to him, who was Lord *Dover* before, and being opposite to the Religion of his Family, a *Roman Catholick* (for his Brother the late Lord *Fermin*, and their Uncle the Courtly Earl of *St. Albans* were Protestants) was a Peer of *James II's* Creation; in whose Favour that Prince added a fourth to the three standing Troops of Horse-Guards, of which the Lord *Dover* was constituted Captain and Colonel: He continued in high Esteem during that short Reign, and according to publick Fame, Dr. *Watson* was made Bishop of *St. David's* by his Recommendation and Interest; the Conduct, Character and Expulsion of that Divine from the See in after Times, does not fall under Examination in this Place: And therefore we'll proceed and observe, that the Lord *Dover* upon the  
Revo-





Revolution, follow'd his Royal but unhappy Master's Fortune into *France*, and afterwards to *Ireland*: It would look very invidiously to hook in a Story of a certain Summ of Money sent by the *French King* to his Necessitous Brother in that Kingdom, which he never receiv'd through the misfortune of an Elbow-shake. But to pass this by, the Lord *Dover* after the Battle of the *Boyne* in 1690, thought it best to tender his Submission to His Majesty King *William*, who accepted of it; since which time he lived retir'd ly and peaceably upon his Estate in the Country, grew a mighty Husband, and left a plentiful Fortune behind him. His Lordship, as I am inform'd, left a considerable part of his Estate to Mr. *Fermin Davers*, Son of Sir *Robert Davers* of the County of *Suffolk*, by his Lady, the Eldest Daughter of the Lord *Fermin*, this Lord *Fermin* and *Dover's* Eldest Brother.

About the end of this Month dy'd *George Royce* Doctor in Divinity: This Gentleman was first of *St. Edmund's Hall* in *Oxford*, but removing afterwards to *Oriel College*, he was admitted into the Degree of Batchellor of Arts on the first of *March* 1674. When he commenc'd Master and Batchellor of Divinity, I know not; but he was actually created Doctor on the 22d of *May* 1690. There was one Doctor *Royce*, Preached on the 15th of *June* the same Year before King *William III.* at *Belfast* in *Ireland*, on these Words, *Through Faith they subdued Kingdoms*; who I suppose to be this Divine that attended on him thither. On the first of *December* 1691, he was Elected Provost of *Oriel College* in the Place of Dr. *Robert Say* deceased: Whether he was made Dean of *Bristol* before or after this, does not occur to me; but I do presume it was after. He was, upon his Death, succeeded by Mr. *George Carter* in the Provostship, and by the Honourable Mr. *Booth* in the Deanery.

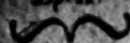
Dr. Royce's  
Death.

On the 21st of *April* Old Count *Noyelles*, General Count of the Troops of the States General in *Spain* for the Service of *Charles III.* died at *Barcelona*. He was a Native of the *Spanish Netherlands*, but had served the States at least fifty Years, with great Reputation and Conduct: He lost his Son about a Year before, which,

Count  
*Noyelles's*  
Death.

together

April



together with the Disappointments in *Spain*, and ill Management of some other Generals, in all probability, brought his gray Hairs to the Grave in *Sor-row*.

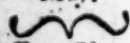
Mr. *Wat-son* married the Lady *Catherine Tufson*.

On the 22d of this Month the Honourable *Charles Watson* Esq; Eldest Son of the Lord *Rockingham*, Marry'd the Lady *Catharine Tufson*, a Daughter of *Thomas* Earl of *Thanet*.

Dr. *Rid-ley's* Death

About the latter End of this Month *Humphry Ridley*, Dr. of *Physick*, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians *London*, departed this Life. He wrote a Treatise call'd *The Anatomy of the Brain*, which he addrest to Dr. *John Lawson* President, Dr. *Samuel Collins*, Dr. *Richard Torless*, Dr. *Edward Tyson*, and Dr. *Martin Lister*, Censors of the College at that Time.

May



Don *Claudius's* Death.

On the first of this Month died *Don Claudius*, Vicar General of the Order of *Cluny*, and Prior of *St. Peter Alberville* in that Town: He was in the sixty third Year of his Age; and had oblig'd the Commonwealth of Learning with several excellent Works, on the Original of the Ceremonies of the Christian Church.

M. *Man-fard's* Death.

About the tenth of this Month died M. *Julius Harduin Mansard*, Knight of the Order of *St. Michael*, Count of *Sayane*, Superintendant and Director General of the *French* King's Buildings, Gardens, Arches and Manufactures, and Protector of the Royal Academy of Painting: He is much lamented by all the Lovers of Art and Learning, and the Commonwealth of Letters has sustained a great loss in his Person.

Prince of *Orange's* Death.

About the middle of this Month died the Prince of *Orange*, an Infant; he being the Son of the Prince Royal of *Prussia*, by the Illustrious Princess *Dorothæa Sophia*, Daughter to the Elector of *Hanover*: He was born on the 22d of November 1707.

Duke of *Mecklen-burg* Mar-ried.

On the 28th of this Month the Princess *Hedwig Sophia* of *Friesland* was Married to the Duke of *Mecklen-burg Swerin* at *Leewarden*.

On

June.

On the 14th of this Month died *Nanfan Coote*, Earl of *Bellamont*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, at the Bath. He had Married some Years ago, one of the Daughters of the valiant *Henry de Nassau*, Seignor *Averquerque*, Velt-Maréchal of the Army of the States General, and I think has left Children by her.

Lord Bellamont's Death.

14.

July.

On the fourth of this Month, the Lady *Elizabeth Cavendish*, Daughter to the late Duke of *Devonshire*, was Married to Sir *John Wentworth* Bar. at that time a Widdower.

Lady Cavendish Married to Sir John Wentworth.

On the fifth of this Month died the Right Honourable *Henry Hare*, Baron of *Colerain* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, at his Seat of *Tottenham* in the County of *Middlesex*; being succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Grandson: The late Lord was a good *Englishman*, an Antiquary, and well vers'd in Literature.

Lord Colerain's Death.

The Sirname of this Family is *Gonzaga*; they were first Captains of *Mantua*, and the same Title was continued till *John Francis* was created Marquess of *Mantua*, by the Emperor *Sigismund* in 1432. His great Grandson *Frederick II.* was created the first Duke of *Mantua* by *Charles V.* Ann. 1533, whose great Grandson was *Ferdinand Charles*, the last Duke of *Mantua*.

Duke of Mantua's Life.

Family.

This Prince was Born in the Year 1652, and having had Education suitable to his Quality, tho' he very early discover'd his debauch'd Inclinations, there is nothing at all memorable concerning him, till the Year 1687, when he came in great State, and with a very splendid Equipage to the Imperial Camp at *Salankemen* in *Hungary*, to serve there as a Volunteer under the Command of the Duke of *Lorain*, and was present at the great Battel, fought soon after, at *Harscham* against the *Turks* by the said Duke and the Elector of *Bavaria*, where the Infidels receiv'd a notable Overthrow. It's likely his Highness did not much like the Camps of *Mars*, but was much more delighted with those of *Venus*, and therefore we do not find he ever made another Campaign; but having

Birth.

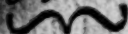
Goes into Hungary.

D d

spent



July.



spent his Time in Ease and Luxury till the War broke out in *Italy* in 1701, here began his Calamity: The *French* were a-ware of the Emperor's Design to send a good Army into *Italy* to assert the Rights of the House of *Austria* in that Country, and therefore would be before hand with him, and M. de Tesse having got a very considerable Force together, it was of the highest Consequence to them, to have Possession of the City of *Mantua*.

The Inclination of the House of *Nevers*, ever since they became Dukes of *Mantua*, was always observ'd to lean more towards *France* than the House of *Austria*; and no doubt this Duke had concerted his Measures with *Lewis XIV.* before he put his Capital into his Hands: However to put the best Face upon the Matter, the Prince of *Vaudemont*, then Governor of *Milan* for the Duke of *Anjou*, wrote a Letter to his Highness, to shew the Reasonableness of the Design, and what security it would be to his Dominions. Mareschal de Tesse having in like manner seconded this Letter with one of his own, containing additional Reasons for his Compliance; the Duke gave up the Place to be Garrisoned by them.

Lets a  
French  
Garrison  
into *Mantua*.

The Duke having gone thus far, the rest of his Territories soon became subject to the Power of the *French*; the *Germans* in the latter end of 1701, and the beginning of the following Year, narrowly blocked up the Capital, but the Duke of *Vendosme* having found out a way to relieve it; we meet with little or nothing said of the Duke of *Mantua* upon this and other important Occasions. He was mortify'd (if I may call it a Mortification to him) with the Death of his Dutchess on the 19th of November 1703. She was a Vertuous Lady, and of the House of *Gustalla*, a Branch of that of *Mantua*.

His Dut-  
chess dies.

Marries  
again.

To make the Duke some Amends for the Oppression of his Subjects, and the Ravages of his Dominions, or rather to link him more firmly in the *French* Interest, there was a Match propos'd to him which he accepted of, viz. to take to Wife *Mademoiselle d'Elbeuf*, Daughter to the late Duke of *Elbeuf* in *France*, by his third Dutchess, and half Sister to the present Princess of *Vaudemont*, whom he Married at *Tortona* in *Italy*, on the 8th of November 1704.

His

His Highness, with his new Bride, spun out his Time between Hopes and Fears, till the Month of September 1706, when the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene gave so fatal an Overthrow to the Armies of the two Crowns before Turin, that they were oblig'd to evacuate Italy the following March, and leave the poor Duke to shift for himself.

Its true, that in the Conditions on which the French offered to evacuate Lombardy, and to withdraw the Troops of the two Crowns into France, there was an Article offered, that That part of *Monferrat* which belonged to the Duke of Mantua, should be restored to him, or, as an Equivalent for it, *Cremona*, and the *Cremonese*, with the same Neutrality, in which he should be left posselt of *Mantua* and his Dominions, in which were included the Territories of *Guaftalla* and *Bozolo*, and that he should be at liberty to put what Neutral Garrisons he pleased into *Mantua* and *Cremona*, when the Troops of the two Crowns should march out of them: But this Article was refused in every particular; upon which the unhappy Duke being thus basely abandon'd, but yet a little soothed up with the Promise of a handsome Pension from France, retired into the Territories of *Venice*, and on the fifth of this Month ended his Days at *Padua*, in the fifty sixth Year of his Age, leaving no Legitimate Issue behind him. The Princes of the House of *Guaftalla* are of the *Mantuan* Family; but I think that Branch of *Gonzaga* in *Spain* is the next in Blood; but being in the Interest of King *Philip*, there is no great Probability of their being ever restored to this Dutchy. I find some of our News Writers make the Duke of *Lorain* to be the next in Succession: I wish they had been so kind as to tell us, which way. Be this as it will; the Ban of the Empire having been published against this Duke on the 30th of June last, by which he was actually degraded from his Dignity, and deprived of all the Fiefs he held of the Empire, all Pretensions to the Succession are cut off.

Entirely  
dispossef-  
sed of his  
Domini-  
ons.

His Death.

On the 6th, the Lord *James Cavendish* Married Madam *Tale*, a Daughter of a Merchant in the City of *London*.

July.

Sir William Windham married.

On the 20th Day of July, Sir William Windham, Bar. a Somersetshire Gentleman, Married the Lady Catherine Seymour, Daughter to his Grace Charles Duke of Somerset.

August.

Dr. Tyson's Life.

Birth.

Descent.

His Degrees.

Fellow of the Royal Society.

Dr. of Physick.

Fellow of the Colledge of Physicians.

Dr. Edward Tyson was born in the Parish of St. Nicholas, in the City of Bristol, on the 20th of January, 1650. He was the Second Son of Edward Tyson, Esq; some time Sheriff and Alderman, as also Mayor of Bristol, in 1659 and 1660. and Colonel of the Trained Bands in the said City (his Mother being of the Family of the Foley's) which Edward was the Eldest Son and Heir of another Edward Tyson, sometime of Bristol, and afterwards of Clevedon within the County of Somerset; who made his Will on the 20th of February, and left a considerable Estate to his Posterity, being Born in the North of England, and extracted from an Ancient Family there.

He was Educated in the private Schools in that County, till qualified to go to the University of Oxford, where he was admitted into Magdalen Hall, and commenced Batchelor of Arts, on the 8th of February, 1670. and still prosecuting his Studies with much Application; he took his Master of Arts Degree on the 4th of November, 1673. It was about this time that he entred on the Physick Line, wherein he made quick Advances; and having performed all the Exercises for his Degree of Batchelor in that Faculty: He removed to London, where he lived for some time, and made divers curious Experiments, especially in Anatomy, in the House of Dr. Richard Morton in Greyfriars, who had Married his Sister: He was not long after this admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society.

From London, he removed for a time to Cambridge, where he was admitted into Corpus Christi or Bennet's Colledge, and there took the Degree of Doctor in Physick on the 7th of July, 1680. Having proceeded thus far, he returned to London, and the same Year was admitted Candidate of the Colledge of Physicians in that great City; and about a Year after that came in to be Fellow of that Learned Society.

He



He began now to become Famous, and grow Considerable in his Practice of Physick; so that upon the Death of *Dr. Thomas Allen*, he was on the 19th of December 1684. chosen Physician of the Hospitals of *Bethlehem* and *Bridewell*: I have been informed by one, who had a great Opportunity to know it; that the Lord Keeper *North* was the Doctor's hearty Friend, and by his Interest at Court, procured him a *Mandamus* from King *Charles II.* to be Physician to those Hospitals: Be it as it will, *Dr. Charles Goodall* had got another by the Solicitation of his Friends; So that upon the Death of *Dr. Allen*, they acted in that Station conjointly for some time: But *Dr. Tyson* having at last bought out the other, continued Physician there to his Death.

Physician  
of *Bethle-*  
*hem* and  
*Bridewell*.

The same Year that *Dr. Tyson* was admitted Physician to *Bethlehem*, he was upon the Death of *Dr. William Croone*, chosen one of the Readers of Anatomy at *Chirurgeons-Hall*: He was an active and useful Member in the Colledge of Physicians; served the Office of Censor together with *Dr. Samuel Collins*, *Dr. Richard Torless* and *Dr. Martin Lister*, in the Year---- *Dr. John Lawson* being then President of the Colledge; and was afterwards very Instrumental in getting some Statutes repealed, that were thought to be prejudicial to that Learned Body. I have been assured by his Friends, and some of those who were most intimate with him, that he had once a Design to leave his Books, (of which he had a Noble Collection, and almost every thing that related to Physick) to the Colledge, and that he had several times view'd the Ground, and been inquisitive what such a Building might cost, wherein conveniently to deposite them: He was once a Candidate for the Professorship in *Gresham-Colledge*.

Anatomy  
Reader.

Made  
Censor.

As he was one of the Governors, as well as Physician to *Bethlehem*, he had brought that Place under very exact Regularity, some time before he died: His Studies were his chief Delight, only he took now and then a touch at Fishing; his Deportment and Conversation was Grave; he was a strict Adherer to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*; and I may say, without Flattery, he lead a Sober and Pious Life, and was faithful unto Death; which overtook him suddenly, and in an Instant, de-

Regulates  
*Bethlehem*.

Studies  
and Re-  
creation.

Religion;

Death.

August.

prived him of Life, on Sunday the first of August, about five in the Evening, as he was pleasantly Conversing with a Gentlewoman his Patient in her Apartment, in the 58th Year of his Age, to the great Surprise of all his Friends and Acquaintance; and of the Author of this Book in particular; who was so happy, as to have some share in his Esteem.

Age.

Batchelor,

Will.

Library.

This Learned Physician having never been Married, but I may say, devoted himself to Cælibacy; as he was exact in every thing that concern'd him, so he left a Will writ with his own Hand, and drawn up in several Articles; wherein he made a very wise Distribution of the plentiful Estate (which was all Personal) wherewith God had blessed him; and left his Nephew Doctor Richard Morton, for whom he ever had a very tender and affectionate Regard, his Executor. It would be tedious and unnecessary, to enter upon a Deduction of the particular Legacies he left: His Noble Library fell to the Share of his Nephew, Mr. Richard Tyson, a hopeful young Gentleman, and a Student in Physick; at this time in Cambridge: Only he was pleased to leave *Aldrovandus* to the Royal Society; they are Thirteen Volumes in Folio, being the Works of that Famous Philosopher and Physician, *Ulysses Aldrovandus* of Bologna, who died in 1605. and had the Honour to have his Elegy writ by *Ma-phæo Barberini*, afterward Pope Urban VIII.

Charities.

He performed considerable Charities in his Life time; more specially in *Bristol*, the Place of his Nativity, and besides a good Sum of Money given at once for Publick Use there, had a Sermon at his Charge, Preached on St. Stephen's Day, in St. Stephen's Church every Year, and a Treat given for the Major, Aldermen, &c. as his Father had done before him; and the Hospitals of *London*, more particularly that of *Bethlehem*, partaked of his Benefactions at his Death. His Executor and Nephew, Dr. Richard Morton, being out of Town at the time of his Death, upon his Arrival, made all the necessary Preparations for his Funeral Solemnity, for which he himself had allotted a handsome Sum of Money in his Will, and his Remains were on Wednesday the 18th of August, conveyed from *Upholders-Hall* in *Leaden-Hall-Street*, to his Parish Church of *St. Dionis Back-Church* in *Lime-Street*,

Street, London, and there Deposited; the Monument with his Arms upon it, and the Inscription being not yet ready, I cannot give any Account of it: but were there no such to be,

*Vivet post funera virtus.*

Most, if not all of his Works, were these,

*Phocæna*, or the *Anatomy of a Porpoise*, dissected at *Gresham-Colledge*; with a *Preliminary Discourse concerning Anatomy*; and a *Natural History of Animals*, Lond. Printed for *Benj. Tooke* at the Ship in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, 1680. in 4<sup>to</sup>.

*Vipera Caudisoma Americana*; or the *Anatomy of a Rattle-Snake*; dissected at the Repository of the *Royal-Society*, Jan. 1682-3. *Vide Philosoph. Transact.* N<sup>o</sup> 144. p. 25.

*Lumbricus Latus*, or a Discourse read before the *Royal-Society of the Foyned-Worm*. Wherein a great many Mistakes of former Writers concerning it, are remarked: Its Natural History from more Exact Observations is attempted; and the whole urged, as a Difficulty, against the Doctrine of Univocal Generation. *Vide Philosoph. Transactions* N<sup>o</sup> 146. pag. 146.

*Lumbricus Teres*, or some Anatomical Observations on the Round-Worm, bred in Humane Bodies. *Vide Philosoph. Transact.* N<sup>o</sup> 147. pag. 154.

*Tajacu*, sive *Aper Mexicanus Moschiferus*; or the Anatomy of the Mexico Musk-Hog. *Vide Philosoph. Transact.* N<sup>o</sup> 153. pag. 359.

*Lumbricus Hydropicus*, or an Essay to prove, that *Hydatides* often met with in Morbid Bodies, are a Species of Worms, or imperfect Animals. *Vide Philosoph. Transact.* N<sup>o</sup> 193. pag. 506.

*Carigueya*, seu *Marsupiale Americanum*; or the Anatomy of an Opossum, dissected at *Gresham-Colledge*. *Vide Philosoph. Transact.* N<sup>o</sup> 239. pag. 105.

*Ephemeris Vita*, or the Natural History and Anatomy of the *Ephemeron*; a Fly that lives but five Hours. Written originally in Low-Dutch, by *Jo. Swammerdam* M. D. of Amsterdam, and Published in English by *E. Tyson* M. D. London. Printed for *Henry Faithorne* and *John Kersey*, at the Rose in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, 1681. in 4<sup>to</sup>.



# A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

August.

*Embrionis Galci levis Anatome. Vide Franc. Willough-  
bei Hist. Piscium. Edit. 2<sup>o</sup>. Rais in Appendic. pag. 13.*

*Lumpi Anglorum Anatome. ibid pag. 25.*

The Scent-Bags in Poll-Cats, and several other Ani-  
mals, first discovered. Vide Dr. Plot's Natural Hi-  
story of Oxfordshire, pag. 305.

*Vide Thom. Bartholini Acta Medica & Philosophica  
Hafniensia, Vol. 5. ubi,*

Observ. 26. *Vomica Pulmonis.*

Observ. 27. *Hydrops, Thoracis, & difficultatis spiran-  
di rara Causa.*

Observ. 28. *Hemoptoe, Tussis, Pleuritis & Empyema  
a duobus claviculis, fortuito in Pulmones delapsis.*

Observ. 29. *Polypus omnes Corporis totius Venas &  
Arterias occupans.*

Observ. 30. *Polypus Bronchiarum & Trachea.*

*Vide ejusd. Observ. 101. Observ. 107. Observ. 108.*

Some Anatomical Observation of Hair found in se-  
veral Parts of the Body; as also Teeth, Bones, &c.  
with Parallel Histories of the same observed by others.  
*Vide Dr. Hook's Philosophical Collections N<sup>o</sup> 2, pag. 11.*

Anatomical Observations of an Abscess in the  
Liver; a great Number of Stones, in the Gall-bag and  
Bilious Vessels; an unusual Conformation of the Emul-  
gents and Pelvis. A strange Conjunction of both Kid-  
neys, and great Dilatation of the Vena Cava. *Vide  
Philosoph. Transact. N<sup>o</sup> 142. pag. 1035.*

An Anatomical Observation of four Ureters in an  
Infant; and some Remarks on the Glandula Renales.  
*ibid. pag. 1039.*

An Abstract of two Letters from Mr. Sampson Birch  
an Alderman and Apothecary in Stafford, concerning  
an Extraordinary Birth; with Reflections thereon.  
*Vide Philosoph. Transact. N<sup>o</sup> 150. pag. 281. and Dr.  
Plot's Natural History of Staffordshire, pag. 272.*

The Figure of the Cochineal Fly. *Vide Philosoph.  
Transact. N<sup>o</sup> 176 pag. 1202.*

An Observation of Hydatides found in the Vesica U-  
rinaria of Mr. Smith. *Vide Philosoph. Transact. N<sup>o</sup> 187.  
pag. 332.*

An Observation of an Infant, where the Brain was  
depressed into the Hollow of the Vertebrae of the  
Neck. *Vide Philosoph. Transact. N<sup>o</sup> 228. pag. 533.*

An Observation of one Hemisphere of the Brain sphacelated; and of a Stone found in the Substance of the Brain. *Vide Philosoph Transact. N<sup>o</sup> 228. p. 535.*

Sir Robert Marsham on the 19th Instant, Married one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir Cloudesty Shovel, Rear-Admiral of England, and some time Admiral and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Fleet; the Lady had a very large Fortune.

Dr. Edward Brown was the Son of Sir Thomas Brown, Knt. and he the Son of another Thomas Brown, Gent. born in the Parish of St. Michael in Cheapside, London, on the 19th of November 1605. who after a liberal Education both at Home and Abroad, receiving the Honour of Knighthood from King Charles II. at or near the City of Norwich, where he practised Physick, in the latter End of September 1671. and the Writing his *Religio Medici*, *Vulgar Errors*, and many other Learned Treatises; departed this Life, in his House at Norwich, on the 19th of October, 1682.

Now this Learned and Worthy Knight and Physician, having lived most part of his settled time at Norwich; I take it for granted that his Son Edward was born there; and allowing him to be 70 Years of Age at his Death or thereabouts, according to the Information I have had of him, the Year of his Birth must be about 1638 or 1639; being a Matter of a Year or two after his Father had fixed his Abode in that City. This Gentleman having gone thro' the Course of the Inferior Schools in these Parts; his Father sent him early to the University of Cambridge, where I find he proceeded so far in his Studies, as to commence Batchelor of Physick. It was in the Interim of his Studies at Cambridge, as I take it, he took a Tour into Holland, and having Studied and Resided for some short time at Leyden, without taking any Degree; he returned to England.

He Commenced Doctor of Physick in Merton-Colledge, Oxon. on the 4th of July, 1667. settled at London, and entring there upon Practice; he found the great Names, Dr. Lower, Sir Charles Scarborough, and Dr. Charlson had acquired, was some Barr to his Promotion: But being a Gentleman of a very Engaging Conver-

Sir Robert  
Marsham  
married  
19.

Sir Thomas  
Brown his  
Father.

D. Brown's  
Birth.

Education

Made a  
Doctor.

Practice

Conver-

*August.* Conversation, and coming to be acquainted with, and Physician to the then Lord *Buckhurst*, afterwards Earl of *Dorset*; by his Means he got several very considerable Patients, both at Court and elsewhere: In-  
 so much, as that he came at last to be promoted to be Physician to King *Charles II.* who, in Order to the farther Advancement of his Practice, was pleas'd to grant him his Royal Recommendation, to be Physician to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital.* *Smithfield, London*; accordingly he was elected on the 7th of *September, 1682.* in the Room of *Sir John Micklethwait*, Deceased. I cannot exactly assign the time when *Dr. Brown*, was admitted a Fellow of the *Royal-Society*, or of the *Colledge of Physicians*; but it must into the last sometime before 1683. in which Year he was one of the Censors.

Fellow of  
the Col-  
ledge of  
Physicians  
and Royal-  
Society.  
Censor.

His Royal Master King *Charles II.* whom he attended in his last Sickness, departing this Transitory Life, on the 6th of *February 1684-5*, and being Succeeded in his Dominions by his Brother the Duke of *York*. I do not find, that Doctor *Brown* was continued Physician to his Majesty King *James II.* nor yet admitted to be one to their Majesties, King *William III.* and Queen *Mary II.* upon their Accession to the Throne in 1688. However he went on succesfully in his Practice, and in *May 1701.* did together with *Sir Thomas Millington*, *Sir Richard Blackmoor*, and *Dr. Laurence*, give a joint Consultation as to the State of the King's Health, before he went that Summer into *Holland*, and he was likewise consulted with, in that Princes last Sickness, which brought his Life to a Period on the 8th of *March 1701-2.*

*Dr. Brown* having for some time been an Elect, upon the Death of *Sir Thomas Millington*, in 1704-5. was advanced to the highest Dignity attainable in that Learned Body, of which he was so worthy a Member, I mean President of the Colledge, than whom no Body became the Chair better; he being of a sweet Disposition, and in that Honourable Station he was continued, till Death came to cut off the Thread of his Life, after no long Indisposition at *Northfleet*, near *Green-bithe* in the County of *Kent*, on the 27th Day of this Instant. He had been a Widower for some Years, and two of his Children only survived him;

President  
of the  
Colledge.

Death.

Family.



him; viz. one Son Dr. Thomas Brown, bred to the Profession of Physick, Fellow of the Colledge of Physicians, and at this time a Widower, without ever a Child; his Sister in like manner is Childless, she being the Wife of ~~-----~~ Brickstock, of the County of Carmarthen, South-Wales, Esq; so that the Doctor himself by his Will has left his Estate at Northfleet aforesaid, which, as I am informed, is about 240 l. per Annum, after their Decease, respectively, and without Issue, between the Colledge of Physicians and St. Bartholemew's Hospital.

August.  
Disposal  
of his  
Estate.

This Gentleman being not content with the Accomplishments he acquir'd at Home, spent some time in travelling into Foreign Parts: Whether he was twice abroad, I am not very certain; but his Travels and excellent Remarks, were made between the Years 1668 and 1673. And he hath Wrote and Published,

1. A Brief Account of some Travels in Hungaria, Servia, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Thessaly, Austria, Stiria, Carinthia, Canniola and Friuli: As also some Observations on the Gold, Silver, &c. Mines, Baths, and Mineral-Waters in those Parts, &c. London, 1673. 4to. Afterwards with Additions, in Folio: An Account of which is in the Philosophical Transact. N<sup>o</sup> 95.
2. An Account of several Travels through a great Part of Germany, in Four Journeys, 1. From Norwich to Cologn. 2. From Cologn to Vienna, with a particular Description of that Imperial City. 3. From Vienna to Hamburgh. 4. From Cologn to London, wherein the Mines, Baths, &c. London, 1679. 4to. An Account of which is also in the Philo. Trans. N<sup>o</sup> 130.

He has also several Discourses Printed in the said Philosophical Transactions, and in the Philosophical Collections. He Translated into English The Life of Themistocles, which is in Plutarch's Lives, Translated from the Greek by several Hands, London, 1683. 8to. And the Life of Sertorius in the Third Volume of Plutarch's Lives, London, 1684. 8vo. &c.

September.

The second of this Month, put a Period to the long Life of Francis Earl of Bradford: This Noble Lord, was the Son and Heir of Sir Francis Newport of High Ercal, in the County of Salop, Knt. who merit-

Barl of  
Bradford's  
Death.

ting

*September.* ting highly for his many and great Services to King  
*His Fa-* Charles I. and to the County wherein he lived; was  
*mily.* by Letters Patents bearing date at *Bridge-North*, on  
 the 14th of *October*, 1642. in the 18th Year of that  
 King's Reign, advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of  
 this Kingdom, by the Title of Lord *Newport of High*  
*Ercal* aforesaid; which *Richard* Lord *Newport*, having  
 suffered much for his Adherence to the Royal Cause,  
 and being Aged, retired from the Violences of the  
 Times into *France*, and died at *Moulins* on the 8th of  
*February* 1650. and was there Interr'd, being the 11th  
 Descendant in a lineal Successor (whereof some were  
 Knights) from *Henry de Newport of Shropshire*, and  
 extracted by Heirs Female, from divers Families of  
 ancient Nobility and Gentry of this Kingdom.

Services  
 and Pre-  
 ferments.

As for the Earl now Deceased; he had very much  
 in his Fathers Life-time, manifested his Affection to  
 the Royal Cause, and acted Valiantly in *North-Wales*  
 and elsewhere for it, till by the Fortune of War he  
 was taken Prisoner in 1644. How long he was Con-  
 fined, and what Sequestrations he underwent in those  
 Times, I cannot well particularize: In the general,  
 he underwent the Fortune of other Cavaliers, till the  
 Restoration of King *Charles II.* in 1660. In conside-  
 ration of whose Sufferings and Services, and his o-  
 ther Personal Merits, he was first made Comptroller,  
 and afterwards Treasurer of the Houshold to that  
 Prince; who in the 17th Year of his Reign, by  
 Letters Patent bearing date the 11th of *March* 1674  
 was pleased to advance him to the Dignity of Vi-  
 scount *Newport of Bradford* in the County of *Salop*;  
 he was likewise admitted into the Privy-Council of  
 that King, and that of his Brother and Successor  
 King *James II.* who continued him in his Post of Treas-  
 urer of the Houshold: But that Prince in *February*  
 1686 7. finding him stiff and not so plyable to his De-  
 signs as he expected, thought fit to lay him aside, and  
 to advance the Earl of *Yarmouth* to be Treasurer of  
 the Houshold in his stead.

Put out  
 from  
 being  
 Treasurer  
 by King  
*James.*

Restored  
 by King  
*William.*

Its not to be doubted, but that as this Noble Lord  
 now shewed himself a steady Assertor of the Religion  
 and Liberties of his Country; and that he also fell hear-  
 tily in with the Measures to bring about the Revolu-  
 tion; upon the Accomplishing of which, he was re-  
 stored

stored to his Place of Treasurer of the Household, <sup>September</sup> and by an understanding with his Son-in-Law the Lord *Herbert of Cherbury*, did also execute the Office of Cofferer: He was likewise made a Privy Councillor by King *William*, who had a great Esteem for him, dined with him usually on his Birth-Day, and as a distinguishing Mark of his Favour, was on the 11th of *May*, in the sixth Year of his Reign, pleased to advance him to the Dignity of Earl of *Bradford*.

The Earl continued in his Post, and Favour with that Prince till his Death, and upon the Accession of her present Majesty to the Throne, remained Treasurer of the Household as before. He was an Opposer of the Occasional Conformity Bill in Parliament, and 'twas given out he should make a Speech upon that Occasion, wherein he drollingly said, *That having been Imprisoned, Sequestred and undergone great Hardships from those People called Presbyterians, for his part he desired to have no more to do with them, nor any ways to provoke them; and therefore was of Opinion they should be let alone.* Lastly, the Earl, having lived to the Eighty Ninth Year of his Age, gave way to Fate at his House at *Twittenham* in the County of *Middlesex*, on the second of this Month, as aforesaid. He left his second Son the Honourable *Thomas Newport*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs, Executor; and gave to the now Lord *Newport*, his Grandson, Four Thousand Pounds a Year, immediately in possession upon his Death; the rest of the Real Estate the present Earl enjoys. He was a kind Master to his Servants, and left many of them Legacies for Life; and whatever Excursions he might have been guilty of himself, he would not endure any thing that seemed undecent in his Family. His Personal Estate was very considerable; especially he had a very rare Collection of Pictures; and many of them which cost a vast sum of Money, and he had great Skill in them. He was not wanting in his Charity to the Poor, nor in the Exercise of many other Vertues, which yet were not without some Allays.

His Death  
Will and  
Chara-  
cter.



September.

Mr. Spademan's Life.

Bred at Cambridge

Made Master of Arts.

Minister in Lincolnshire.

Goes into Holland.

Much esteemed there.

His Learning.

On the 14th of this Month dy'd [Mr. John Spademan, Minister of a Presbyterian Congregation in the City of London. Mr. Roswell, in his Funeral Sermon, says, That his Parentage was truly Honourable, he being the Son of a very valuable and faithful Minister; That he must pass over his earlier Years and observe, that after previous Studies, he was farther prepared in *Magdalen College in Cambridge*, where he spent many Years, and to so good purpose, as to deserve the Degree of Master of Arts.

That when he left the University, he was at first conformable to the Establish'd Church, and had a Living in *Lincolnshire*, where he Preached for some time; that the occasion of his dissent afterwards and leaving his Parish, he should not at that time inquire into, and that it would be best it should be forgotten at that time of Day, when Things were a great deal better in several Respects than they had been.

That upon his leaving *Lincolnshire* he went over into *Holland*, and was settled there as Minister of the *English Church in Rotterdam*, where he was an acceptable Preacher, and discharged the whole of his Ministerial Work with general Approbation. That it was well known how highly he was esteemed and beloved while in those Parts, for his great Sincerity and his excellent Literature, by *English, Dutch and French* Divines, and some other Foreigners; and that a Worthy and Reverend Person and Neighbour, who was intimately acquainted with him there for several Years together, said of him, *That he was so much of a Piece, the same sincere good Man on this side the Water, as when he lived there, that to know him there or here was much the same.*

Mr. Roswell proceeds to inform us; that he had laid in a rich Treasure of Human Learning, being well read in Philosophy, History, Polemical Divinity, &c. and that for his Skill in the learned Languages, he believed he should be excused, if he said he had not a great many Equals; and that he had lately given the World a convincing Evidence of this, as to the Latin Tongue: That he was indeed an excellent Critick in the Original Languages of the Scripture, the *Hebrew* and the *Greek*, and besides was compe-

competently well acquainted with the *French, Dutch, September.*  
*Italian*, and was making some Progress in the *Spanish*,  
 expecting to find something that would answer his  
 Pains at that time of Day, in some of the Authors of  
 that Country.

That being thus furnished, he was fitted as a Tu-  
 tor to instruct others; a Work he had been sometime  
 engaged in, till other Affairs growing upon him, he  
 was obliged to desist: But that he discharged the  
 Part he had chosen with admirable Accuracy and  
 Skill. Sometime  
 a Tutor.

He was an utter Enemy to the practise of illiterate  
 and unqualify'd Persons, in assuming to themselves  
 the Work of the Ministry, whom he would never  
 account, called or sent by God: He was fully as-  
 sured of the extraordinary Piety of many of the E-  
 stablish'd Church, and therefore would not severely  
 Judge and Condemn any Wise and Good Persons,  
 who left the Dissenting Assemblies, to join with her;  
 yet he often bewailed the levity of such as plainly left  
 the Way of their Ancestors, from such Principles  
 upon which it would be no more an Honour to the  
 Church to receive them, than it would be a Disho-  
 nour to the others to lose, or rather be left by them. His Senti-  
 ments a-  
 bout the  
 Establish'd  
 Church.

Several other commendable Things Mr. *Roswell*  
 says of this learned Divine, in reference to his Me-  
 thod of Preaching, Stile, natural Fervency, Expo-  
 sition of the sacred Text, publick Prayers, unwea-  
 ried Affiduity in his Ministerial Work; his real and ge-  
 nerous Contempt of the World, and of those miserable  
 Muckworms, who made it their Business only to  
 heap up Riches, and valued themselves upon no  
 higher Consideration, than that of a great Estate or  
 a big Name in the World: And for his Charity to  
 the Poor, he was not only remarkable, but more  
 than Exemplary, so as to leave himself sometimes  
 perfectly destitute; and his Beneficence was so ex-  
 tensive, that tho' he had but an indifferent Chara-  
 cter given him of some who applied themselves to  
 him for his Charity, he would signifie that he thought  
 their Necessity a sufficient Motive, without any fur-  
 ther Regards. He was more especially enlarged to-  
 wards distressed Ministers, and a great Encourager of  
 younger Students, supplying them with Books and  
 Money, Contempt  
 of Riches.  
 Charity.

*September.* Money, as he saw they were needed. He dy'd about the Age of Threescore: In a word, the very Frame and Temper of Mr. *Spademan's* Mind rendred him incapable of the disingenuous Arts of Craft and Trick-ing; and he had a certain Nobleness of Soul, that would disdain a Disguise: He had a very large Collection of most valuable Books, in most Faculties, since his Death sold by Auction.

Earl of  
*Pembroke*  
Married.  
26.

On the 20th of this Month the Right Honourable *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery* Married the Lady *Arundel*, Widdow Dowager of the late Lord *Arundel* of *Trerice* in the County of *Cornwall*.

Lady *Fitz-*  
*Harding's*  
Death.

On the same Day died the Lady *Fitzharding*, the Wife of the Right Honourable *John Berkley*, Lord Viscount *Fitzharding* of *Beerhaven*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. This Lady was Governess to the late Duke of *Glocester*, till the Year 1698, when being near entring on the tenth Year of his Age, the King appointed the Duke of *Marlborough* to be his Governor.

Dr. *Grego-*  
*ry* where  
Educated

This Gentleman was Born at *Aberdeen* in *Scotland*, and after he had had his private and publick Education there for some time, removed to the University of *Edinburgh*, where he Commenced Master of Arts; from whence coming into *England* about the time of the Revolution, he resided for a while at *Oxford*; where Dr. *Edward Bernard* of *St. John's* College, who had been admitted on the 9th of *April* 1673, to be Savilian Professor of Astronomy, on the Resignation of Sir *Christopher Wren*, having thought fit to leave it for the Rectory of *Brightwell* near *Wallingford* in the County of *Berks*, Mr. *Gregory*, after he had been Incorporated in the University of *Oxford*, in the Degree of Master of Arts, was, on the 6th of *February* 1691, admitted Professor in his Room.

Made Sa-  
vilian Pro-  
fessor.

Dr. of Phy-  
sick.

On the 18th of the same Month, and in the same Year, he accumulated the Degrees of Physick, was a Master Commoner of *Baliol* College; and having discharged his Trust with good Applause, made his

His Death  
and Works

Exit out of this World on the 12th Instant, at *Maidenhead* in the County of *Berks*. Among others of his



his Works there is extant *Exercitatio geometrica de Dimensione figurarum; sive Specimen Methodi generalis dimetiendi quasdam figuras*, Edenb. 1684, qu. at which time he was Mathematical Professor in that University.

Dr. Gregory is succeeded in his Place of Savilian Professor by John Caswell, Master of Arts and Esquire Beadle for Divinity.

His Succ<sup>r</sup>  
cessor.

Some time this Month died James Anthony Morigia, Cardinal Morigia at Padua in Italy. He was Born in Milan on the 23d of February 1633, and Baptized by the Name of John Hippolite, the Hereditary Name of his most Noble Family, reckoned among the ancient Nobility of Milan. This Gentleman having great propensity to Devotion, and having always lived a most innocent Life, in the Flower of his Youth, viz. in 1651, put on the Habit of the Congregation of the Regular Clerks of St. Paul called Bernabites; taking the Name of James Anthony, who was one of the three Founders of that Order, and likewise of the House of Morigia, who left behind him the Memory of his great Sanctity: Having finished his Study in the College of Pavia, he was immediately made Reader of Metaphysicks, and for many Years in several Convents and Universities he read Philosophy, as also moral Divinity with great Applause: He acquired no less Fame by his Performances in the Pulpit, making several Panegyricks with Learned and Devout Discourses upon the Occasion of Feasts, Funeral Orations, and the like.

Cardinal  
Morigia's  
Life.

Birth and  
Education.

This Gentleman having been elected to several great Offices, preferably to others, by reason of his sweet and amiable Carriage, and likewise in regard to the Memory of his Kinsman, the forementioned Founder of their Order, he would never accept of them; that he might have the more leisure to attend the Service of God, and his own Studies; tho' he was sometimes in a manner forced to it. Upon the Death of Father Leonelli, the Bernabite Monk, who was the great Duke of Tuscany's Divine in Florence; his Highness being informed of the Merit of Morigia, invited him of his own accord to that Post, and sent him the Patent for it. Removing hereup-

Self-Denial

Made Divine

of Florence

*September.* on to *Florence*, and during his Residence there, coming to be well known, and better experienced by the Grand Duke, he was soon after pleased to Name him Præceptor to the Great Prince, to instruct him in the Classicks.

Created  
Archbi-  
shop of  
*Florence.*

Having acquitted himself in these Offices, to the great Satisfaction of that Court, he was nominated by the Duke to the Bishoprick of *St. Miniato*, much against his Will; but he could not exempt himself from accepting it; Pope *Innocent XI.* having forced him to obey. After *Morigia* had governed that Church for the space of fifteen Months, he was, at the Request of the Grand Duke, declared by the Pope Archbishop of *Florence*, Cardinal *Nerli* having resigned the same: *Morigia* being named to succeed him without his Knowledge, he endeavoured with all Humility and dutiful Respect to excuse himself to the Grand Duke, from accepting so great a Charge; but was not allowed it.

Advanced  
to be Car-  
dinal.

Translated  
by Ene-  
mies.

Being entred upon the Government of that Church, and having for the space of seventeen Years given constant Proofs of his Prudence, Charity, Attention and Learning; of his Zeal, Meekness, Devotion and Exemplarity of Life, getting the Blessing of the Poor, with the good Will of the People; and giving Satisfaction not only to those Princes, but likewise to his own Ministers. Its no wonder that *Innocent XII.* promoted him to the Purple on the 12th of *December* 1695, placing him in the first Rank of his Creatures, that his Merit might the more brightly shine, and have also its adequate Reward. *Innocent XII.* looking upon this Cardinal as his Successor, and endeavouring to facilitate his Promotion to the triple Crown, by exhorting all his Creatures to join their Interest for his Advancement: His Speeches occasioned great Clamours against *Morigia*, and for that Reason his Adversaries published several Defects, of which they accused him; to ruin his Credit, with whom also some of his Fellow Creatures acting in Concert, they invidiously, and contrary to all Reason, gave out, that he had no manner of Practise in the Interest of Princes, and much less in those of the Court of *Rome*; that he had not Courage enough to defend the Ecclesiastical Immunities, and that be-  
cause

cause of his Infirmities he would not be able to supply the Functions incumbent on a Pope, he being frequently confined to his Bed: 'Twas farther added, that having Relations in a miserable Condition, he could do no less than enrich them, he having given no signs of his being much disinterested, continuing still in the Possession of the Archbishoprick of *Florence*, notwithstanding his frequent Promises to the Pope, to resign it, and that *Innocent XII.* in view of his Resignation had provided him with twelve Thousand Crowns a Year: They added, that he would, by reason of the Natural Easiness of his Temper, be very subject to be imposed upon, and that the Vatican would be filled with Friars, more than it was at that time, where they already triumphed to the great damage, and yet great danger of the Holy See, from their Relations of Affairs, which were always known to be Faithful and True.

But in Answer to these Cavils his Friends have proclaimed aloud his Constancy, as a zealous Pastor in the Maintenance of the Rights of his Churches, and that he deserved rather to be praised than blamed, for having avoided all Quarrels, by not acting according to his own Humour, and without just Reason: And that his never having received from any of the Congregations at *Rome*, not so much as one *Miramur*, was a clear sign of his never failing in that, which then he was unjustly accused of: That as to the state of his Health, it was evident, that he was sometimes only troubled with the Gout, so that he seldom failed to assist at his Congregations, and the Ecclesiastical Functions: And for his Relations, since he had never assisted nor acknowledged them for the Time past, it gave ground to believe he would not alter his Nature in that Respect, he having always till then distributed to the Poor, what he could well spare of his Income, even at the time when he did not dream of his being dignified with the Purple. As to the Church of *Florence*, it was well known what had been the cause of his delaying his Resignation, that he might not prove Ungrateful to the Person to whom he owed so much; by laying it down without first obtaining his Leave. As to the Easiness of his Temper, since 'twas evident it had

September.  
His Vindication.



*September.* not hitherto exposed him to be imposed upon; either by Fryers or others, much less would it have that Effect for the future, when he was advanced to a greater Post: And tho' he was not wont to make a shew of his Parts, yet he was so well instructed in the Interest of Princes, that one would think he had been Nuncio in all the Courts of *Europe*.

He fails  
to be cho-  
sen Pope.  
1700.

But notwithstanding all these Allegations in his Favour; the See of *Rome* becoming vacant on the 28th of *August* 1700, by the Death of *Innocent XII.* *Morigia*, and others, were disappointed of the Papal Chair, and *John Francis Albani* advanced to it, who thereupon assumed the Name of *Clement XI.*

His Chara-  
cter.

Cardinal *Morigia* had certainly many good Qualities; his Learning was great in Ecclesiastical Matters and Church History, in the Canons and Councils: Besides School and Moral Divinity, wherein he excell'd. He was Prudent to a high Degree, agreeing with all sorts of Persons; Remiss in every thing, except in Point of Justice: A strong defender of the Rights of the See of *Rome*; zealous for the Advantages of the Catholick Interest, but no ways Obstinate nor Scrupulous. He took delight in the Company of young People; tho' his Age and Natural Temper disposed him to more serious Conversation; he had a certain natural Agreeableness of Air, with which he captivated the Affections of other People, as soon as they saw him, and much more when they had any thing to do with him; he never having given the least Disgust to any Person alive. In a word, he was a Person so well Qualified, so Deserving, Grateful, and acceptable to all sorts of Persons, and even to those who were of a Genius and Profession diametrically opposite to his, that we may not unjustly apply to him what *Petronius* said in Praise of another, viz. *Bonis Artibus famosus, apud Amicos maxime potens, Magna virtutis cum virtuosis, quoties cum otiosis nimia voluptatis; sapiens cum sapientibus, & quod magis est, cum indoctis indoctus videri maluit.*

*October.*

M. Aver-  
querque's  
life.

*Henry de Nassau*, Seignior de *Averquerque*, was Born about the Year 1642, being the younger Brother of that famous Statesman Monsieur *Odyke*, and second Son of Seignior *Bevermort*, the Natural Issue of *Maurice*

for the YEAR 1708.

*Maurice Prince of Orange*, Grand Unkle to the late *William III. King of England*, of Glorious Memory. This Gentleman having had Education given him fuitable to his Birth, as his Brother *Odyke's* Genius led him to the Administration of Civil Affairs, his Inclinations to the contrary, inclin'd him to a Military Life, wherein he engaged early in the Defence of his Country; more particularly when in utmost Danger of being ruined by the *French* in 1672.

Family  
and Edu-  
cation.

I confess I do not find much mention made of *Monfieur Averquerque* in feveral of the Sieges and Traverses of War which hapned in those Times: I am apt to believe he was with the Prince of *Orange* at the Battel of *Seneff* in 1674. and also in that of *Mount Caffel*, fought by that Prince against the Duke of *Orleans* in 1677; tho' I do not meet with his Name in the curt Relations given of those Actions. But in the Battel of *St Denis* fought by the Prince against the Duke of *Luxemburg* in 1678. his Name is Recorded with immortal Glory; for having slain an Officer that was ready to kill that brave Prince; the *States*, to shew the high Esteem they had for his Preservation, and in Acknowledgement of *Monfieur Averquerque's* Valour for having so bravely and successfully opposed himself against the Dangers that threatened his Highness, ordered him to be presented with a Sword, whose Hilt was of Massy Gold, a pair of Pistols richly inlaid with Gold, and a whole Horse Furniture of the same Mettal.

Saves the  
Life of the  
Prince of  
*Orange*.

The *State*  
Present to  
him for it.

The Peace of *Nimeguen* being concluded much about the same time this Battel was fought, and there being no further Operations of War on that side, save the *French* attacking and taking of *Luxemburg* in 1684. (during the Profoundness of a Peace) till 1688. *Monfieur Averquerque*, who had always served as an Horse Officer, and in time became Captain of the Horse-Guards to the Prince, was one of those who attended him in that Station, and also as a General Officer in his Expedition to *England* in 1688.

Accompa-  
nies the  
Prince in  
to *England*  
in 1688.

The Success of this Expedition being known to all the World, *Monfieur Averquerque*, upon the Accession of that Prince and Princess to the Throne, was not only continued Captain of the *Dutch*, and fourth Troop of Guards; but having been Gentleman of

## A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

October.  
Made Ma-  
ster of the  
Horse to  
the King.

the Horse to the King when Prince, was constituted Master of the Horse, a very Honourable and pretty profitable Post, wherein he acquitted himself with all the Candour and Generosity that ever was congenial to him, and to the Satisfaction of all those with whom he had to do.

Esteemed  
by the  
English.

I am not certain, but I think, Monsieur *Averquerque* did not accompany King *William* into *Ireland* in 1690. but he attended him in several of his Campaigns in *Flanders*, still advancing in Military Preferments, and daily improving himself by his prudent Conduct and generous Behaviour in the good Opinion of all the *English*, who generally esteemed him before all the rest of the *Dutch* Men in the King's Service, and he really was the favourite *Dutch-man* of our Nation.

After the Peace of *Reswick* in 1697. it was at his Desire and Motion, that the King went to the Parliament House in a Coach and Eight Horses, which was never done by any of his Predecessors.

Goes to  
his Com-  
mand in  
*Holland*.

The Death of his Royal Master King *William* in 1702. was very like to have put a Period to his own Life, so much it did affect him. This determined his Place of Master of the Horse, wherein he was succeeded by the Duke of *Somerset*: And a new War being now ready to break out against *France*. Monsieur *Averquerque* goes to his Command in *Holland*; where in the compass of a few Years, he arrived to the highest Military Dignity, the *States* were capable to confer upon him, which was that of Velt-Mareschal of their Army.

Some Ac-  
count of  
the Velt-  
Mare-  
schals of  
*Holland*.

Having mentioned this great Post, it may be proper to look back a little and observe, that while the Prince of *Orange* was only Stadtholder, Captain-General and Admiral of the *United Provinces*, the *States* had no Occasion for any Velt-Mareschal, as they had had before; but upon the Accession of that Prince to the Throne of *England*, they thought it expedient to revive that Command, and the same was conferred upon Prince *Walbeck*; but he upon his decease was succeeded by the Duke of *Holstein Ploen*, and upon his quitting, came in *Walrad*, Prince of *Nassau Saar Brug*, sometime before the breaking out of the present War: This Prince dying in 1702. Goddard Earl



Earl of *Athlone*, who, to the best of my Remembrance, was General of the *Dutch Horse*, was advanced to be Velt-Mareschal, and *Averquerque* succeeded him in the other Command: The brave *Athlone* proving not long lived in this great Post, his Death, which happned in *February* 1703, made way for Monsieur *Averquerque* to be promoted to that Dignity; and how he acquitted himself therein to the Day of his Death, is manifest to all *Europe*.

*October.*  
  
*Averquerque* made  
 Velt-Ma-  
 resthal.

Monsieur *Averquerque* in 1704, while the Duke of *Marlborough* was marched to *Bavaria*, and fought the Glorious Battles of *Schellenberg* and *Blenheim*, with the small Force he had, Bombarded *Namur* with good success: But tho' he was yet weaker in Force in 1705, while the Duke of *Marlborough* march'd to the *Moselle*, yet he maintained his Ground with the loss only of *Huy*, till the Duke's Return; after which that Place was not only recovered, but Monsieur *Averquerque* had soon after a great share in the Glory of forcing the Enemies Lines at *Heylisheim*. The Attempt of fighting the Enemy along the *Ische*, wherein *Averquerque* concurred however with the Duke of *Marlborough*, did not succeed. The share the brave Velt-Mareschal had in the Victory of *Ramellies* in 1706, and the almost incredible Successes and Conquests that ensued thereupon, I need but just mention. The wary and unactive Campaign of 1707, in the *Netherlands*, gave him no great opportunity to signalize either his Conduct or Courage. The Campaign of 1708, the History of which you have laid before you, render'd his Fame immortal, tho' it put a Period to his Life on the 18th, after a long Indisposition, which however did not hinder him to perform the Functions of his great Dignity. His Death was universally lamented by the Generals and the whole Army; and may be justly accounted a great Loss to the States and Allies in general, for whose Service he had so eminently signalized his Zeal and Affection.

His Death  
 and Character.

As Monsieur *Averquerque* was descended from the House of *Orange*, he pretty much resembled the late King *William* in his Person. He left a numerous Family behind him. His Eldest Daughter was Married some time after the Accession of King *William* to

His Family.

October.

the Throne of England, to *Charles Granville* Earl of *Bath*, by whom she had one Son the present Earl a Minor. His Eldest Son *Henry d'Averquerque*, was created a Peer of England, by the Title of Earl of *Grantham*, and he Married his Cousin German, the present Duke of *Ormond's* Sister. Another of his Daughters was Married to *Nanfan Coot*, Earl of *Bellamont* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, who died this Year, and has, I think, a Son by him. The Velt-Mareschal had two of his Sons with him in the Camp at the time of his Death, viz. *Cornellius* Count of *Nassau Woundenburg*, and Count *Maurice*, both of them early Proficients in the Art of War, forward already in Military Commands in the Service of their Country, imitating the Example of their Illustrious Father, and may in time arrive at the highest Dignity as well as himself.

As for the rest of his Children I know nothing of them; only let me therefore add one thing more, that the late Countesses of *Arlington* and *Offery*, the first the Mother of the present Dutchess of *Grafton*, the other of the Duke of *Ormond*, were the Velt-Mareschal's Sisters,

Prince  
George's  
Life.

His Birth.

Valour.

Arrival in  
England.

*George* Prince of *Denmark*, second Son of *Frederick III.* the first Hereditary Prince of that Country, was Born on the 11th of *April* 1653. His Father taking care to give him Princely and Martial Education, the first Opportunity that we find he had to signalize his Valour, was in the Isle of *Funen* against the *Swedes*, where, without any regard to the Peril of his own Life, he bravely rescued his Brother *Christian V.* ready to fall into the Hands of his Enemies. His Highness in 1669, having made a Tour into *France*, from thence came over into *England* in the Month of *July* the same Year, and after a Princely Reception from King *Charles II.* returned soon after to his own Country.

The Peace of *Nimeguen* in 1678, putting a Period to Military Operations in the hither parts of *Europe*, and his Royal Highness being still a Batchellor, after some Essays and Proposals otherways intended, a Match was at length set on Foot between him and the Lady *Anne*, second Daughter to *James* Duke of *York*,

York, now our most gracious Queen; and the Prince thereupon (upon the Instances made by his Brother the King of Denmark) having obtained leave of Charles II. King of England, to come over and make his Personal Addresses to the Princess in order to Marriage, his Royal Highness accordingly arrived at Whitehall on the 19th of July 1683, and on the 28th of the same Month, in the Evening, was Married to her in the Chapel Royal of St. James's, by Henry Lord Bishop of London, in the Presence of the King and Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Dutchess of York, and the chiefest of the Nobility.

October.  
Married the Princess Anne.

On the 8th of November 1683, he honoured the Artillery Company with his Presence at their Feast held in Merchant Taylors Hall. On the first of January following, there was a Chapter held of the most Noble Order of the Garter in Presence of the Sovereign Charles II. where his Royal Highness was Elected and invested with the George and Garter, and the Dukes of Somerset and Northumberland being on the 10th likewise Elected and Invested, they were installed with his Highness at Windsor on the 8th of April 1684.

Made Knight of the Garter.

Their Highnesses living together in the utmost Conjugal Love and Affection, and the Princess proving Pregnant, was delivered of a Daughter Still-born on the 12th of May 1683, and was privately interred, with a gilt Copper Plate affixed to her Coffin with this Inscription:

Has Children born.

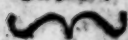
*Hic Jacet Filia Primogenita Illustrissimi Georgii & Annæ Danicæ Principis, Illustrissimi Jacobi Eboraci Ducis Nepotis, Nata Mortua die Maii 12<sup>o</sup> MDCLXXXIII.*

The Prince honoured the Artillery Company divers times afterwards with his Company at their Feast; and King Charles II. dying on the 6th of February 1685, his Highness was sworn of King James's most Honourable Privy Council on the 9th, and her Highness proving with Child a second time, bore unto the Prince another Daughter at Whitehall on the second of June 1685, and was Baptized by the Bishop

Made a Privy Counsellor.



October.



Bishop of London, by the Name of Mary; but this young Lady died on the 8th of February 1686, about seven in the Evening, after three Weeks Illness, and was privately interred on the Tenth of the same Month, in the Vault of Mary Queen of Scots, in the Abby Church of St. Peter's Westminster, with this Inscription fastned on her Coffin:

## DEPOSITUM.

*Illustrissima Domina Maria, Filia natu Secunda Illustrissimi Principis Georgii Danie & Norvegia: Principis Hereditarii, &c. Ex Illustrissima Anna Conjuge charissima Filia Secunda Serenissimi Principis, Jacobi Magnae Britanniae Regis, &c. Nata Junii 2<sup>o</sup>. MDCLXXXV<sup>o</sup>. Obiit, Febr. 8<sup>o</sup>. Aetatis suae Secundo, Annoq; Dom. MDCLXXXVI.*

His Royal Highness had a third Daughter born to him by his Beloved Princess, at Windsor on the 12th of May, Anno 1686, and was Baptized there on the 14th of the same Month, by Nathaniel Lord Bishop of Durham, by the Name of Anne Sophia, but she also unfortunately departed this Life on the second of February the same Year, after a Fortnights Illness, and was privately buried in the Vault of the Royal Family in Henry VII's Chapel Westminster, on the fourth of that Month, the following Inscription being graved on a Copper Plate and Nailed to her Coffin, viz.

*Anna Sophia, Fila natu Tertia Illustrissimi Principis Georgii Danie & Norvegia, Principis Hereditarii, &c. Ex Illustrissima Anna Conjuge charissima, Filia Secunda Serenissimi Principis Jacobi Secundi, Magnae Britanniae Regis, &c. Nata Maii 12<sup>o</sup>. Obiit die Purificationis B. M. Virginis, Anno Domini, MDCLXXXVI. Aetatis Primo.*

He goes  
to Denmark.

His Royal Highness being now desirous to visit his Native Country, and more particularly his Brother Christian V. and the rest of the Royal Family, on the 17th of June 1687, embarked with his Retinue on Board two of the King's Yatches appointed

to attend him, and having a happy Passage into *Denmark*, was there Royally entertained, and after some Weeks stay returned for *England*, landed at *Harwich* on the 14th of *August* following, came to *London* on the 15th, and went thence immediately to *Windsor*, where the Court and his Royal Consort then resided.

The next Child of his Royal Highness, was an Abortive Male, of which the Princess Miscarried on the 2d of *October* 1687. which was privately Interred in the foresaid Vault with this Inscription.

### DEPOSITUM.

*Fetus Masculi abortivi illustrissimi Principis Georgii Danie & Norwegiae, Principis hereditarii ex illustrissima Anna Coniuge clarissima filia secunda serenissimi Principis Jacobi Secundi Magnae Britanniae Regis, &c.*  
O<sup>c</sup>. 22. An. Dom. M. DC. LXXXVII.

His Royal Highness proving thus hitherto unfortunate in his Issue, he and his Illustrious Princess, were yet undoubtedly as much, if not more concerned, for the Proceedings of King *James*, and the Danger the Religion and Liberties of *England* began to be in, by the quick Advances of Popery and Arbitrary Power; and were not wanting to concert with all the Privacy imaginable, such Measures, as might if possible, prevent the impending Storm: I do not find that any Attacks were made by the Popish Party, upon his Royal Highness to change his Religion; so firmly they did believe him to be grafted therein, that it was in vain to attempt to move him.

The Revolution coming on now apace, his Royal Highness attended King *James* to *Salisbury*, and at last finding him immoveably fix'd not to call a free Parliament at that time, his Highness, with the Duke of *Ormond* and Sir *George Hewet*, on the 25th of *November* 1688. leaves him, and went over to the Prince of *Orange*: But before his going away, he wrote and left a Letter for the King, importing, 'That he was forced to write with a Heart full of Grief, what Prudence would not permit him to say to his Face; and might he ever find Credit with his Majesty, and Protection

October.

~~~~~

He goes

to the

Prince of

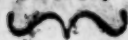
Orange.

His Let-

ter to the

King.

October.



' Protection from Heaven, as what he then did was
 ' free from Passion, Vanity, or Design, with which
 ' Actions of that Nature, were too often accom-
 ' panied : That he was not ignorant of the frequent
 ' Mischiefs wrought in the World by Factious Pre-
 ' tentences of Religion ; but that if Religion were not
 ' the most justifiable Cause, it would not be made
 ' the most specious Pretence ; and that his Majesty
 ' had already shewed too interested a Sense of Reli-
 ' gion, to doubt the just Effects of it on one, whose
 ' Practises had, he hoped, never given the World
 ' Cause to Censure his real Conviction of it, or his
 ' backwardness to perform what his Honour and Con-
 ' science prompted him too : How then could he
 ' longer disguise his just Concern for that Religion,
 ' wherein he had been so happily Educated, which
 ' his Judgement truly convinced him to be the best,
 ' and for the Support whereof, he was highly Inte-
 ' rested in his Native Country : And was not Eng-
 ' land then become so by the most endearing Tye ?

' That while the restless Spirits of the Enemies of
 ' the Reformed Religion, backed by the cruel Zeal
 ' and the prevailing Power of *France*, justly Alarm'd
 ' and United all the Protestant Princes of *Christen-*
 ' *dom*, and engaged them in so vast an Expence for
 ' the Support of it : Could he act so degenerate and
 ' mean a Part, as to deny his Concurrence to so wor-
 ' thy Endeavours, for the disabusing His Majesty by
 ' the Reinforcement of those Laws, and Re-establish-
 ' ment of that Government, on which alone de-
 ' pended the Well-being of His Majesty, and of the
 ' Protestant Religion in *Europe* ; that this was that
 ' irresistible and only Cause that came in Competition
 ' with his Duty, and Obligation to His Majesty, and
 ' could be able to tear him from the King : Whilst the
 ' same Affectionate Desire of serving him continued,
 ' that if he could secure his Person with the hazzard
 ' of his Life, he should think it could not be better
 ' employ'd ; and he heartily wished that those his dis-
 ' tracted Kingdoms, might yet receive that satisfac-
 ' tory Compliance from his Majesty, in all their
 ' justifiable Pretentions, as might upon the only sure
 ' Foundation, that of the Love and Interest of his
 ' Subjects, Establish his Government, and as strongly
 ' Unite

' Unite the Hearts of all his Subjects to him; as was
' that of, &c.

October.

In the mean time the Royal Princess his Consort, having privately withdrawn from *London*, and being attended by the Lord Bishop of that See, the Earl of *Dorset*, and a small Retinue, retired first to *Nottingham*, where she was Nobly Entertained by the Earl of *Devonshire*, then in Arms for the Common Cause of Religion and Liberty; and that she might be nearer the Prince her Husband, was by that Earl safely Conducted to *Oxford*.

Not long after the Advancement of King *William* and Queen *Mary* to the Throne; the Earl of *Shrewsbury* desired leave of the House of Lords, to bring in a Bill for Naturalizing his Royal Highness, whom his Majesty designed to create Baron of *Ockingham*, Earl of *Kendall*, and Duke of *Cumberland*, with the like Precedency as other Princes had.

Made
Duke of
Cumber-
land.

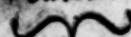
His Royal Highness was happily blest with a Son, Born at *Hampton-Court* on the 24th of *July*, 1689. who on the 27th of the same Month was Baptiz'd by the Name of *William*, by the Lord Bishop of *London*, his Majesty and the Earl of *Dorset* (on the behalf of the King of *Denmark*) were his Godfathers, and the Marchioness of *Hallifax* his Godmother: At the same time the King declared him Duke of *Gloucester*.

Duke of
Gloucester
born.

His Majesty in 1690. resolving to go in Person into *Ireland*, the Prince was pleas'd to attend him thither, where behaving himself at the Battel of the *Boyne* and upon other Occasions, with a Courage and Conduct suitable to his High Birth and Family; he returned into *England* towards the End of the Campaign: There was a Design set on Foot, to make his Highness Lord High Admiral of *England* much about this time, but it was obstructed by some unforeseen Incidencies; so that from hence forward, he had no Opportunity to signalize his Zeal and Courage for the *English* Nation. He behaved himself with a wonderful deal of Caution and good Conduct in a very nice Conjunction of Misunderstanding at Court; spent his time in Hunting and other Manly Diversions, till the Tranquillity of his Mind was ruffled with a very terrible shock of Fortune, in the immature Death of his only Son the Duke of *Gloucester*;

Goes into
Ireland.

who

October.

 Death of
 the Duke
 of Glou-
 ceſter.

who after all the promiſing Hopes he gave of a longer Life, when the Ceremony of ſolemnizing his Birth-day July 24th 1700. was over at *Windsor*, found himſelf fatigued and indispoſed, and died on the 30th of the ſame Month, being Eleven Years old and Five Days; and was ſolemnly buried at *Weſtminſter* with this Inſcription, Engraven on a Copper-Plate, gilt and affixed to his Coffin.

DEPOSITUM

*Illuſtriſſimi Principis
 Guſielmi Ducis Gloceſtriae
 Nobiliſſimi ordinis aureae
 Periſcelidis Equitis
 Filii unici ceſſiſſimae Principiſſae
 Annae, Per incheiſſimum Principem
 Georgium Daniæ Hereditarium;
 Obijt in Caſtro Regali Apud
 Windeſor XXX^o Die Julii M.DCC.
 Anno Ætatis XII. incunte*

Other
 Children
 born.

In the mean time, his Royal Highneſs had ſeveral other Children born after the Duke of Glouceſter, tho' all of them died before him: As 1. The Lady *Mary* at *St. James's* in *October* 1690. but died ſoon after ſhe was Baptized. 2. *George*, born at *Sion-Houſe* near *Brentford*, in the County of *Middleſex*, *April* 17. 1692. who died an Hour after he was Baptiz'd. 3. A Still-born Female, of which the Princeſs was delivered at *Berkeley-Houſe*, *March* the 23d 1692-3. all Buried in the Royal-Vault in *Henry VII's Chapel*. 4. Her Royal Highneſs Miſcarried of a Daughter in 1696. 5. of a Son in 1697. 6. Was Delivered of a Still-born Son, *September* 15th 1697-8. 7. Miſcarried of another Son, *January* 24. 1699. beſides ſeveral other Miſcarriages, the particular times whereof I cannot aſſign.

His Royal Highneſs was ſo Zealous for the Common Cauſe, that he very frankly gave way to the anticipation of his Revenue in *Denmark*, towards carrying on the War againſt *France*; of which his late Maſteſty King *William*, took notice thus in his Speech to the Parliament, on the 16th of *November* 1699.

While

While I am speaking to you on this Head; I think my Self obliged to mention with a very particular Concern, a Debt which is owing to the Prince of Denmark, the State whereof I have ordered to be laid before you.

Upon the Accession of his Consort, Her Present Majesty, to the Throne on the 8th of March 1702. His Royal Highness was the first that paid here Homage, as Duke of Cumberland; and not long after, she was pleased to Constitute him Generalissimo both by Sea and Land, and Lord High Admiral of England and Ireland; his Highness was also upon King William's Death, appointed by the Queen at their desire, Captain-General of the Artillery Company in London. The Conduct of his Highness in respect to the Occasional Conformity Bill depending in Parliament in 1703, 1704, &c. was very singular; that though it was very manifest, he was in his way an Occasional Conformist himself, yet he should seem so forward to promote it: I have heard he should say to a certain leading Lord of the opposite Party; *That notwithstanding any thing that might appear odd in his present Conduct, his Heart was with him.*

Much about the time that the Disputes about the Occasional-Bill were set on Foot, the Parliament thought fit to pass an Act, by which 100000 l. per Annum Revenue was settled upon his Royal Highness, and two good Houses to live in, viz. Winchester and Kensington, in Case he should survive the Queen.

His Royal Highness ever since his being constituted Admiral, through the Unweildiness of his Body, and the ill State of his Health, was scarce able to act in Person in that High Station; and therefore the Execution of the Office was left to his Council; so that whatever Miscarriages happened, his Highness was not to be blamed: Though the Complaints that were made by the Merchants, to the House of Lords against the Admiralty-board, and their Address to the Queen for Redress, could not but in some measure Chagreen him. Upon the Union of the two Kingdoms, his Royal Highness had a new Patent granted him to be Lord High-Admiral of Great Britain, &c. His Highness from henceforward growing more and more unweildy Day by Day, and sickly, he departed this Life on the 28th Day of this Month,

in

October.

in the 56th Year of his Age, to the unspeakable Grief of her Majesty, to whom he had been a most loving and affectionate Husband, for Five and Twenty Years and upwards: It was generally given out and supposed to be a Politick Stratagem of his Highness, that his Birth-day came but once in four Years, as if he had been born on the 29th of *February* the Leap Year: But he was certainly born in *April* as aforesaid.

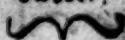
The Account given of the Prince's last Sickness and Death by Publick Authority, bearing date the 28th, at *Kensington*: it will not be improper to add it here, and it was in Substance thus,

His Death
and Character.

This Day about 20 Minutes after One of the Clock, the Prince of *Denmark* departed this Life. His Royal Highness had been troubled for many Years with a constant difficulty of Breathing, and sometimes with spitting of Blood, which often endanger'd his Life. About three Months before, a dropical Humour (with which his Royal Highness had been formerly affected) seized his Legs, and most Parts of his Body. This was attended with a Sleepiness, Cough, and an Increase of his Asthma. On *Saturday* the 23d, the Violence of the Cough produced a spitting of Blood, and an increase of the *Coma*, or Sleepiness, with an Addition of Convulsive Motions of the Tendons; which Symptoms not yielding to the Remedies administred by his own and several other Learned Physicians, this Day, between Ten and Eleven, his Royal Highness fell into a Suffocation, from which neither Bleeding nor a Vomit, both being administred, could relieve him; Her Majesty assisting in his last Moments, as well as during his whole Illness, in the most Mournful and affecting manner, till he expired. His Royal Highness's great Humanity and Justice, with his other extraordinary Virtues, had so highly endeared him to the whole Nation, that all Orders of Men discover an unspeakable Grief for the Loss of so Excellent a Prince. He was Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, Generalissimo of all Her Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land, &c.

His Burial.

His Royal Highness his Corps having lain for some Days in State, it was Buried privately on the 13th. of *November*, at Ten of the Clock at Night, from the *Painted Chamber* within the Palace of *Westminster*;



ster, to the Place of Burial in the Abbey-Church, being perform'd in the following Manner. Her Majesty's Foot Guards lined the Way between the Stairs leading from the painted Chamber to the Door of the Abbey. The Knight-Marshal's Men with black Staves two and two made way; after whom followed Gentlemen, Servants to the Nobility; Gentlemen, Servants to Her Majesty; Gentlemen, Servants to his Royal Highness; Pages of the Back-Stairs to his Royal Highness; Physician to his Royal Highness; Auditor, Solicitor and Attorney to his Royal Highness; Household Chaplains to Her Majesty; Household Chaplains to his Royal Highness; Equeries to Her Majesty; Equeries to his Royal Highness; Pages of Honour to Her Majesty; Pages of Honour to his Royal Highness; the two Secretaries to his Royal Highness; the Honourable the Council to his Royal Highness, as Lord High Admiral; Barons younger Sons; Viscounts younger Sons; Pursuivants and Herald's of Arms; Privy-Councillors not Peers; Barons eldest Sons; Earls younger Sons; Viscounts eldest Sons; *Edward Griffith*, Esq; Comptroller of his Royal Highness's Household; *Walter Chetwind*, Esq; Treasurer; Sir *Sewster Peyton*, Bar. Steward; the Honourable *Spencer Compton*, Esq; Chamberlain to his Royal Highness, with their White Staves: Barons; Bishops; Marquesses younger Sons; Earls eldest Sons; Viscounts; Dukes younger Sons; Marquesses eldest Sons; Earls; Dukes eldest Sons; Marquesses. The Right Honourable the Marquis of *Kent*, Lord-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, alone;

D U K E S ;

His Grace the Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord-Steward of Her Majesty's Household, alone;

Two Officers of Arms.

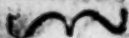
Lord Privy-Seal, Lord-President of the Council;
Lord High-Treasurer, Lord High-Chancellor;

An Officer of Arms;

The Earl of *Bridgewater*, Master of the Horse to his Royal Highness, alone;

A King at Arms, bearing a Crown on a black Velvet Cushion, between two Gentlemen Ushers;

October.



The Body carried by Yeomen of the Guard, under a black Velvet Canopy born by his Royal Highnesses's Gentlemen, the Pall being supported by six Earls;

Garter King at Arms, with a Gentleman Usher on each side;

His Grace the Duke of *Somerset* the Chief Mourner, supported by the Dukes of *Ormond* and *Grafton*, his Train born by a Baronet;

Ten Earls, Assistants to the Chief Mourner, moving two and two;

An Officer of Arms;

The Right Honourable the Lord *Delaware*, Groom of the Stole, alone;

Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to his Royal Highness, the Rt. Hon. *William* Lord *Byron*, the Rt. Hon. *Thomas* Earl of *Westmorland*, the Rt. Hon. *Thomas* Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, the Rt. Hon. *Archibald* Earl of *Rosberry*, the Rt. Hon. *Henry* Earl of *Lincoln*;

Master of the Robes to his Royal Highness, *Monsieur Christian Sigfried*, Baron de *Plessen*, alone;

Grooms of his Royal Highness's Bed-chamber, the Honourable *Charles Churchill*, Esq; the Honourable *George Churchill*, Esq; *Thomas Maule*, Esq; *John Hill*, Esq; *Hugh Bescawen*, Esq; *James Vernon*, Junior, Esq; *Samuel Masham*, Esq; *Francis Godfrey*, Esq;

The Yeomen of the Guard closed the Procession.

At the Door of the Abbey, the Dean and Prebends met the Body. and proceeded before it, singing an Anthem, to King *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel, where it was deposited during Divine Service, the Canopy being held over it, the Supporters of the Pall standing by it, the Chief Mourner and his two Supporters resting themselves in Chairs at the Head of it, while the Nobility proceeded to their Stalls.

After Divine Service, the Body was conveyed to the Vault, preceded by the four white Staff Officers to his Royal Highness, and followed by the Chief Mourner, the *Garter* going before them.

The Secular Office of Burial being performed after an Anthem sung, *Garter* King of Arms, proclaimed his Royal Highness's Stile, and the white Staff Officers broke their Staves, and threw them into the Vault.

Her

Her Majesty, upon his Highness's Death, being for a time not to appear in Publick, it was necessary to regulate the Form of her Mourning: We had but Two Reigning Queens in *England* before Her Majesty, I mean Queen *Elizabeth*, who died a Maiden, and Queen *Mary* the First, who made her Exit out of this World before her Husband King *Philip* of *Spain*; for as to her Sister Queen *Mary II.* the Administration lay in the King, and she also died before him. The only Case then like this, was that of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*; not as she was the Wife of *Henry II.* of *France*, who was a Reigning King there, as well as she was in *Scotland*, but of her Second Husband the Lord *Darnley* (to say nothing of the Earl of *Bothwell* her Third) for whom she Mourned in Black and White with some little Purple in her Chamber; and this, I am informed, was the President set to Her Majesty upon this sorrowful Occasion.

October.

Queen's
manner of
Mourning

This Month put a Period to the Life of the Countess of *Soissons* at *Brussels*. Here the Reader will be pleased to give me leave to shew, that *Charles Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy* (the Great Grandfather of the present Duke) had two Sons, the Eldest of which *Victor Amadeus* succeeded him: The other was called *Thomas Francis*, Prince of *Carignan*, but better known in the History of those Times, by the Name of Prince *Thomas* of *Savoy*. Now this Prince in *France* Marrying the Heiress of *Soissons*, *Mary* of *Bourbon*, Daughter of *Charles* Count of *Bourbon*, his Eldest Son by her bore the Title of Prince of *Carignan*; but the Second who settled in *France*, and was called *Eugenius Maurice*, bore that of Count of *Soissons*, whose Wife this Lady was; her Name being *Olympia Mancini*, a Niece of Cardinal *Mazarine*; and if she was infamous enough for her wicked Art in Poisoning, for which she was obliged many Years ago to quit *France*, She never will be forgot on the other hand, for being the Mother of three very brave Princes, viz. of the late Count of *Soissons*, who died of his Wounds before *Landau*, on th 24th of *August* 1702; of Prince *Philip* of *Savoy*, who died at *Venice* of the Bruise he received by the fall of his Horse upon him, at the Action of *Petronel* 1683; but above

Countess
of *Soissons*'s
Death.

October. all, of the most Renowned Prince *Eugene*, whose Conduct and Valour has been heard of over all the Habitable World.

November. On the first of this Month died *John Blow*, Doctor of Musick, first Organist of her Majesty's Chapel, Composer of the Anthems, Master of Musick, and esteemed a great Master in his Art.

Mareschal of d'Noailles. On the second of this Month died at *Verseilles*, *Anne Julius Duke of Noailles*, Peer and Mareschal of France, Knight of the King's Orders, Governor of the Counties and Vigueries of *Roussillon*, *Conflans* and *Cerdagne*, private Governor of the Town and Citadel of *Perpignan*, heretofore Captain of the first Troop of Life-Guards, and Vice-Roy of *Catalonia*, in the fifty fourth Year of his Age. This Nobleman betaking himself young to the Wars, had the Honour before he was Forty Years of Age to be advanced to the Dignity of a Mareschal of France in 1693. He served usually on that side of France next unto *Spain*, where he had a large Fortune and generally good Success.

His Character. The Character that I find given of him is, that he performed all the fine Actions that were to be expected from a General, without passing for Brave in the Opinion of a great many People; because he was beloved by his Prince: A thing alone sufficient to destroy the Reputation of any one: That that of the Mareschal was supported by his Master and his own good Deeds, which were extraordinary: That he loved the Soldier and the Peasant, but kept the Officer at a distance, who therefore loved him not: That his Disinterestedness was not agreeable to him who would make War at the Expence of the Enemy: That he was always Conqueror and never Beaten, having been Fortunate in all the Events of his Life: That he carry'd on his Designs with Art, and that one ought to depend upon their having been happily Executed, as soon as he communicated them; because he knew how to order them in his Head: That his Devotion was sincere, but ill managed: That his Stateliness made his Servants Unhappy: That he was a hard Paymaster, yet did pay: That he adored both his Wife,

Wife, who was his Master, and his Prince, who was his only Protector: That he was once more beloved by him, than any of the Courtiers: That he loved to Serve, but was fearful to Undertake: That he was an observer of Custom, but hated Novelty in all Things: That he entred too far into the Particulars of indifferent Matters, to make one believe he could acquit himself handsomely of great ones; but yet deserved all his Places, and all his good Fortune for his honest Heart and uncommon Affection for the good of the State.

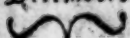
Henry Matthew de Montmorancy, Head of the Illustrious Family of the Name, first Christian Baron and Abbot of *Gennet* in *France*, dy'd on the sixth. This is the Account our publick Prints gave of this Gentleman: For my own part I know nothing at all of him, nor how he was or could be reckoned of that great Family, whose Name he bore, and the legitimate Line whereof I took to be Extinct so long ago as 1632, in the Person of *Henry II.* Duke of *Montmorancy* and *Damville*, Peer and Marechal of *France*, &c. who was naturally so Civil, Noble and Obliging, that he gained the Love and Esteem of all: But being not able to brook the intolerable Authority of *Richlieu*, he took up Arms in *Languedoc*, and fighting near *Castelnaudur*, against Marechal *Schemberg*, was Wounded in two places, made a Prisoner, and being Condemned by the Parliament of *Tholouse*, lost his Head: He had never been Married. Indeed the late Duke of *Luxemburg* in our Time, had the Honour of *Montmorancy* conferred upon him: The Reason thereof, tho' not commonly known, being he was a Natural Son of the said *Henry* the last Duke, by a Lady of the *Botteville* Family; but 'tis likely the Abbot might be descended from some Collateral Legitimate Branch, of which I can give no Account.

Abbot de
Montmorancy's
Death.

The King of *Prussia* Marry'd the Princess of *Mecklenburg Swerin* on the 19th of this Month, and the Royal Nuptials were Celebrated with great Rejoicings.

King of
Prussia
Marry'd.
29.

December.



On the tenth the Lady *Dungannon*, Wife of the late Lord *Dungannon*, who died in her Majesty's Service in *Spain*, and was since Re-marry'd to the Honourable *Henry Bertie* Esq; departed this Life.

Dutchess
of Hol-
stein's
Death.

On the 22d of this Month dyed *Hedwig Sophia*, Dutchess Dowager of *Holstein* at *Stockholm* in *Sweden*. This Lady was born on the 26th of *January*, 1681. being the Eldest Sister of *Charles XII.* the present King of *Sweden*. She was marry'd to the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp* in 1698. who being slain in the Battle of *Lisgau* against the King of *Poland* in 1702. left her a Widow, and a Son by her Named *Charles Frederick*, born in 1700. Duke of *Holstein*, under the Administration of his Uncle Prince *Christian Augustus*.

Earl of
Rochford.

Sometime this Year dyed *William Zulestein*, Earl of *Rochford*: He was the Son of *Frederick* of *Nassau*, Lord of *Zulestein*, by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *William Killigrew*, Kt. some Time Vice-Chamberlain to Queen *Catherine*, *Charles II's*. Dowager. This *Frederick* was a Colonel of Foot, and slain valiantly fighting against the *French* at *Vordam*, *Octob. 12*, 1672. being the Natural Son of *Frederick Henry* Prince of *Orange*, King *William's* Grand father, by whom this noble Lord was created Baron of *Enfield* in *Middlesex*, Viscount *Tunbridge* in *Kent*, and Earl of *Rochford* in *Effex*, on the 10th of *February* 1695. He is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son the brave Lord *Tunbridge*.

Lord Bel-
haven's
Life.

Descent.

The Lord *Belhaven's* Father was Sir *Robert Hamilton* of *Presmennan*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, or Judges in *Scotland*, of the Family of *Brunnwood*, a third Son of the Great and Noble Family of *Hamilton*. His Mother was Dame *Marion Denholm*, a Daughter of *West Shields*, a very ancient Family, chief of the Name, and of great Reputation in the Shire of *Lanerk* in the West of *Scotland*.

Birth.

This Lord was born the 5th of *July* 1656, was Religiously and virtuously educated by his Parents, who gave him a good Example, and took Care to have him

him instructed in every thing suitable to his Quality. *December.*
 During his Youth, he gave many Proofs of the Preen-
 nancy of his Parts, and was always esteemed one of Education
 the best Proficients in the common Learning of the
 Schools. After which he pass'd his Course of Philo-
 sophy in the University of *Edinburgh*.

In *July*, 1674. being but 18 Years of Age, he mar-
 ried Mrs. *Margaret Hamilton*, Daughter to Sir *Robert*
Hamilton of *Silvertonhill*, descended from a Second Marriage.
 Son of the Family of *Hamilton*, and her Mother
 was *Anne Hamilton*, Daughter to the Lord *Belhaven*.
 Soon after this Marriage, the then Lord *Belhaven* re-
 sign'd the Title and Dignity; and a Patent was grant-
 ed for the same, to the said late *John Lord Belhaven*,
 that the Estate and Dignity might go together, and
 accordingly he succeeded in 1679. *Becomes a*
a Lord.

His first Publick Appearance was in the Parliament
 of *Scotland*, held in 1681. by the late Duke of *York*, as
 Commissioner for his Brother King *Charles II*. In that
 Parliament the Lord *Belhaven*, though but Young, made
 several Speeches, wherein he discover'd a great deal
 of Learning, and a firm Resolution to support the Li-
 berties of his Country, and the Protestant Religion.
 He spoke against the Act for settling the Succession
 upon the Duke of *York*, because a Papist, and dissented
 from it. He spoke likewise against the Act which en-
 join'd the taking of the Test the first Day it was
 brought in, laid open the Self-Contradictions in it;
 and boldly said, that whatever Security there might
 be in it against Popish Subjects, there was none against
 a Popish Successor; for which the Court Party, who
 had the Majority in that Parliament, mov'd that he
 should be sent to the Castle for High-Treason, alledg-
 ing that he had spoke against the Succession, which
 was settled by Act of Parliament a few Days before.
 Accordingly he was committed, and continued there
 a considerable time, till by Order of Parliament, he
 was set at Liberty and restor'd to his Place in the it.
 House. *Early Ap-
 pearance
 against a
 Popish
 Successor,
 1681.]*
*Impri-
 soned for*

In the Parliament of 1685, he did likewise strenu-
 ously oppose the Sanguinary Laws then made against
 the *Presbyterians*, which have been rescinded since
 the happy Revolution, as Impious and Intolerable
 Grievances

Grievances, as the Estates of *Scotland* represented to King *William* among the other Articles of Grievances, which they desir'd to be redress'd the 13th of *April* 1689.

Against
taking off
the Penal
Laws.

Travels.

In the Parliament of 1686, He vigorously opposed the taking away of the Penal Laws against Papists, which was then violently pressed by the Court, but happily disappointed. In 1687, he went abroad, where he saw many foreign Courts, and waited upon the Prince of *Orange* at the *Hague*, a few Months before his glorious Expedition to rescue us from Popery and Slavery, upon which his Lordship went to *Scotland*, and afterwards waited upon the Prince on his Arrival in *England*. The Lord *Belhaven* did likewise assist at the Meeting of the *Scotch* Nobility and Gentry in *London*, in *Jan.* 1689, and concurr'd with them in Addressing the Prince to call a Convention of the Estates in *Scotland* for settling the Government there.

Forward
in settling
the Crown
in the
Conventi
on of
1689.

His Lordship was present at that Convention, where he contributed much to the settling of the Crown upon the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and her present Majesty upon failure of her Sisters Issue; and vigorously opposed the strong Party of *Jacobites*, who at the beginning of that Convention, did all that they could to have that Settlement obstructed, and the late King *James* recalled.

Made an
Officer.

King *William* as an earnest of the Reward due to this Lord for his Zeal to the Protestant Interest, and the Liberties of his Country, gave him a Commission to be Captain of a Troop of Horse, which was then to be levy'd. And tho' his Lordship might have been excused from personal Service, as many others were, on account of Attendance in Parliament, yet his Zeal for their Majesties Interest was such, that he soon Levy'd and Cloth'd his Troop, march'd with them to *St. Johnstoun*, joyn'd Major General *Mickay*, Commander in chief of his Majesties Forces, and went with him to the Battle of *Gillicrankie*, which was fought the 27th of *July* 1689, where the Lord *Belhaven* was also intrusted with the Command of the Troops belonging to the Marquis of *Annandale*, because the Marquis himself was necessarily absent on Account of the Affairs in Parliament.

Ha-
ran, u s
the Army
at *Gill-*
winly.

The Lord *Belhaven* being Popular and a good Spokesman, the Major-General imploy'd him to speak
to

to the New rais'd Troops both Horse and Foot before the Engagement, in Order to animate them to acquit themselves bravely, which his Lordship did in a very few, but Pathetical Expressions, because the Enemy were so near, and advanced with so much Fury. His Lordship behaved himself with a great deal of Courage and Conduct, beyond what could be expected from his Experience; but the *Higlanders* and the rest of the Enemy, being commanded and animated by the Viscount of *Dundee*, a brave and expert Officer, and most of their Majesties Forces being new rais'd Men, not only they, but the Veteran Troops brought over from *Holland* by the Major-General, gave way, upon an unusual Charge by the *Higlanders*, who after the first Fire, attack'd them Sword in Hand. The Lord *Belhaven* did all that was possible to encourage his Horse, both by Word and Example, and though most of them fled, except the Officers, and a few of the Troopers, he charged the Enemies Horse and Foot several times with extraordinary Bravery, which secured the General's Retreat towards *Sterling*, whither his Lordship followed him; and there being inform'd, that the Lord of *Dundee* was killed in the Action, and that a great part of his Troops were come to *St. Johnstoun*, my Lord *Belhaven* attended the General thither with some fresh Troops, where they defeated the Enemy, and his Lordship was sent with an Account of it to the Parliament of *Scotland*, which was then sitting.

His Conduct and Bravery.

After this, his Lordship return'd to the Army, and attended the General the rest of the Campaign. The King being sensible of his Lordships extraordinary Service, sent for him to Court, made him one of the Privy-Council and Exchequer in *Scotland*, and likewise of the Commissioners to execute the Office of Lord Register in that Kingdom; and his Majesty had so much regard to his Lordship's Recommendation and Merit, that he advanced several other Persons of Worth at his Desire.

Made a Privy-Counsellor, &c.

In the Parliament of 1690, the Lord *Belhaven* was very zealous in promoting the Repeal of the unjust Forfeitures, and of those Sanguinary and Oppressive Laws, that had been enacted in the former Reigns. And likewise in promoting the Act for restoring Presbyterian

Forward to restore Presbyterian Government in *Scotland*.

byterian Government in the Church, and for procuring such other Laws as tended to advance their Majesty's Interest, the Security of the Protestant Religion, and the Peace and Welfare of the Country.

To establish the
African
Scot. b
Company.

In October 1692. he was commissioned by the other Lords of the Privy Council to carry up their Address of Congratulation to his Majesty, upon his safe Return from the Campaign in *Flanders*, wherein he acquitted himself to the great Satisfaction both of his Majesty and the Council. In the Parliament of 1695. he was a great Promoter of the Act that established the Bank in *Scotland*, and likewise of that for establishing the *Scots* Company trading to *Africa* and the *Indies*. He was one of those appointed by the said Act to receive Subscriptions for the Company, and to manage their Affairs, on which Account he went to *London*, where that Business meeting with unexpected Opposition from Prejudices rais'd against it; his Lordship return'd home without submitting to appear before the then *English* House of Commons, or to any thing else that he thought inconsistent with his own Honour, or that of his Country; and ever after continued a zealous Assertor of the Company's Right, till it was abolished by the Union, assisted them in all the Courts of Judicature, where he was a Member, and made several remarkable Speeches on that Subject in Parliament, which are inserted in our former Volumes.

A Farmer
of the Ex-
cise.

In 1695. He was concerned in the Farm of the Inland Excise in *Scotland*, which being out of his Road, and there being then a great Dearth in the Country, his Lordship was a great Loser by it; and in 1698. made Application for an Abatement, which those concern'd in the Treasury opposing except the Parliament, would make good the Deficiency to the Crown by another Fund, his Lordship was so popular, and so well belov'd for his Service to his Country, that the Parliament readily agreed to it.

Favour'd
by Parlia-
ment,

Marries
his eldest
Son.

His Lordship being careful for his Family, as well as a good Patriot of his Country, he Married his Eldest Son, now Lord *Belhaven*, to a Daughter of *Bruce* of *Earlshall*, an ancient Family in *Scotland*, with whom he had a good Portion, which he laid out in Lands adjoining to his own for his Son's Advantage.

In

In the Parliament of 1700. this Lord was very Zealous in promoting the Act to prevent the Growth of Popery, that for a *Habeas Corpus* to prevent unjust Imprisonment, and many other Laws which then passed for the good of the Subject, and particularly of the *African Company*, upon which Heads he made many Speeches, which were printed at the Desire of are the Members of Parliament, and inserted also in our former Volumes.

In 1701. After the Peace, being a tender and careful Father, he came to *London* with his two Sons to wait upon the King, and obtaining a Passport went abroad with them for their further Improvement and Education. He staid with them some Time at *Paris*, where he oversaw them while they read the Law, and other Sciences, and learn'd such Exercises as are usual for those of Quality. After which he carryed them to see several Courts in *Germany*, and returning to the *Hague*, where he heard the unwelcome News of King *William's* Death, he came over to *England* with his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, leaving his Sons behind him to accomplish their Studies: But as extraordinary Merit is usually attended with Envy, his Lordship's Enemies took the Opportunity of his being abroad to raise a Slander upon him, as if he had been at the Court of *St. Germain's*, and entertain'd a Correspondence with the Pretender; but never were able to fix the least thing of that Nature upon him, or any that belong'd to him, tho' he gave them a fair Opportunity to enquire into it; and earnestly desir'd that it might be search'd into, both in *England* and *Scotland*, and particularly in the Parliament of 1704. But his known Principles for Liberty, and his Zeal for Religion and the Revolution, was a sufficient Confutation of that groundless Calumny.

In the Parliament of 1704. he us'd his utmost Endeavours in Concurrence with the Marquess of *Tweeddale*, and others of her Majesty's Ministers, to get the Protestant Succession settled in *Scotland* upon Limitations, and was very active in promoting other good Laws; which together with her Majesty's appointing him to be one of the Lords of the Treasury in *Scotland* after that Parliament was a

Zealous
to pre-
vent the
Growth of
Popery,
&c.

Goes a-
broad
with his
Sons for
their Edu-
cation.

How tra-
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For set-
ting the
Protestant
Succession
on Limi-
tations.

con-

December. convincing Proof that her Majesty was sufficiently satisfied of his Loyalty.

Opposed the Union.

In the Parliament of 1706. when the Union came to be debated, he join'd with those who oppos'd it, and on this Subject made several learned and elaborate Speeches containing his Reasons, which being printed in our former Volumes, we refer to them.

Confined.

That Matter being concluded in Parliament, he retired to his Country House from all publick Business, and upon the News of the Invasion, he was sent for by the Privy Council of *Scotland*, and confin'd first to his Chamber, and then sent to the Castle of *Edinburg*, as a suspected Person, to the no small Surprise of himself, and of all that knew his former Conduct, and the whole Course of his Life.

After two Months Imprisonment, he was sent up to *London*, with others, under a Guard till they came near the City, when the Guards were dismiss'd, and he and the rest were brought to *London* by a Messenger the 14th Day of *June*, 1708. having set out from *Edinburg*, the 14th of *May* before.

While he was a Prisoner, the Election of the *Scots* Peers for the Parliament of *Great Britain* came on, at which Time the *Scots* Peerage to testify their Esteem for his Person, and their Opinion of his Innocence, put him up for a Candidate, and he had 42 Votes to be chosen one of the Sixteen, which was extraordinary, considering his Circumstances, and that many of the present Members had not above Forty four.

Bailed.

On the 17th of *June*, being the Day of that Election, he was examined by a Committee of the Privy Council at *London*, where he gave such satisfactory Answers that he was presently admitted to Bail, and set at Liberty.

Sickness

That same Day after having visited several of his Friends, and Fellow-Prisoners, he return'd to his Lodgings, and sat up writing of Letters to *Scotland* till past Twelve at Night, when having gone to Bed, and finding himself uneasy, he soon rose again, and his Indisposition increasing, he sent for his Kinsman Sir *David Hamilton* and other Physicians, who applyed suitable Remedies, but his Distemper prevailing he lost his Speech, yet his Strength continued so as he

he was able to walk about the Room till a few Minutes before his Death, which happen'd on *Monday* the 21st of *June*, 1708. at Ten a Clock in the 52d Year of his Age, universally lamented by his Country, and all others that knew him. His Corpse was sent down to *Scotland* by Land, and interr'd the 5th of *August* in his Burial-Place at the Church of *Stenton*, leaving only 2 Sons behind him, the Eldest who succeeded to his Honour and Estate, and the other Mr. *James Hamilton*, bred to the Law.

Burial

He was of a good Stature, well set, of a healthful and strong Constitution, a black Complexion, and Graceful and Manlike Presence.

His Character may easily be gather'd from the Account we have already given of him. We shall only add, that he was well read in the Civil Law, which he studyed abroad; he was particularly well vers'd in the *Greek* and *Roman* Historians, and other Authors; and in such other Parts of Learning as became a Man of Quality: He understood the Constitution, Interest, and Trade of *Scotland*, and was so great a Master of Husbandry, Planting, &c. that he wrote several good things on that subject.

Character

He had a quick Conception, with a ready and masculine Expression, was easy of Access, kind and constant to his Friends, firm to his Principles, both in his Politicks and Religion, which was that of the Church of *Scotland* as by Law establish'd. He was ready to do good Offices to those who applyed to him, and had an universal Character for Probity and Piety: He was much given to Exercise, and particularly to Riding when he was in the Country, which being depriv'd of by his close Confinement, he became sleepy and corpulent, which 'tis supposed might hasten his Death.

THE
APPENDIX.

*The Lords Examinations of Gregg and other
Persons, with several Letters, Memorials,
&c. relating to that Affair.*

Report concerning Gregg.

The House having Appointed a Committee to Examine William Gregg, who is a Prisoner in Newgate, Convicted for High Treason, and having also been pleased to Refer to the same Committee several Papers, which, upon the Humble Address of the House, had been laid before Your Lordships by Her Majesties Command, do humbly take Leave to Inform the House, That the Effect of the several Papers referr'd to the Committee, is as follows.

I. **A** Copy of Gregg's Letter, which was intercepted, dated the 28th Nov. 1707. O. S. sent to Mr. Chamillard, inclosed in a Pacquet from Mareschal Tallard, directed to Mr. Robineau his Steward at Paris.

In this Gregg sends to Mr. Chamillard a Copy of the Queen's Letter, written with her own Hand to the Emperor.

In the same Letter, Gregg takes Notice of Two Letters sent by him to Mr. Chamillard, the one dated the 24th, and the other the 28th of October last, which he understood Robineau had put into his Hands.

That perceiving by Robineau's Letter to his Master, that Mr. Chamillard desired the Mareschal's Sentiments of Gregg, Gregg had himself written to him.

In Expectation of his Answer, Gregg flatter'd himself that the Paper then sent was of that Importance, that there could be no longer doubt of the Devotedness of a *Scottishman* for *France*; nor to speak of his Zeal for the Service of his Prince, who had found Refuge there.

That the Lines under which he had drawn a Stroke, were the Thoughts of the Lord Treasurer, which he had added with his own Hand, to the first Draught of the Letter.

The same Letter contain'd some other News.

II. There was a Copy of a Letter, dated the 25th of November, O. S. in the same Pacquet, subscribed *William Gregg*; in which Notice is taken of what *Robineau* writes to Mr. *Tallard* concerning him, and that he himself had written to the Mareschal, and desired *Robineau* to deliver the inclosed according to the Address, as being of great Consequence.

III. The Copy of a Letter from Mareschal *Tallard* to *Robineau*, dated the 10th of December, N. S. in which Mr. *Tallard* says, That as to the Letters of which *Robineau* made mention in his of the 25th and 28th of November, that he had delivered them according to the Address. Mr. *Tallard* knew nothing of their Contents, but by the same Post which brought his Letters.

That he was obliged for the offers, but could make no use of them while he was a Prisoner. When the Peace was made he would give Proof of his Acknowledgment to him who made the offers, and would endeavour to engage the Person to whom the Letters were Addressed to do the same. In the interim *Robineau* was to tell the Person to, whom he deliver'd the Letters, for whom the Mareschal had the utmost Consideration, That he was much obliged to him for desiring to know his Thoughts, before he would determine what to do; That the offers made did not suit with the present Time, at least as to him, &c.

IV. An Original Lettter of the 2d December, 1707. to Mr. *Robineau*, from Gregg, to felicitate him for being delivered from an importunate Man, as would appear by Mareschal *Tallard's* Letter, unless his last

to Mr. *Chamillard* had not made him determine otherwise.

V. A Copy of another Letter of *Gregg* to Mr. *Chamillard*, dated the 23d *December*, O. S. which was also taken in *Mareschal Tallard's* *Pacquet*, in which he pretends to give Mr. *Chamillard* an Account of what passed in Parliament, with the Queen's Answer to the Address of the Two Houses, and his Excuse for not sending the Address it self.

VI. A Letter of *Robineau* to Mr. *Tallard*, 26th *December* N. S. from *Paris*, (transcrib'd by *Gregg* in his own Hand) in which he says, He was going to *Verailles* to deliver the Answer with which he was charged; That he received every Post Letters from the same Person, and that he took Care to deliver them, according to the Address.

VII. Another of the 30th *December*, 1707. N. S. That he had been to deliver, as Mr. *Tallard* had charged him, the Answer which was desired of Mr. *Tallard*.

VIII. Another Letter in *Gregg's* Hand, dated the 30th *December*, 1707 found in *Gregg's* Closet, written to Mr. *Chamillard*, giving an Account of the Intention to send Mr. *Palmes* to *Savoy*, and to take several other *German* Courts in his way.

IX. A Confession of *Gregg*, delivered to the Lords of the Committee, and Signed by him.

On *Thursday* the 12th of this Instant *February*, the Committee appointed by your Lordships, went to *Newgate*, in order to Examine *William Gregg*.

They acquainted him with your Lordships Order, and told him, That as the Crime of which he stood Attainted, was of the most Heinous Nature, so there were some Circumstances so extraordinary, which attended his Case, that the House of Lords thought it might be of Service to Her Majesty and the Kingdom, to have all the Beginning and Progress of his Treasonable Correspondence fully laid open; That Her Majesty, upon the Application of the House, had Ordered all former Examinations and Papers concerning him, to be laid before them.

They told him farther, That if he by a True, Ingenious and Full Confession would deserve it, he might

might have ground to hope the House of Lords might intercede in his behalf for Mercy from Her Majesty, which otherwise he had no reason to look for.

He was also told, That being a Man of Understanding, he was not to expect to be asked Questions, but was to give an Account of himself, when, and how he became first Employed, when, and by what Instigation he was drawn in to Correspond with the Queen's Enemies, and how far it proceeded.

He said, That one Mr. Gregg, the late King's Resident at *Copenhagen*, was his Kinsman, and sent for him thither, and he continued with him about Three Years, till his Death, which happened about Two Months before the late King died.

That Mr. *Vernon* was sent Envoy to *Denmark*, and took him, whom he found there, into his Service, in which he continued about Two Years and an Half, and then he was Discharged from his Service by Mr. *Vernon*.

Mr. *Vernon* coming for *England* about his Private Affairs, while Gregg was in his Service, and staying here some time, in that Interval Gregg received some Letters from Mr. Secretary *Harley*, which gave him Occasion after to apply to him.

The 9th of *December*, 1704. Gregg came to *England*, and soon made Application to Mr. Secretary *Harley* for Employment, but was not Recommended to him by any Body.

The 3d of *January* he saw him first at his Office, where he attended often.

The 5th of *February*, 1704. Mr. *Jones*, the Secretary's First Clerk, came to him, and told him, The Secretary would speak with him. He attended on the Secretary the same Day, who asked him, If he would be willing to be Employed in his own Country. Gregg said he was willing to be sent upon any good Errand. Mr. Secretary told him, It was to give an Account of the Proceedings of the ensuing Parliament, which was to be held under the Duke of *Argyle*.

The 6th of *February* he went to the Office, and Mr. Secretary told him he should be dispatch'd in few Days.

To make some Tryal of him (as he supposed) Mr. Secretary asked him, If he could give an Account of

the Court of *Denmark*, *Gregg* said, he was willing to do it as well as he could; and accordingly in some time drew up a State of that Court, and it was not Disapproved.

He attended daily, and on the 20th of *April* Mr. Secretary *Harley* gave him a Note of 20 *l.* to be paid by his Steward in *Scotland Yard*.

On the 23d of *May* 1705. he was order'd to go for *Scotland*, and about a Week after set forwards on his Journey; When he was dispatch'd a Note of 30 *l.* was given to him.

Mr. Secretary always amused him, with telling him, He should have Instructions for his Directions in *Scotland*; but at last order'd him to draw up some Queries himself about the State Affairs in *Scotland*, which he did, and they were Approved.

Some of the Queries were, What were the Designs of the several Parties? What Correspondence between the *Highlands* and *St. Germans*? How Affected to the House of *Hannover*, &c.

He was also Ordered to Form a Cypher of Letters, whereby to Design the Great Men there.

The 2d of *June* 1705. he arrived at *Edinburgh*, and Wrote to Mr. Secretary the *Thursday* following, being Ordered to Direct all his Letters to *Thomas Bateman* in *Scotland Yard*.

Mr. Secretary promised the Receipt of his Letters should be acknowledged, and he press'd often for it, to know they came to Hand, fearing his Letters were intercepted, because he was suspected as a Spy in that Country; but tho' he Wrote Thrice a Week, he never heard one Word from Mr. Secretary, or by his Order, during his whole Stay in that Country.

Being asked by the Lords, If he was Recommended to any Body in *Scotland*? He answered, No.

The 15th of *October* he arrived at *London*, and the next Day waited on Mr. Secretary, who Thanked him for his Letters, and told him, He had named him to the Queen, upon Occasion of a Paper he had sent; but Mr. *Gregg* said, he believ'd the Queen had never heard of his Name, till this last unhappy Accident.

On the 29th of *October* Mr. Secretary Ordered him Twenty five Pounds.

He attended daily; and press'd much to be sent Abroad, particularly to go with Mr. *Motbuen* when he was sent to *Savoy*, but it was declined.

On New-Years Day Mr. Secretary dropt a Word which startled him much: He told him, He would fix him; which Gregg understood was bringing him into his Office.

Upon this he presented a Petition, That he might not be in the Office, because the Sallery was small, and being in Debt, he could not live on it.

He attended every Day. The Secretary enquired of him what he knew of Languages; He said, He knew some *French* and *German*, but knew *Latin* better than either.

The 16th of *April*, 1706. he was admitted into the Office, and a Note was given upon Mr. *Jones*, as for one of the Clerks; and Mr. Secretary told him, It was only to keep his Hand in Use, and that he would provide better for him.

The 16th of *May*, Copying a Letter sent to Mr. *Vernon*, That he was to consider of some body fit to be left behind, Gregg thought it to be intended in his Favour, and wrote to Mr. *Vernon* on that Occasion, desiring his Countenance.

But the 28th of *May*, Mr. Secretary writing word to Mr. *Vernon*, That he had leave to come at his own time, but must leave some body behind, and this being wrote before any Answer could come from thence, Gregg saw nothing was meant for him in the former Letter.

Gregg made Offers of Service to Mr. *Pulteney* when he was to go, but he said he was provided.

Then he told Mr. Secretary, His Mind was Depressed by his Debts, and desired to be thrown abroad, and to go with Sir *Philip Meadows*; but that was refused, and *Strahan* was sent.

Then Mr. Secretary asked, what would make him easie; and he gave in a List of his Debts, amounting to about 35 *l*.

Since that, Mr. Secretary has Ordered him at several times about 20 or 25 *l*. in the whole, the last Sum was 7 *l*. in *October* last, part of a Bill of 14 *l*. for which Debt he was press'd at that time.

Being asked by the Lords, If his Debts only made him so desirous to be gone? He said, At the rate the Business was managed in the Office, it was a perfect Drudgery.

Their Business seldom began till about 11 or 12 at Night, and they staid till 2 or 3, or later, though sometimes not above two Letters to dispatch, and he thought himself happiest who could get away soonest.

The Method was, First, the Letters were taken in Shorthand, afterwards wrote fair, then sent to Mr. Secretary's House to be Signed, and after returned to the Office to be Entred; so that they were obliged sometimes to stay till Four a Clock in the Morning.

He said, that in *April* last, when *Hill* the Messenger was sent to *Turin*, the Pacquet was left to him, though the youngest Clerk, to be made up, and delivered to the Messenger.

In that Pacquet there was a Letter to Sir *John Norris*, and another to Mr. *Cherwind*, most of the last Letter was in Cypher; *Gregg* Entred both those Letters. There was also another Letter to Sir *Cloudesty Shovel*, and Letters from the Lord Treasurer. He put them all up in the Pacquet, and after gave them to *Hill*.

Being asked, If he knew by the Letters what the Design was? *Gregg* said, He understood *Tboulon* was to be Besieged: He could not read the whole, but knew enough to find out that. He said, It was wrote in the Cypher of the other Office by Mr. *Harley*, the Earl of *Sunderland* being sick at that time.

The Queen's Letters *de Cachet* are made up before they are brought to the Office, but the Clerks are trusted to make up other Letters.

The Lords Committes required him to give the whole Relation of his Correspondence, when it began, and how long it had been carried on.

Gregg said, The first Motive of his Writing to *France* was in order to get Money, by obtaining a Pass, and that his first Letter was the 24th of *October* last.

From his first Enttring into the Office, he had always a great hand in Perusing the French Prisoners Letters:

Letters: That convenient Opportunity, and his Poverty, gave him the Temptation.

The *French* Prisoners Letters came under a general Cover, directed to Mr. *Lewis*. *Mareschal Tallard's* Letters are under a flying Seal, the rest of them come alwas Sealed, but are opened at the Office.

Generally Mr. *Lewis* threw them down on the Table, and left the Perusing them to the Clerks, to Mr. *Mann* and *Gregg*; and since Mr. *Mann* left the Office, they have been trusted wholly to *Gregg*.

If *Gregg* observed any thing that he thought material, he made an Extract of it, and shew'd it to the Secretary or Under-Secretary. He mentioned a particular Extract he had made out of a Letter of Mr. *Chamillard's* to Mar. *Tallard*.

Letters came from *Nottingham* every Post; sometimes 20 Letters came to them in a Day from *France*. Those came always seal'd. From the time he came into the Office, these Letters were never perused either by the Secretary or Under-Secretary, which he is sure of, because they were Sealed when he look'd on them. He cannot for that reason say, but Mr. *Lewis* might sometimes look into Mar. *Tallard's* Letter, because that had a flying Seal, but the rest were left Seal'd as they came by Mr. *Lewis* to the Clerks Perusal.

Gregg said, he had a Dispute with Mr. *Lewis* upon the account of these Letters; *Gregg* declaring he thought it not to be a Business fit for the Under-Clerks to be trusted with.

Mr. Secretary *Harley* wrote a Letter in Answer to one from Mr. *Ponchartrain*, thanking him for his Civility to one *Middleton*.

In Transcribing it, *Gregg* found it so ill turn'd, and the *French* so bad, that he acquainted the Secretary with it at Eleven a Clock at Night in *October* last. This Letter was stop'd, and lay a Month in the Office; but after Mr. *Lewis* sent it away as it was wrote at first.

The rough Draught of the Queen's Letter to the Emperor, as it was altered by the Lord Treasurer, was left in the Publick Book of the Office, to be enter'd, the same Night it was to be sent away: There *Gregg* said, he found it and transcrib'd it, and any

other Clerk of the Office might have done it as well as he.

All the Books in the Office lie in a Press, the Key is always in the Door, and not only the Clerks, but the ChamberKeepers may have Access.

All Letters, except those wrote to the Duke of *Marlborough*, are Enter'd in the Books, but those are only Copied in loose Sheets. *Gregg* said he had Copied many of those.

The Draught of the Queen's Letter to the Emperor was prepared by Mr. *Lewis*; it was then written in the Hand of Mr. *Thomas*, Mr. *Harley's* Domestic Clerk, the Addition was in the Lord-Treasurer's own Hand, Mr. *Mann* saw it as well as *Gregg*. *Mann* said to *Gregg*, That what was added by the Lord-Treasurer, was much the brightest part of the Letter.

Gregg said, He sent all his Letters to France, under the Cover to Mr. *Robineau*: He own'd he sent the Copy of the Queen's Letter to Mr. *Chamillard*, the same Night the Queen's Letter was dispatch'd to the Emperor.

Gregg said farther, That the Letter in the Queen's own Hand, was given to *Gregg* by Mr. Secretary himself about one a Clock at Night, and he was solely intrusted to put it up in Sir *Philip Meadow's* Pacquet, after every Body had left the Office.

Robineau, in his Letter to *Gregg*, took Notice, That he had deliver'd his Letters to Mr. *Chamillard*, and that Mr. *Chamillard* sent to advise with *Mareschal Tallard* upon *Gregg's* Proposal.

Upon this *Gregg* wrote a Letter to *Mareschal Tallard*, of which he said he had no Copy, but pretended to repeat the Words of the Letter to the Lords Committees.

The Lords Committees told *Gregg*, It would be expected by the House, that he should be very clear and particular, in declaring by what Advice or Encouragement he first began such a Correspondence. He said, By none at all: He was Tempted to it by the Devil, and the Hopes of getting Money.

He said, That upon Hearing a French Perriwig-maker was Committed to *Newgate* for High Treason, he had desired to be admitted again to the Lords of the Cabinet Council,

But

But he would not own that he knew the Man, but said, He had since heard his Name was *Valiere* or *Clarke*, he was told so by a Gentlewoman who came to see him since his Condemnation.

He said, He held no Correspondence in *England*, but only in sending the Common Letter of the Office, with other Printed News Papers, to some Gentlemen.

Gregg said, He had been long acquainted with one *Crookshanks*, who promised him, That if he would procure a *French* pass, he should have Two Hundred Guinea's, and *Gregg* undertook to procure the Pass.

The first time he wrote to *Mr. Chamillard*, was the 24th of *October* last.

Brown a Merchant, Father-in-Law to *Crookshanks*, and one *Bollinger* a Merchant, were acquainted with this Agreement about the Pass, and they Dined together at *Brown's* House, and *Brown* undertook for the Money, if the Pass could be procured.

Gregg said, He acquainted *Bollinger* of his having sent a Copy of the Queen's Letter to *Mr. Chamillard*, at the *Cross-Keys* Tavern in *Covent-Garden*, and shew'd him Extracts of *Mareschal Tallard's* and *Robineau's* Letters. He said also, That he read the Extracts of their Letters at another time in *English* to *Brown* and *Crookshanks*.

The Lords Committees asked him, to what end he told *Bollinger* of what he had done, in sending the Queen's Letter to *Mr. Chamillard*? He only said, It was downright Madness.

The Lords Committees asked him, If any Body came to him? He said, One *Mr. Arbuthnot* came to him, and no Body else, and his Business was to bring him Charity.

The Lords Committees ask'd *Mr. Gregg*, If he had no more to acquaint their Lordships with? He said, No: And being told by them, that it concerned him very much to consider of it: That the Lords observ'd He had told them nothing but what he knew they had means in their Hands to be fully informed of, without his saying any thing, and how hard it would be for the House of Lords to believe that he would venture upon such a Correspondence. without some Support or Encouragement. He persisted in it, That he had no more to say.

As the Lords Committees were risen up, and had called for the Keeper to take Mr. Gregg away, he took a brown Paper out of his Pocket, which was Sealed up, and took out of it a Paper, which he said he had prepared against the Queen's Birth-day, and desired the Lords to read it. It purported to be a Petition to the House of Commons. He pretended he knew not how to get it delivered, because he concluded all the Papers sent by him, would be deliver'd to Mr. Secretary *Harley*.

The Lords finding the Paper to be Addressed to the House of Commons, told him, It was not proper for them to receive it, and deliver'd it immediately back to him again.

The Lords Committees, as they went away, told Gregg, That if he would recollect himself, and set down in Writing any thing that he thought might be for his own Service, or of use to the Queen and Her Government, he might send it to them, and the Keeper should have Directions to convey it safely.

The next Morning Gregg sent a Letter to the Lords Committees, which as soon as they had perused, they returned to him again by a Gentleman, with the following Message.

' The Lords of the Committee have ordered me
' to return this Paper to you, they being of Opinion
' that it is not material to the Examination for
' which they were sent to you by the House.

The Lords Committees think themselves obliged to acquaint the House, That they did not observe Gregg to be under any Disorder or Terror, from the Apprehension or Sense of his Danger.

The Indictment of Gregg for his Treasonable Correspondence with Her Majesty's Enemies, was brought before the Lords Committees, which Indictment he confessed upon his Trial, and Judgment was thereupon given against him.

The Lords Committees do think it their Duty to acquaint the House, That they having been informed by means of the Keeper of *Newgate*, that one *William Gregg* had been formerly in *Newgate*, and Indicted for Counterfeiting the Coin of the Kingdom, and that it was talked amongst the Turnkeys in the Prison, that this was the same Man; they sent to search

search the Books in *Newgate*, and found there, That in *May*, 1697. *William Gregg* and *Elizabeth Gregg* were Indicted for Counterfeiting the Coin. Thereupon they sent for *Mr. Tanner*, who has the Custody of those Records; he brought the Indictment before them, and it appeared that *Elizabeth Gregg* was found Guilty and Executed, but that *William Gregg* was acquitted, and that *Thomas Holloway* and *Simon Newport* were the Witnesses at the Trial, who as was said, are both dead since that time.

But one *Thomas Kinserley* and *James Biddle* declaring, That they both knew that *Gregg*, who was then Indicted, very well, and believed they should know him again if they saw him. The Lords Committees sent them severally to see *William Gregg* now in *Newgate*, and they both of them did declare, That they Believed and were Confident, that the same Person now in *Newgate* was the same *William Gregg* who was then Indicted, and whose supposed Wife was then found Guilty, and Burnt, and they did both of them voluntarily make Oath to this Effect, and *James Biddle* swore, That after the Trial, the Discourse in the Neighbourhood was, that *Elizabeth Gregg* took the whole matter upon her self at the Trial.

Their two Affidavits are laid before your Lordships.

After one of these Persons had been to see *William Gregg*, *William Gregg* wrote a Letter, directed to the Lords of the Committee, in which he did very positively deny that he was the Person who had been tried for Coing in *May*, 1697.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE being also informed that one *Alexander Valiere*, otherwise called *John Clarke*, was in Custody for holding Correspondence with Your Majesty's Enemies, we thought our selves in like manner obliged in Duty, to direct the said Committee to Examine *Valiere*. and to enquire into the Particulars and Circumstances of his Offence. This being accordingly Performed by the said Committee, it was Reported to us; but the said Report consisting of very many Examinations, we thought it would be of Use to appoint a Committee to digest and put the same into some Method, to the intent

‘ intent we might be able to Form a clearer and more
 ‘ distinct Judgment of the whole Affair; And that
 ‘ Report being made and approved by us, we con-
 ‘ ceive it will be of Importance to Your Majesty’s
 ‘ Service, for us to Present the same to Your Maje-
 ‘ sty; and for Your Majesty’s more entire Satisfa-
 ‘ ction, We beg leave to Annex all the said Examina-
 ‘ tions at large to this our humble Address to Your
 ‘ Majesty.

Report concerning Valiere, &c.

YOur Lordships having been Pleas’d to appoint this Committee to take into their Consideration several Examinations, Letters and Papers referred to them, and to direct them to reduce the same into such Method, as they should think most proper for the Service of the House, the Lords Committees have in Obedience to Your Lordships Order, endeavour’d to put the many Examinations and Papers, relating to *Alexander Valiere* and *John Bara*, into a natural and proper Method, and they do humbly lay the same before the House.

*Valiere.
 Guerrior.
 Barbier.*

Alexander Valiere, of late Years commonly called *John Clarke*, is a Native of *France*, and went over into *Ireland* in the *French* Troops sent to assist King *James*. He Deserted or was taken Prisoner about the time of the Battel of the *Boyne*. He was not taken into the Regiment, but was a Footman to Mr. *Doge*, an Ensign in Captain *Rochfort*’s Company in *Belcastle*’s Regiment, where he continued about Two Years, and then got a Discharge from his Master, but refused to List himself as a Soldier.

He came over into *England*, and served some time as a Drawer in a Tavern, and was afterwards a Servant to several Persons, and at last Bound himself Apprentice to one *Guyon* a Perriwig Maker, and when his time was out, worked as a Journeyman in the City, and Married a Midwife’s Daughter behind the *Exchange*, and got his living by making of Perriwigs.

He was looked upon to be a Papist, and his Discourse was generally for *France*, and that Interest; and he talked against the Government in so Insolent and Publick a manner, that for that reason at

Jacob’s

Jacob's Coffee-House, one *Manteau* threw a Glass of Beer in his Face.

Barbier says, that on *May-Day* last, he met *Valiere* in the Street, who told him he had now got a better Trade than *Perriwig-Making*.

Clarke himself pretends, That during the Peace, he entred into some sort of Merchandizing, and that upon the breaking out of the War, having some Share in a Ship that was stop'd in *France*, upon that Account he applied to Mr. Secretary *Hedges* to get a Pass for *Holland*, but was refused.

One *Wilmot* of *Doctors-Commons* being imployed to Negotiate the Exchange of Mr. *D'Alegre*, *Galiffoniere*, and some other *French* Prisoners, made use of *Valiere* as an Interpreter, and afterwards *Valiere* gave some Account to the Secretaries, of a Fraudulent Trade carried on between *Ireland* and *France* by one *Hannam*, which might make Mr. Secretary *Harley* first think of Imploying him to get Intelligence.

Mr. *Harley* propos'd this to him in the Year, 1704-5. *Valiere* said, He thought he might be able to procure Intelligence by the means of one *Bara*, who was then in *France*, and was acquainted with Mr. *Chateauneuf* the Commissary at *Calais*.

In order to settle this Correspondence, Mr. *Harley* furnished him with 150 *l.* in about a Month's time; out of which *Valiere* pretended he gave *Bara* 70 *l.* and made a present to the Commissary.

Valiere says, All the Service *Bara* did, was to come over twice from *France*, first in a *French* Boat, with the News of the Prince of *Darmstadt's* being killed; and next in *Bland's* Boat, (which *Valiere* had sent to *Calais*) with the News of *Barcelona's* being taken:

Bara went back to *France* in Three or Four Days, in the same Boat, with *Bland's* Boy, and carried from *Valiere* to *Chateauneuf* *Satinette* for a Bed, a Watch, Scarlet Stockings, and some Toys, which was the Present above mentioned. In a short time after *Bara* came back to *England* again, and brought with him a *French* Man, who had been a Sea Officer. *Valiere* acquainted Secretary *Harley* with this, who granted his Warrant for Apprehending them both; but they made their Escape,

In the Spring following, *Valiere* saw *Bara* at *Deal*, when he was just come out of the Custody of a Messenger, having been first Apprehended by the Magistrates of *Dover* for coming out of *France*. At that time he was inform'd *Bara* had a Pass from the Secretary of State, tho' he had before told Mr. *Harley* he knew Mr. *Bara* had 500 Livers given him in *France* for Service to the King. *Valiere* said, He was sure this was Fact.

Bara.

John Bara gives the following Account of himself, and of his Transaction with *Valiere*, and with Mr. Secretary *Harley*.

He says, He is a Native of *France*, and was Surgeon Major to *Dubart* during the late War, till the last Two Years, when he left him, upon a Dispute between them concerning a Prize.

At *Dunkirk* he had Opportunity of assisting several Officers and Soldiers in the *English* Service, who were Prisoners there, and they promised to help him in his Profession, if he would come into *England*; which he did as soon as the Peace was made. He became first acquainted with *Valiere*, by means of the Master of a Ship of *St. Valery*; and this Acquaintance was continued by one *Dormicour's* coming into *England* from *Dunkirk*, upon account of Debts he ow'd, who was known to both of them. *Dormicour*, being about to return to *France*, told *Bara*, That *Valiere* proposed to him the sending over the *Paris Gazette* sooner than by the way of *Holland*; which *Dormicour* had promised to do, if he might have Leave on the other side. Afterwards *Valiere* made the same Proposal to *Bara*, who said, He would do it, if he had Protection for his Person. *Valiere* said, He had a sufficient Authority for sending him to *France*, and produced a Paper sealed, with Mr. *Harley's* Name to it; and *Valiere* went with *Bara* to the Secretary's Office, and procured a Pass for him to go to *Holland*.

Valiere gave him a Note for Three Pounds, which he never received, and also a Hook and Chain for a Watch, which was to be a Token to one *Nerinx*, a Merchant at *Rotterdam*, to pay him 30*l.* and the Money was answered accordingly.

From Rotterdam he got to Dunkirk, and from thence to Calais; between which Places he continued till October, 1705. at which time he had 30*l*. more remitted him by *Nerinx*.

He wrote constantly to *Valiere* by the way of Holland, such News as he could pick up, till about the 4th of October he came over to England in a Boat he had bought, and brought with him a *Paris Gazette*, which he delivered to *Valiere*.

In Nine or Ten Days *Valiere* sent him back to Calais in Bland's Boat (who had been sent over by *Valiere* with Two Packs of Wooll Consigned to *Chateauneuf* while *Bara* was at Calais) but at this time Bland carried over no Goods, but only an open Letter to *Chateauneuf* for 17 Ankers of Brandy; they stay'd at Calais Three Weeks, and the Commissary bore their whole Expence.

Bara return'd to England, and staid at *Margaret* about a Week, and then went back for France with Bland's Boy only. In their Passage they were driven to Newp^{ort}, and made Prisoners; but *Bara* sending a Letter to *Chateauneuf*, upon his Writing to the Governor of Newp^{ort}, they were Released and Proceeded to Calais.

At this time *Bara* carried over with him 36 Yards of Sattin, Two Pieces of Stuff, Two Pair of Stockings, and Two Cases of Knives; the Stockings only were a Present to Mr. *Chateauneuf*, the rest was for *Bara*'s Subsistence, *Valiere* (as he then said) having no Money to give him.

Bara staid at Calais Two Months, and then came to *Margaret*, and brought with him one *Corfelli* a Merchant, with whom he went to London, and acquainted *Valiere* with their being come over, and that *Corfelli* was then at London. *Valiere* (as *Bara* has been since informed by Bland) sent this *Corfelli* back to France by the way of Holland.

Bara durst not stay in London, finding there were Messengers out from Mr. *Harley* to seize him, which were procured by *Valiere*, and he then charged *Valiere* with it.

Bara went to Deal, where he stay'd seven Weeks, and at Dover nine or ten Days; from whence he found means by an Exchanged Prisoner, to convey a Letter

ter to *Chateauf*, desiring a Boat might be sent over for him, which was done accordingly, and he went over in it to *Calais*:

Bara drinking one Night with *Chateauf*, complained of his Usage from *Valiere*, the Commissary advised him to return to *England*, saying, he was sure *Valiere* had a Protection from Mr Secretary *Harley*, and *Bara* acting by *Valiere*'s Orders, it was impossible he should suffer by the Government, and that *Valiere* must be a great Rogue if he did not protect him.

Bara return'd about the 27th of *April*, and upon his Landing wrote to Mr *Harley*; but before an Answer came, he was seized at *Dover*, and brought before the Mayor.

Whitehall.

This was done by the means of Captain *Whitehall*, who gives the following Account of the Matter.

In *April*, 1706. *Carter* inform'd him, That *Bara* was return'd, whereupon he seized him, and had him examin'd before the Mayor of *Dover*, who took Affidavits of the Matter.

Mr. *Whitehall* sent an Account of this to the Commissioners of Customs, with Copies of the Affidavits, by a Letter of the 29th of *April*. This Letter follows.

Custom-House, Deal, 29 *April*, 1706.

Honourable,

IT is now about a Year since I laid before you the Depositions of *Cook*, and others relating to a Correspondence carryed on by some French Refugees with *France*, in which one *Carter*, a Butcher of this Town, had a considerable hand, but withdrew himself from his Family to avoid being apprehended, as I acquainted you by my Letter of the 19th of *April*, 1705. About two Months ago *Carter* sent me word, That if I would permit him to return to his Family, and suffer him to be quiet at Home, and obtain for him the Pardon of the Government for his past Faults, he would soon make a Discovery of some Practices of very dangerous Consequences to the Government; and accordingly about a Month ago, he gave me an Account, That one *Barr* a French Man was lurking about these Parts, waiting the Opportunity of a French Boat

Boat to come to fetch him to *France*, and in pursuit of that Information he discover'd to me where the said *Barr* was concealed; but before I could get to the Place, he had got his Passage by a *French* Boat for *France* about half an Hour.

On *Friday* last *Carter* came to me again, and told me, That *Barr's* Return was every Day expected, and was so diligent in the Prosecution of his Information, that yesterday morning he acquainted me where *Barr*, one *Bewerton* a Shopkeeper of *Canterbury*, and the rest of *Barr's* Accomplices were; whereupon with the Assistance of Mr. *Forster* (your Surveyor of *Dover*) I apprehended *Barr*, alias *Renew*, alias *Barrault*, alias *Monminion*, alias *Julian*, by all which Names he is known to several Persons who appeared against him. For the rest I humbly refer you to the Copy of the several Depositions sent you herewith, which will give you further Information in this Matter; but I am sorry I must tell you, That tho' I have got the Man, yet he had Time to convey away a Packet, which I presume was Letters, before I could apprehend him. All the rest of the Goods that he brought over with him, being only Two Ankers, and a few Bottles of Brandy, which I seized at *St Margarets*, and have brought to the Custom-House at *Dover*, where also *Barr* is now in Goal; wherefore I humbly beseech your Favourable Presentation of this Matter to the Secretaries of State, that *Carter* may be pardoned for his past Crimes, and that he may have such fitting Encouragement as may enable him to do further Services, which I believe he is capable of, for he is not yet discovered to be the Informer in this Case. I am,

Your Honours

most obedient Servant,

L. Whitehall.

This gave Occasion to Mr Secretary *Harley* to send a Letter to Mr *Whitehall*, Dated the 29th of May, 1706. which follows:

S I R,

S I R,

I Am very well satisfied of your Care and Vigilance for her Majesty's Service, and the Performance of the Duty of your Office; And I both have already, and shall also continue to commend your Diligence where it may be of use to you in the Affair of Seizing *Bara*; And I am willing to take it only for Inadvertency, when you saw or heard of a Warrant under my Hand, that you presum'd to send Notice of it to any one but my self. I am willing to impute it to nothing but want of Attention, because I am sure had you thought of it, you must consider, that in this Juncture it is of great Consequence to have Intelligence of what they are doing in *France*. I will not suppose you think your self proper to judge who is to be employ'd upon such Occasions, nor to know what their Business is. As to the Business of Duties or Customs, that certainly belongs to you to take Care of, and when any of those things fall within your Notice, you will certainly do your best for the Queen's Interest; Therefore I must now inform you, That the Man named *Clarke*, and the other call'd *Bara*, are made use of upon a sudden Exigence on behalf of the Publick; they were formerly Friends, but since fallen out, and therefore fit to watch each other; and I shall be glad you will have an Eye upon them both, and give me directly Notice of their Motions whenever they appear there. I am,

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

Ro. Harley.

It is very Unfortunate that none are taken but those who are to serve the Government, when at the same time it is known, that scarce a Week passes, but the Enemies of the Government have their Emissaries Land, without Observation; and it is more Unfortunate, that the Stopping *Clarke*, some Weeks since, has hindred the Discovery of those Ships which

1706

took the *Holland* Convoy; you will acquaint
Mr. Carter, That he need not apprehend any
thing from the Impertinence of *Bara's* Threat-
nings.

To this Letter Mr *Whitehall* wrote an Answer of
the 31st of May, 1706. of which the Copy follows.

S I R,

May 31. 1706.

I Cannot but think my self Unfortunate, that the
First Letter I have the Honour to receive from
you should indicate any Doubt of my real Intenti-
ons to serve the Government.

I am sorry that you can tell me, That there are
many Emissaries of *France*, who can Land without
Observation: I hope it is not within the District
where I have to do, and as it is not easy for me to
know what Persons have the Honour of your Coun-
tenance for the Publick Service, (especially when
I am well informed, That they are waisted over
between *England* and *France* at the Expence of the
French) so I most humbly crave Leave to observe
to you, That I can never make any Distinction of
Persons coming from *France*, without the Directi-
ons of the Government (or from you) so to do:
And therefore I do, with all Submission, pray, That
you will be pleased to put a good Construction up-
on what I have, or may do, on the like Occasions.
And (that I may not for the future do any thing
which may cause ill Consequences to the Publick)
that I may have your Instructions (if you think it
fit for me) to stop or take up Strangers and sus-
pected Persons (lurking in these Parts) of whom I
may have Information, since you are pleased to
acquaint me, That by stopping *Clarke* some Weeks
past, has hinder'd the Discovery of those Ships
which took the *Holland* Convoy.

I beseech your Pardon for Writing to Captain *Ba-
ker*, and not directly to your self; but the Commissi-
oners of the Customs having acquainted me, That
they had directed Captain *Baker* to lay those Papers
relating to *Bara* before you, and that I was to cor-
respond with him in such Cases, led me to do it, not
knowing then that it was any Fault in me; And

H h

there

therefore since you are pleased to pass it off as Inadvertency, and to give me Liberry of Writing to you, I dare, with all Respect, assure you, That I will behave my self with more Caution for the future.

In Obedience to your Commands, I take this Occasion to acquaint you, That I have of late had a very Watchful Eye on both *Clarke* and *Bara*, but cannot find that there is any Disagreement between 'em, for they have, within this Week, been frequently together at *Deal*, in a Friendly Corresponding manner, particularly last *Sunday* and *Monday*, as also yesterday (when *Clarke* rid from *Deal*) and seem to be very well acquainted with each others Purposes, according to the Information I have received of them, which I have good Reason to give Credit to. I am, with all Dutiful Respect,

S I R,

Your most humble and
most obedient Servant.

The same Day, after he had sent away his Letter, *Bara* applied to *Whitehall*, to help him to a Boat to go for *France*, which he refused to do without an Order from the Secretary; and thereupon the same day Mr *Whitehall* sent another Letter to Mr Secretary *Harley*; of which this is a Copy.

S I R,

May 31, 1706.

I Think it my Duty to acquaint You, That since the Dispatch of my Letter of this Date, Mr. *Bara* came to me at *Deal*, and told me, That he could not carry on his Purposes he was sent hither for, without I would assist him in getting a Boat to carry him to *France*, which I confess startled me, that he should make so free Application to me who had so lately taken him up; but persisting in his Desires, I was obliged to let him know, that I could not give him any Aid of that sort without your Authority for so doing, which, he said, he wanted, but would write to you this Post for it; so waiting your Commands, which I shall endeavour to Execute

cute with the greatest Diligence, Fidelity and Secrecy, I am, &c.

Mr. *Harley* return'd an Answer, dated the 1st of June, 1706. of which this is a Copy:

S I R,

Whitehall, June 1. 1706.

I Have this Day received two Letters from you, which give me fresh Instances of your great Care in every thing that may be for her Majesty's Service. You will easily believe it is of the greatest Consequence to have early Advice of what the Enemy is doing; and in order to it I should be very glad you would furnish *Bara* with what he wants, provided you can do it without giving any Cause of Suspicion, or being observed by any Body. I am,

S I R,

Your most humble Servant,

Ro. Harley.

But Mr. *Whitehall* did nothing upon the Letter, not thinking it contain'd Orders which were full and clear enough to justify him.

But *Bara* says, That Four Days after his Examination before the Mayor of *Dover*, he was carry'd to London by Mr *Harley's* Warrant, and own'd to the Secretary he had been in *France*, and that he had been sent thither by *Valiere*.

Bara continued in Custody 21 Days, after which Mr *Harley* sent for him, and told him, He had prevail'd with the Queen to pardon him, but he must go away immediately to *Dunkirk*, and see what Naval Preparations were there, and bid him say nothing and he would make use of him.

Bara perform'd this Voyage in an open Boat, and return'd in Seven Days, and brought Word, That there were but Two Men of War, both Unrigged, and that *Fourbin* was gone Northwards after the *Russia* Fleet.

This was the Time he was carried over by *William W. Mason*. *Mason*, Waterman; who says, That as soon as they landed, *Bara* and he went directly to the Governor's

House: *Mason* staid below till *Bara* came down to him: *Bara* was well known, and well received in that Town: They staid there Two Days, and then return'd.

Bara was set ashore near *Sanddown-Castle*: He was very fearful of being seen, being well known on the Coast.

Bara. *Bara* says, In the same Year, he was sent over by Mr. *Harley* for the *Paris Gazette*, and brought it accordingly.

J. Howard. It appears by the Examination of *Isaac Howard*, That this Year he carried *Bara* over to *Calais*, that when they Landed, a File of Musqueteers took them into Custody; and as they were going along, a Man speaking to *Bara*, he struck him a Blow upon the Face with his Hand; That they were carried before the Commissary, where *Bara* was kindly entertained: He staid with the Commissary Two Hours, was entirely at Liberty during Two Days that he staid, after which *Howard* brought him back to the *Downs*.

Bara. *Bara* says, He was arrested at *Deal*, which he thought was by *Valiere's* means, who hindred him to have a Boat: He sent word of this to Mr. Secretary *Harley*, who wrote to Captain *Whitehall* to help *Bara* to a Boat, but he would not do it; so *Bara* went back to *London*, and complained to the Secretary of him.

Bara says, He was at *Calais* with *Chateauneuf* about Six Weeks before the *Hampton-Court* and *Grafton* were taken: The Commissary told him there was a great Fleet in the *Downs*, which were to be Convoyed by some Men of War, and that they were Equipping at *Dunkirk* Nine Men of War to Intercept that Convoy, and he had received most pressing Orders to speed away the Seamen to Man those Ships. He said, He hoped this Year they should have their Revenge, and Ships should not get out of the *Downs* so easily as they had done. At this time *Chateauneuf* told him, *Valiere* had play'd him a Trick, and shewed him part of a Letter from *Valiere*, (but would not let him read the whole) wherein *Valiere* bid *Chateauneuf* have a Care of *Bara*, for that he was imployed by the Government in *England*.

Bara staid but Three Days at *Calais*, and came directly to Mr. *Harley*, and told him what he had heard about the *Dunkirk* Squadron, but did not then mention what had been shew'd him in *Valiere's* Letter, having several times before acquainted Mr. Secretary, That he trusted *Valiere* too much, and that he was not the Man he took him to be: But Mr. *Harley* never answered him any thing to that Matter.

When *Bara* told Mr. *Harley* about the *Dunkirk* Squadron, he seem'd not to believe it; but when those Ships were taken, *Bara* went to him, and asked him, If he did not believe it now? To which he replied, He did remember *Bara* had told him of it.

John Carter says, That about the 27th of March, *Carter*. 1706. he came first acquainted with *Bara*, who used to go over from *England* to *Calais*, and return in French Boats: He was seized at *Dover* by Mr. *Whitehall*, which *Bara* suspected to be by *Carter's* means. He was examined before the Magistrates, but was soon after sent for to *London* by Mr. *Harley's* Orders, and in a short time after returned to *Deal*, and pulling out of his Pocket a handful of Guinea's, shew'd them to *Carter*, and told him, See what I have got by being seized at *Dover* by your means. *Valiere* spoke very ill of *Bara* to *Carter*, and perswaded him not to have any thing more to do with him; but though both of them railed at each other when asunder, yet when they met they appeared to be very good Friends.

Bara doing little Service for *Valiere*, as he pretends, *Valiere*. he broke with him, and then sent one *Green* of *Gravesend* to Mr. *Chateaufneuf*, but he also did little Service, and was no more imployed.

He after engaged one *Stephen Barry*, a Druggist in *London*, who was then lately broke: He was sent over to *Calais* by the way of *Holland*, and was directed to tell *Chateaufneuf*, that *Valiere's* meaning was only to get such News as he thought fit to send, and to desire him to convey it to *Valiere*.

The first Boat which *Valiere* owns to have sent over to *France* was *Bland's*, a Waterman of *St. Catherine's* near the *Tower*.

Bland.

The Account which *Bland* gives of his Voyage, is as follows; That in *August*, 1705. *Valiere* telling him, he had a sufficient Authority to protect him from any Mischief might arise upon account of his going to *France*, sent him to *Calais* with some Wooll, Consign'd to *Chareauneuf*, and a Letter. As soon as he Land'd at *Calais*, he was seized and Carried to the Governor, and after to the Commissary, to whom he delivered the Letter: Then he was carried to an Inn, and Provision made for him; and falling Sick there, a Physician was sent to take care of him: He was us'd with much Civility, and the Commissary defray'd all Charges; and also, his Boat being much out of Repair, the Commissary took care of having it put in very good Order out of the King's Stores, without any Expence to him.

He brought back Brandy, and a Letter for *Valiere*, which *Bland* delivered to him.

In *September* following, he made a second Voyage upon *Clarke's* Account, when he carried over *Bara*, *Clarke* wrote a Letter which he gave to *Bara*; when they landed, *Bara* left him, and went directly into the Town, *Bland* was carried to the former Inn, and his Charges were paid as before; he went often to the Commissary's House, and was made much of, and after about ten Days stay, brought back *Bara* and 17 Ankers of Brandy, and a Letter from the Commissary, which he delivered to *Valiere*.

Carter.
Weaver.
Watling

About *Midsummer*, 1706. *Valiere* Employed *John Carter* to buy Wooll, and procure Men to go over for him to *France*, *Carter* brought *John Weaver* and *Philip Watling* to *Valiere*, who told them, He would bear them out for going to *France*, for he was Employed by Mr. Secretary *Harley*, and shewed them a Paper with his Name and a Seal, which they the rather gave Credit to, because *Valiere* had before been Examined by the Magistrates, and set at Liberty; and thereupon *Weaver*, *Watling* and *John Hartley* (Apprentice to *Weaver*) went over to *Calais* with some Wooll, and a Letter to the Commissary, and another to one *Camus* a Merchant, they were all seized at their Landing by a Guard, and carried before the Governor, who enquired of them, What News in *England*, and what Ships there were in the

Downs;

Downs, and whither Bound? and what Strength the *Engliſh* had in the *Streights*? they told the Governor, they had a Letter for the Commiſſary. The Governor ſent them to him, and they delivered him the Letter; after three or four Days, the Commiſſary himſelf came to them, and brought them a Pacquet for *Valiere*, upon which they returned for *England*, and delivered the Pacquet to him, who thereupon went immediately to *London*.

Soon after the ſame Crew went over again with Wooll, and a Letter to the Commiſſary: In their Paſſage they met with a ſmall *French* Privateer, who enquired of them what Men of War and Merchant Men were then in the *Downs*, and as *Hartley* ſays, *Weaver* and *Waſhing* told them all they knew of the Men of War and Merchant-Ships, whither they were deſigned, and when they were to Sail; and having given this Account, the Privateer ſuffered them to go on.

As ſoon as they Landed, they wer ſeized and carried firſt to the Governor, and afterwards by the Guard to the Commiſſary, to whom they delivered their Letter, and then were carried to the Inn, where they were kept ten or twelve Days under a Guard, and not ſuffered to go out, becauſe the *Dunkirk* Gallies were then in the Road; when the Gallies were ſailed, the Commiſſary gave them a Pacquet for *Valiere*, and they returned and delivered it to him.

At this time *Valiere* told them, He could have other Men go for leſs Money, but they reſuſed to take leſs, and ſo they parted.

In *July*, 1706. *Valiere* propoſed to *Daniel Morillion* and *Joſeph Verge* to go to *France*, and bid them take what Goods they pleaſed, and he would give them a Letter which ſhould protect them, Upon the Credit of this, they provided Wooll, and had two Letters from *Valiere*, one to the Commiſſary, and the other to *Camus* a Merchant, who was to furniſh them with Brandy for their Wooll, and then they two, together with one *Bailly* went over to *Calais*, where upon their Arrival, they were ſeized by the Guard, and carried to the Governor; who Examined them about the Number and Rates of the Men of War in the *Downs*, and particularly about the *Dutch* Trans-

Hartley.

*Morillion.
Verge.*

ports, and if they knew to what Place they were Bound, and if they were intended for a Descent upon any part of *France*, what Frigots were Cruising off of *Beauchy*, *Dungeness* and the *North-Foreland*, and what Merchant Ships there were in the Downs. They shew'd the Governor the Letter they had for the Commissary, and he returned it to them to carry to him. The Commissary sent them to *Miarvelles's* House, and told them, They must not stir from *Calais* till they had his Pacquet, which in two or three Days after he sent to them, directed to *John Clarke* Merchant in *Bristol*, together with a Pass to secure them against Privateers; and they brought back Brandy with them.

In *August* they went over again, and upon their Landing were carried to the Governor, and were again Examined about what Ships were in the Downs. They told him the *Dutch* Transports were sailed. They brought back Brandy, and a Pacquet for *Valiere* from the Commissary, and the *Custom-House* Boat coming up with them, they threw the Pacquet overboard.

Morillion. *Valiere's* General Directions to those he employed to go over to *France* were, That if they thought themselves in Danger of being taken by *English* or *Dutch* Vessels, they were to throw their Letters overboard, but if they met with *French* Ships, they should shew their Letters, which would help them to get to *France*.

Morillion. *Morillion* and *Verge* upon their Return, were brought before the Mayor of *Deal*; *Verge* denied they had been in *France*, but *Morillion* confessed it: Soon after, both of them were sent for by Messengers to *London*, and carried before the Two Secretaries of State, where being Examined, they acquainted them with all that passed at *Calais*, and with their throwing the Pacquet into the Sea, according to *Valiere's* Orders. Upon this they were remanded into the Custody of the Messengers, where they remained four Months, and then were discharged without any further Examination.

Verge says, That while he was in Prison at *Deal*, *Valiere* came to him, and bid him not fear, he would take care he should come to no harm; and says, That

That the very same Night he came Home out of Custody, *Valiere* came to him, and proposed to him to go over again to *France*, but he refused to go, being sick at that time.

In August, 1706. *Valiere* imployed *Thomas Gosby*, and ----- *Steed*, both of *Walmer*, and *Thomas Hatton*, who carried over Wooll, and a Pacquet for the Commissary. Upon their Landing they were immediately carried to the Governor, who received them very well, and asked them, What News in *England*, and what Ships of War, or Merchants were then in the Downs? The Commissary shew'd his Letter to the Governor, and then carried them to *Marvelles's House*, the Inn, and they had not leave to return in Five or Six Days, till Letters came from *Paris*, and then were dispatched with Brandy, and a Letter to *Valiere*, which were delivered to him. T. Hatton.

Gosby and *Steed* refused to go a Second time, because (as they told *Carter*) they were Examined very strictly by the Commissary, What News was in *England*, and what Ships were in the Downs? and the Commissary took Notes of all they said, and detain'd them there till they sent to *Paris*, and had a Return; and for these Reasons they were afraid to go any more. Carter.

In September, 1706. *Valiere* sent over *Ralph* and *Thomas Hatton*. He pressed them to go over immediately though they had no Goods, which they refused to do; whereupon some Wooll was provided, which the Two *Hattons* carried to *Calais*, with a Letter to the Commissary, *R. Hatton* believes the Letter did not relate to Trade, because the Wooll was sold to another Person. They were seized upon Landing, and carried with the Letter to the Commissary, who went with them to the Governor, and did not open his Letter till he came to the Governor's House. R. Hatton.

They were received very kindly by the Governor, who made them drink, a thing very unusual. The Governor opened the Letter, and shewed it to several Gentlemen who were there, who all seemed very well pleas'd with it. The Commissary carried them, by the Governor's Orders, to the best Inn in *Calais*, where they were very well treated at his Costs.

The

*Johanna
Riches.*

The next Day the Commissary brought a *French Gentleman* to them, and said, The Governor had ordered that they should carry him to *England*, which they did. They brought no Letters or Goods, and Apprehending they should be forced to Land in the Day-time, they desired the Gentleman, if he had any Papers he would throw them over-board; but he replied, He carried All in his Head. The Gentleman spoke good *English*. The *Hattons* brought him to *Valiere* at Mrs. *Riches* House at Midnight, who procured a Horse for him, and he went away to *London* that Night, without a Guide, and *Valiere* followed the next Morning.

Valiere says in his Examination, This Man was *Stephen Barry*, who brought the News of the Relief of *Turin*; but Mrs. *Riches* says, He told her that it was His Brother-in-Law, who lived at *Calais*; and she also says, He brought divers Papers with him, which he gave *Valiere* to read.

Carter.

About a Week after *Valiere* returned to *Deal*, and within a Week after that, the *French Gentleman* came back, and brought with him three other *French Men*, who were shut up privately with *Valiere* for some time: Afterward they all rode out together with *Valiere*, who by some means or other, got them over to *France*. Mrs. *Riches* says, That *Valiere* told her, That the Father of one of those Three *French Men* was as great a Man as any in *France*.

2 *Hattons*
Reven.

In October, 1706. *Valiere* sent the Two *Hattons*, and *William Reven* over to *Calais* with Wooll, and a Letter to *Chateaufneuf*: Upon Landing they were seized, and carried before the Governor; after that, they were taken before a Judge, and were accused of having carried a Spy into *England*.

Marvelles desired them, by Order of the Commissary, to deny they carried any Body; which they did: They were kept in Custody fourteen or fifteen Days, till Orders came from Court to Discharge them, and then the Commissary sent them away to *England*, with one Letter to *Valiere*.

Riches.

About a Month after, *Valiere* employed *Reven*, *Thos. Finnes*, and *Francis Baker* of *Dover*, to go over to *Calais* with some Wooll and a Sack, in which was a Box; and other Things, but their Boat was seized at

at *Sandwich* by the Custom-House Officers, who took away the Wooll, but overlook'd the Sack, which they brought back to *Valiere*, and about a Week after, he sent *Reven, Baker*, and *R. Hatton*, with the same Sack, some Wooll, and a Letter to the Commissary at *Calais*, together with a Young Man, whom they carried to *France*. They were seized and taken to the Governor's House, as usual; and the Commissary came to them, and opened his Letters there. They were in a short Time dismiss'd with Brandy, and a Letter from the Commissary to *Valiere*.

Hitherto *Valiere* had imployed other People to go *Valiere* to *France* upon this Account, but about *June*, 1707. he went himself to *Bologne*, with *Weaver* and *Watbing*, and they carried over one Pack of Wooll. They went off from *Hyrb*; as soon as they landed, they were all seized, and kept in Custody with a Centinel upon them; but *Valiere* had leave to speak with one *Strike* a Merchant, who in Two Days got him released. *Valiere* told *Strike*, His Business was to get News, in order to lay Wagers, and that he had a Friend at *Paris*, who would send the News, if *Strike* would receive it, and transmit it to him. He pretends, he neither wrote nor spoke to the Commissary or Governor of *Bologne* at this time, but was only encouraged by *Strike*, and that he then discovered the *Dunkirk* Squadron was ready to sail, and sent the News of it to Mr Secretary *Harley*.

But *Watbing* in his Account of this Voyage says, *Watbing*. That *Valiere* upon writing to the Governor, was set at Liberty, and that he afterwards told them, He had waited upon the Governor, and done the Business. This is confirmed by *R. Hatton*, who says, That *Valiere*, upon his Return, told him, He had been the longer, because he was kept under a Guard till he could get a Letter delivered to the Governor; and then he was set at Liberty, and waited upon the Governor. *R. Hatton*.

Valiere went over a second time in *July*, with *Weaver*, *Watbing* and *Le More*, and one Pack of Wooll. The Duke *D'Aumont* was then at *Bologne*; he pretends, That at their Landing they were more strictly confin'd than before; but after some Days the Duke sent for them all before him, and asked them many Que-

Questions concerning their Business, and how they ventured over with so small a Quantity of Wooll; *Valiere* said, He was employed by Merchants concerned in Wagers, and his chief Business was to get the Gazette early over. The Duke was satisfied with this, and promised he should have Intelligence, so he did not attempt to get it but from the Commissary *Collanfon*. The Duke said he was going to *Paris*, and would take Care that *Collanfon* should have Intelligence to furnish *Valiere* with it.

There were several Gentlemen in Company with the Duke when this was talk'd of. The Duke said, It would do no hurt to them to have the Publick News sent; for their Government was so wise as to suffer no News to come abroad that would hurt them; whereas they could have Intelligence of the greatest Matters of Importance from *England*, and gave for an Instance, That they had lately certain Advice from thence, That the Duke of *Savoy's* Design was against *Tboulon*.

When *Valiere* told this to Mr *Harley*, he seem'd to start, and said, He wondred they should talk so,

The Duke *D'Aumont* propos'd to *Valiere* to buy a Couple of Horses for him, and upon that Condition he should have Liberty to come when he would. *Valiere* agreed to do it, and the Duke sent his Groom along with him. These Horses were to be sent by the *Bologne* Sloop, which was to come to a certain Place for that Purpose.

Valiere said, He acquainted Mr. Secretary afterwards with this; who approved it, and gave him a Pass for the Groom, by the Name of *Tho. Strick*.

Valiere adds, That while he was at *Bologne*, Mr. *Strike* gave him privately a Letter from his Friend at *Paris*, which told him, That Mr. *Fourbin*, with his Squadron of Nine Men of War, had Orders to pursue the *Russia* Fleet, tho' never so far Northward or Eastward, and to fall on them, if possible, and advised *Valiere* to insure upon them. He told this News to Mr *Harley* as soon as possible he could, who answered thereupon, We have Twelve Men of War, we fear them not.

He says, When he was at *Bologne* this Time, he saw Two Letters at the Commissary's, one directed

to Sir *John Parsons*, and another to Mr *Caille*; and *Strike* told him, That the Duke *D'Aumont*, held a constant Correspondence with them.

He acquainted Mr. *Harley*, That *Caille* held a Correspondence with *France*, and paid Money by Orders from thence.

This is *Valiere's* Account of his second Voyage to *Weaver*. *Bologne*; but *Weaver* and *Watling* say, That when *Watling*. they were all carried to the Governor, he took *Valiere* aside, and had him in private several Hours. When they returned for *England*, *Valiere* put on Board Brandy and Champagne, and a Man, whom they did not know, was sent back with them, who upon Landing went with *Valiere* to *London*. *Le More* was left behind, lest he should betray the Groom when he came to *England*; but *Le More* was put on Board a *French Sloop* afterwards, and set on Shore in *England*.

Mr. *Jordan* says, That when *Valiere* was sick at *R. Hatton's* *Folkstone*, in *September*, 1707. he told him, That the *P. Watling* Governor of *Bologne* was very rough with them at *Jordan*. first, and told them, They came over for something else than to bring such a small Parcel of Wooll, which would not bear their Charges; threatening them, unless they told the Truth. Then *Valiere* desired to speak with the Duke privately, and told him, He came to learn News, which Expression much surprized the Duke; but *Valiere* told him, That if he could serve his Excellency in *England*, he would serve him faithfully. *Valiere* told *Jordan*, That *Le More* was threatned with Death, being a *French Man*, and one who formerly had a Commission in an *English Privateer*, so he fell upon his Knees, and begg'd for his Life; and upon *Valiere's* Interest, and Pleading for him, he was pardoned: *Le More* told *Jordan*, That he verily believed *Valiere* shewed Mr. *Harley's* Pass to the Duke at that Time.

Thomas Hatton says, That he lay about 14 Days to watch for the *Bologne Sloop*, by *Valiere's* Orders, to put on Board two Horses to be carried to *Bologne*: The Signal whereby he was to know the Sloop, was her Hoisting *Dutch Colours* on her Main-Top. *Valiere* gave him a Letter which was to be delivered to the

the Captain of the Sloop; but she not coming, he returned the Letter to *Valiere*.

Valiere.

Valiere gives the following Account of his third Voyage to *Bologne*: That then he took over no Wooll; that the Duke was then at *Paris*; but he told the Commissary the Horses were bought; he was then supplied with the the News without Trouble, which at his Return he told Mr *Harley*, who was pleased with it, and ordered him Money, and directed him to go away immediately, and at his return to come to him at *Windfor*.

Watbing.
Verge.

Watbing and *Verge*, who went with him this Voyage, give this Account; That they were seized at Landing, but *Valiere* was at Liberty, and went into the Town for Two or Three Hours, and then came to them, and told them, They must get ready to go away that Night: He was in very good Humour, and said, He had now catched the Old one. By which they understood he had heard some good News: They brought back Brandy, and landed *Valiere* at *Dimchurch*, who immediately went to *London*.

The next Voyage, which (as *Valiere* says) was at the latter end of *August*, *Valiere* did not go over himself, but sent *Verge*, *Watbing* and *Weaver*, who brought him the News of the raising the Siege of *Thoulon*, and a Packet to *Caille* the Merchant, in *Aldermay* Church-yard, which *Valiere* pretends he burnt without opening it.

Watbing.
Weaver.
Verge.

Watbing, *Weaver* and *Verge* speak of this Voyage in this manner; they say, They carried Letters from *Valiere* to the Commissary at *Bologne*, and some Wooll: When they landed they were seized, and carried to the Governor, and examined about the Ships in the *Downs*, and were asked several Questions, as usual. The Commissary took them to his own House, and they dined at his own Table; the Captain of the *Bologne* Sloop dined with them, and boasted of his having robbed some *English* Gentlemen in *Kent*: They brought back Letters to *Valiere*, which they deliver'd to him.

Joseph Verge says, He believes *Valiere* to be disaffected to the Government, and gave this Reason for it; That being about to go over to *Bologne*, he said to

Valiere, Master, if we should bring back the good News that *Tboulon* was taken, he hoped *Valiere* would give them a Guinea or two: He made answer, That if he would bring the News that the Siege was raised, he should be better pleased, and would give them Ten Guineas.

In September, 1707. *Valiere* sent over *Le More*, *Ba-thing*, and *Verge*, with a Letter to *Collanfon*; but they being seised as they came back, what they brought did not come to his Hands. *Valiere*.

Verge and *Washing* say, They were taken by an Ostender in their Passage to *Bologne*, who took their Letters, and every thing from them: They came almost naked to *Bologne*, and the Commissary being absent, his Clerk refused to give them Credit; but *Le More* got Credit for about Five Pounds. After about 14 Days stay, the Commissary's Clerk gave them Two Letters for *Valiere*. They landed at *Dover*, where their Boat was seised, and in their going to *Deal* they were taken by Messengers, to whom they delivered the Letters directed to *Valiere*. *Verge*. *Washing*.

Valiere says, That what Letters he had, he used to send to Mr. *Harley*, and that in the Three Years time he has been employed, he believes he has sent him half a Score.

He also says, That one *Fitzgerald* made a Proposition to him, to join with him and two other Persons, to carry off Mr. *Huguetau*. He did not acquaint Mr. *Harley* with this; the reason whereof was, That Mr. *Harley* told him he was not to meddle with any Business but what he employ'd him in. *Valiere*.

He says, that one *Pope* and *Charles Coxhill*, both of *Lydd*, received and returned Letters to and from *France*; That he saw *Coxhill* at *Bologne*, and that he brought Horses for the Duke; That *Pope* was employed to supply the *Bologne* Sloop with Wooll, and Intelligence: He told Mr. *Harley* of it, who bid him mind the Business he employed him in, and not trouble himself with other Matters.

Johanna Riches says, That towards the latter end of April last, *Valiere* came to her House at *Deal* in the Night, and desired a private Lodging, and soon after sent her out to learn what Men of War were then in the *Downs*: She went to the Packet-Master, who told her

her there were only Three Men of War there, and named them to her: She brought the Account to *Valiere* presently: She has forgot the Names of Two of them, but verily believes the *Royal Oak* was one of them, because a Midshipman belonging to the *Royal Oak*, was at that Time at her House, and borrowed a Bottle of *Sal Armoniack* of her for his Wife, who was then on Board the *Royal Oak*.

Upon her Naming the Ships to *Valiere*, he set down the Names of them in his Book, and soon after went out, and staid so late that no Lodgings could be got for him, so she sat up all Night, and he lay in her Bed.

She further says, That she believes *Bland* went over to *France* about that time.

For which she gives this Reason, That *Bland* and *Mrs. Atwood* being together at her House, *Bland* said he hoped he should soon bring them better Liquor, and desired her to buy for him some Casks for Brandy. She says, That *Bland* went into the *Downs*, and went aboard several Ships there. *Bland* told her, It was only to get some of the Ships to take off his Brandy when he came back; but she look'd on that as a Pretence only, and that his true Business was to observe what Ships were there, and of what Value they were. The same thing is affirmed by *Mr Bowles*, who gives a very particular Account what an impudent and dangerous Fellow this *Bland* is.

Mrs. Riches says, *Bland* owned to her, he had been Four times in *France* since the beginning of the War; whereas *Bland* denies that he has been there more than twice.

Carter says, That he was intimately acquainted with *Clarke*, and always took him to be in the *French* Interest; he believed him to be a Papist, for he would never go to Church, and always talk'd favourably of the Papists: *Carter* often advised *Clarke* to be more cautious in managing his Corresponding with *France*, for if he continued to act in so publick a manner, the Mob would knock him on the Head. *Carter* said the Mob had several times come about them, and called them *French* Dogs and Rogues, and reproached them for betraying our Ships, and giving Intelligence to the Enemy.

Valiere would often speak contemptuously of the Great Men above, and said, It was easier to put upon them than such Men as *Carter*. He said he knew his Master *Harley* very well, and almost any thing would serve him: Once as *Carter* and *Clarke* were riding together upon the Beach, they saw 18 Ships at Sea. Thereupon *Clarke* said, Here is News for my Master *Harley*, I will send him word, Here is seen a Squadron of *French* Ships. *Carter* said, What before you know whether they are so or no; To which *Clarke* replied, It is all one for that, it will serve my turn as well.

In the latter end of the Year, 1706. *Carter* brought to Mr *Whitehall* Three Letters, which he had received from *Valiere*, with Directions to put them into the Hands of the Men who were going to *France*: One of the Letters was directed to *Camus* a Merchant at *Calais*, the Second to the Commissary at *Calais*, the Third to the Governor or Commissary of *Bologne*, he is not certain to which of them.

Mr.
Whitehall.

Upon this he wrote to Secretary *Harley*, and gave him an Account of those three Letters, telling him, That the Wind being now out of the way, he had an Opportunity, if he pleased, of seeing them, and judging if *Valiere* dealt honestly or not. But to this Letter he never received any Answer. Mr *Whitehall* did neither open nor stop these Letters, having been before reprimanded by Mr Secretary for what he had done.

Mr. *Whitehall* says, that *Valiere* and *Bara* were generally known upon the Coast, by the Distinction of Mr *Harley*'s Spies, especially *Valiere*, who bragg'd of his being employ'd on all Occasions, and in all Companies: *Bara* was more cautious, and seldom appeared by day.

Mr. *Whitehall* said, It was his Opinion, and the general Opinion upon the Coast, That they carried more Intelligence to *France* than they brought from thence. He says, The Trade to *France* was much suppress'd, till this Encouragement was given by employing so great a Number of Men; for *Clarke* did not confine himself to certain Persons, but employed every Body he could get; by which Practice the whole Coast is corrupted, so that now a much greater

Number of Officers will be wanting to prevent the pernicious Intercourse with *France* than have ever yet been employed.

Mr. *Bowles* gives several Reasons, which made him think it necessary to examine *Valiere*, as his Publick Boasting of his Power to protect any one for going to *France*; his declaring in Coffee-houses, before the Magistrates, That it was not Treason to Trade with *France*, unless one carried Warlike Stores thither; and his sending over Boats, when his Licence to remain unmolested on the Coast was expired. These and many other Reasons made Mr *Bowles* conclude, That *Valiere* was indeed a Spy upon us; and that by his means, for these Two Years last past, *France* has had Intelligence to their Advantage, and are like still to have so; for *Clarke's* having sent over so many Sets of Boats, the same Gangs will be like to continue to go over on their own Accounts.

And he believes, that this may have been the principal Occasion of the Loss of several of our Frigats, upon their Cruising Stations, as also of the Loss of the *Hampton Court* and *Grafton*, and so many of our Merchant Ships.

The Examinations of Valiere, and others mentioned in the Address.

Alexander *Valiere*, alias *John Clarke*, being examined saith, That he is a Native of *France*, and came over into *Ireland* in the French Regiments sent thither with King *James*: He pretends he deserted 14 days before the Battle of the *Boyne*; he was hired as a Servant by an Ensign in *Belcastel's* Regiment.

After the War of *Ireland* was over, he came into *England*, and after having served several Persons, he bound himself Apprentice to a Perruke-maker; and when his Time was out, he went to live in the City, and followed that Trade.

He pretended, that he entred into Merchandizing while the Peace lasted, and that he had a Part in a Ship that was stopt in *France*; and upon that Account

he

he applyed to Secretary *Hedges* to get a Pass for *Holland*, but it was refused.

One *Wilmot* of *Doctors Commons* was employed upon Occasion of treating about the Exchange of Prisoners; he named *D'Allegre, Gallisoniere, &c.* And *Valiere* said, He was made use of as an Interpreter on those Occasions.

He said, He gave some Account about one *Hanain*, who carried on a fraudulent Trade between *Ireland* and *France*, and he does not know, but that might be the Occasion that Mr Secretary *Harley* might first think of him to procure Intelligence.

That in the Year 1704 5. Mr Secretary *Harley* proposed to him to be employed in getting Intelligence; *Valiere* said, He could do it by the means of one *John Bara*, who was then in *France*, and was acquainted with Monsieur *Chateauneuf*, Commissary at *Calais*.

He had about 150 l. from Mr *Harley* in about a Months Time, upon Account of settling this Correspondence, which enabled him to furnish *Bara* with about 70 l. and to make a Present to *Chateauneuf*. All the Service *Bara* did, was to come over from *Calais* twice, once in a French Boat, which *Bara* hired, and brought only the News of the Prince d'*Armstadt* his being killed: And once in *Bland's* Boat, which *Valiere* hired, and then brought the News of *Barcelona's* being taken.

Bara went back to *France* in Three or Four Days in the same Boat, with only *Bland's* Boy, and (as *Valiere* pretended) carried from him to *Chateauneuf*, Sattinette for making a Bed, a Watch, Scarlet Stockings, and several Toys, which was the Present aforementioned. *Bara* doing little Service, *Valiere* soon broke with him.

In a short time after *Bara* came to *England* again, and brought over with him a French Man, who had been a Sea Officer: *Valiere* acquainted the Secretary with this in September or October, 1705. who granted his Warrant for apprehending of them, but they both made their Escape.

In the Spring following, *Valiere* saw *Bara* at *Deal*, when he was just come out of the Custody of a Messenger, having been first apprehended by the Magistrates of *Dover* for coming from *France*; at that time

he was informed *Bara* had got a Pass from the Secretary of State.

Valiere sent one *Green* of *Gravesend* over to Mr. *Chateauf*, but he also did little Service, and was no more employed.

Valiere said, He then engaged one *Stephen Barry*, a Druggist in *London*, who had lately broke; he was sent over to *Calais* by the way of *Holland*. He was directed to tell Mr *Chateauf*, that *Valiere's* meaning was, only to get such News as he thought fit to send, and to desire him to convey it to him.

Once at the beginning of the Year 1706. there was some News sent to *Valiere* by a *French Boat*, but they sent him word, That if he expected any more, he must send a Boat for it, for they would not be at the Trouble or Charge of sending it over: Thereupon about *Midsummer*, 1706, *Valiere* imployed one *John Carter* of *Deal* to buy some Wooll, in Order to send an *English Boat*, and then *P. Watling*, I. Weaver, and Weaver's Apprentice, were sent over with a Pack of Wooll, and a Letter, and returned with News that *Philip* was like to lose *Spain*; this he sent to Mr Secretary.

About a Fortnight after, the same Boat went over again with the like quantity of Wool, and a Letter to the Commissary at *Calais*.

The next time *Valiere* sent *Thomas Gosby*, *Thomas Hatton*, and one *Steed* of *Walmer*, with Wooll, and a Letter to the Commissary, but the Commissary stopt out of their Cargo 100 Livres for the Charge of settling the Intelligence.

Then *Valiere* sent over the Two *Hattons* with 80 Pounds of Wooll, and a Letter to *Chateauf*; they brought over *Stephen Barry*, who came Express to *Valiere*, with the News of the Relief of *Turin*, and this Express caused Rejoycings in *London* the same Day.

Next he sent over *William Reven* with the Two *Hattons*, and some Wooll, with a Letter, but they were detained Prisoners, and *Chateauf* stopt *Valiere's* Wooll, and he had nothing for it.

Valiere sent once more to *Calais* *F. Baker*, *W. Reven*, and *R. Hatton*, but they brought no News, only an Order

Order from *Chateaufort*, that he should send thither no more.

About *Midsummer*, 1707. he went himself to *Bologne* with *Weaver* and *Watling*, and one Pack of Wooll; they were all seized at Landing, and all kept in a Room, and a Centinel upon them, but *Valiere* had leave to speak with his Merchant Mr. *Strike*, who in two Days time got *Valiere* released: *Valiere* told *Strike* of his Business in getting News in Order to lay Wagers, and that he had a Friend at *Paris* would send the News to *Strike*, if he would transmit it to *England*. *Valiere* pretended he did not Write, or Speak either to the Commissary, or Governor this time, but had only Encouragement from *Strike*. *Valiere* said, that he then discovered that the *Dunkirk* Squadron was ready to Sail, and sent the News to Mr *Harley*.

Valiere went over a second time to *Bologne* with *Weaver*, *Watling*, and *Le More*, and one Pack of Wooll. The Duke *D'Aumont* was then at *Bologne*; at their Landing they were then more strictly Confined than before; but after some Days, the Duke sent for them all before him, and asked them many Questions concerning their Business, and how *Valiere* ventured over with so small a Quantity of Wooll. *Valiere* told him, he was imployed by Merchants concerned in Wagers, and his chief Business was to get the Gazette early over: The Duke was satisfied with it, and promised he should have Intelligence, so he did not Attempt to get any but from the Commissary *Collanfon*.

The Duke said, He was going to *Paris*, but would take care that *Collanfon* should have the Intelligence to furnish *Valiere* with the same; there were several Gentlemen in Company with the Duke *D'Aumont*, when this was talked of. The Duke said, It would do no hurt to them to have the Publick News sent, for their Government was so wise, as to suffer no News to come abroad that would do them hurt; whereas they could have Intelligence of Matters of the greatest Importance from *England*; for Instance, that they had lately certain Advice from *England*, that the Duke of *Savoy's* Design was upon *Toulon*.

When *Valiere* told this to Mr. *Harley*, he seemed to Start, and said, He wondred they should talk so.

The Duke *D'Aumont* proposed to him, That he should buy a Couple of Fine Horses for him, upon that Condition, *Valiere* should have Liberty to come when he would.

Valiere Agreed to do it, and the Duke sent his Groom along with him; these Horses were to be sent by the *Bologne* Sloop, which was to come to a certain Place for that Purpose. *Valiere* said, He acquainted Mr. Secretary afterwards with this, who Approved it, and gave him a Pass for the Groom, by the Name of *Thomas Strick*.

Valiere said, That Mr. *Strike* gave him privately a Letter from his Friend at *Paris*, which told him that Monsieur *Fourbin* with his Squadron of nine Men of War, had Orders to pursue the *Russia* Fleet, though never so far Northward or Eastward, and to fall on them, if possible, and advised *Valiere* to insure upon them. He said, He told Mr. *Harley* this News as soon as possible he could, who made Answer thereupon, We have 12 Men of War, we fear them not.

The Horses being bought, *Valiere* went over the next time without Wooll, with *Verge* and *Watbing*. The Duke was then gone to *Paris*, but *Valiere* told the Commissary the Horses were bought: He was then supplied with the News, without any Trouble, which he told Mr. *Harley* at his Return, who was pleased with it, and Ordered him Money; and directed him to go away immediately, and upon his Return to come to him at *Windsor*.

Towards the latter end of *August* last, he sent over *Verge*, *Watbing*, and *Weaver*, and they brought him the News of the Raising the Siege of *Tboulon*, and a Pacquet to one *Caille* a Merchant in in *Aldermay* Church-Yard; *Valiere* pretended he burnt the Pacquet without opening it.

In *September* last, he sent over *Le More*, *Watbing*, and *Verge*, with a Letter to Monsieur *Collanfon*, but they being seized as they came back, what they brought for him did not come to his Hands.

Valiere said, What Letters he had, he used to send to the Secretary, and that he believes, he has sent half

half a Score, in the Three Years time he has been employed.

Valiere said, There is one *Fitzgerald*, who made a Proposition to him, to joyn with him and Two other Persons, to carry off *Huguevan*. He did not acquaint Mr. Secretary *Harley* with this, the Reason he said was, That Mr. Secretary told him, he was not to meddle with any Business, but what he employed him in.

Valiere says, When he was at *Bologne* the second time, he saw two Letters at the Commissaries, one directed to Sir *John Parsons*, the other to Mr. *Caille*; and *Strike* told him, the Duke *D'Aumont* held a constant Correspondence with them.

He acquainted Mr. Secretary, That *Caille* had a Correspondence with *France*, and paid Money by Orders from thence.

He said, That one *Pope* and *Charles Coxhill*, both of *Lydd*, received and returned their Letters. He said, he had seen *Coxhill* at *Bologne*, and that he brought Horses for the Duke; that *Pope* was employed to Supply the *Bologne* Sloop with Wooll and Intelligence. He says, He told Mr. Secretary *Harley* of it, who bid him mind the Business he employed him in, and not trouble himself with other Matters.

Valiere said, That he told Mr. *Harley*, that he knew that *Bara* had 500 Livres given him in *France*, for Service to the King; he said he knew this to be Fact.

Daniel Barbier, living at the *Mughouse* in *Longacre*, being Examined, saith, That he has known *Alexander Valiere*, now commonly called *John Clarke*, ever since the Year 1690. He deserted from the *French*, about the time of the Battle of the *Boyne*, or was then taken Prisoner, he knows not which.

He had on his *French* Regimental Clothes, when the Examinant first saw him. He came over with the 7000 Men, sent from *France* to assist King *James*. He was not taken into the Regiment, but was a Servant to Mr. *Doge* an Ensign in Captain *Rochfort's* Company, in *Belcastle's* Regiment, where he continued about Two Years.

After *Ireland* was reduced, he came over with the Examinants Brother into *England*, and serv'd some time as a Drawer in a Tavern, and afterwards serv'd several Persons, and at last put himself Apprentice to one *Guyon* a Perriwig-maker in *Longacre*; and after his Time was out, worked as a Journeyman in the City, and married a Midwife's Daughter behind the *Exchange*, and there lived by making Perriwigs. He was always looked upon as a Papist, and in his Discourse with this Examinant and others, he always seem'd to talk for *France*, and that Interest.

The last time the Examinant saw him, was the last Thanksgiving Day, when the Queen went to *St. Paul's*; he told the Examinant, he was just come out of the Messengers Hands, and that he had now got a better Trade than Perriwig making.

The Examinant said to him, have a Care, you have not been in Custody for your good Deeds, beware of *Tyburn*.

February 26, 1707-8.

Daniel Barbier.

Matthew Guerrier, Perriwig-maker in *Birchin-Lane*, being Examined, saith, that he first came to know *Alexander Valiere*, immediately after the Battel at the *Boyne*, at which time *Valiere* deserted from the *French* Service: He did not List himself, but was Footman to Mr. *Doge* an Ensign, in Captain *Rockfort's* Company in *Belcastel's* Regiment.

After the War was ended, the Regiment Quartered at *Kingsale*, and Mr. *Doge*, at his Request, gave him leave to quit his Service; at which time the Lieutenant Colonel of the same Regiment offered to take him into his Company, and proffered him five or six Guineas, but *Valiere* refused it; by which the Examinant and others, were more Confirmed in their Opinion, that he was a Coward.

The Examinant did not see *Valiere* any more till about 12 Years ago, and some while after that, they lodged and worked together at *Jacob's* Coffee house in *Threadneedle street* for about two Months, and then parted upon a Suspicion that the said *Valiere* was a Papist, and not an honest Man, either in his Dealings or Conversation; and one *Dubellier*, who is a *Roman* Catholick himself, did since tell him that *Valiere* is a Papist,

Papist, for which Reasons the Examinant has not kept up any Acquaintance with him ever since.

After *Valiere* was taken into Custody, one *Monceau*, a Weaver in *Spittle-fields*, told the Examinant, that the said *Valiere* was by all his Acquaintance, suspected to be a Person disaffected to the Government, and would be often talking against it in publick Company; upon which Account he once quarrelled with *Valiere* at *Jacob's Coffee-house*, some time ago, and threw a Glass of Beer in his Face.

February, 26. 1707-8.

M. Guerrier.

John Bara, of *Steepley*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Surgeon, saith, that he is a Native of *France*, was Surgeon Major to *Du Bart*, during the last War, except the two last Years, when he left *Du Bart* upon a Dispute between them concerning a Prize.

He came back to *Dunkirk*, and upon Examination of the Quarrel between him and *Du Bart*, he was Acquitted; and while he continued at *Dunkirk*, had the Opportunity of assisting several *French* Officers and Soldiers in the *English* Service, who were brought Prisoners to *Dunkirk*; who promised to help him in his Profession if he would come over to *England*, which he did as soon as the Peace was made.

He became first acquainted with *Valiere*, by the means of a Master of a Ship belonging to *Saint Valery*.

This Acquaintance was continued by the means of one *Dermicour*, who was come over from *Dunkirk* for Debt, and was a Friend to both of them.

Dermicour being about to return to *France*, *Valiere* proposed to him (as he told *Bara*) the sending over the *Paris Gazette* sooner than by the Way of *Holland*, which *Dermicour* promised, if he could have leave on the other side.

Afterwards *Valiere* made the same Proposal to *Bara*, and *Bara* answered, that if he could get a Protection for his Person, he would do it. *Valiere* told him, he had a sufficient Authority for him to go to *France*; and he produced a Paper sealed with Secretary *Harley's* Name to it, and he and *Bara* went to Mr. Secretary *Harley's* Office, where *Valiere* obtained a Pass for him to go to *Holland*.

He

He likewise gave him a Note for 3 *l.* which was never paid, and also a Hook and Chain for a Watch, which was to be a token to *Norinx* at *Rotterdam* to pay him 30 *l.* which he paid him.

From *Rotterdam* he found Means to get to *Dunkirk*, and from thence to *Calais*, and continued between those two Places till *October*, 1705. he wrote constantly to *Valiere*, by the Name of *Clarke* by the way of *Holland*, during this time. Being asked what News he sent? He answered, what he could pick up. He received 30 *l.* more about the 4th of *October*.

While he was at *Calais*, *Bland* came over with two Packs of Wooll consign'd to *Chateauneuf*, from *Valiere*: He staid there nine or ten Days.

About the 4th of *October*, *Bara* come over in the Boat he had bought, and brought with him a *Paris Gazette*, which he delivered to *Valiere*.

In nine or ten Days, *Valiere* sent *Bara* back to *Calais* with *Bland* and his Boy, without any Goods, only with an open Letter to *Chateauneuf* for 17 Ankers of Brandy: They staid there three Weeks, and the Commissary bore their whole Expence.

He continued at *Margate* about a Week, and went back with *Bland's* Boy, and they were driven to *Newport*; where being taken into Custody, they were released upon *Bara's* writing to *Chateauneuf*, and his writing to the Governor of *Newport* in their Behalf.

At this time *Bara* carried 36 Yards of Sattin, two Pieces of Stuff, two Pair of Stockings, and two Cases of Knives; the Stockings only were a Present to Mr. *Chateauneuf*, the rest of the things were for *Bara's* Subsistence, *Valiere* having, as he then said, no Money to give him.

He staid at *Calais* two Months, and came then to *Margate*, and brought with him one *Corfelli* a Merchant, with whom he went to *London*, and told *Valiere* that he was come over with him; and he has been since informed by *Bland*, that *Corfelli* was sent back by *Valiere*, by the way of *Holland*.

Bara durst not stay in *London*, finding there were Messengers out from Mr. *Harley* to seize him, which were procured by *Valiere*, and with which he charged *Valiere*.

He

He staid at Deal seven Weeks, and at Dover nine or ten Days; from whence he found means by an Exchanged Prisoner to send a Letter to Chateauneuf to desire him to send over a Boat for him, which he did accordingly, and he went to Calais.

Bara drinking one Night with Chateauneuf, and complaining of his Usage from Valiere, the Commissary advised him to return to England, telling him, he was sure Valiere had a Protection from Mr. Harley; and therefore Bara acting by Valiere Orders, it was impossible he should suffer by the Government, and Valiere was a great Rogue if he did not protect him.

Bara returned about 27 April, and wrote to Mr. Harley; but before he had an Answer, he was seized at Dover by the Magistrates; but after four Days he was carried to London, by Mr. Harley's Warrant; and Bara owned to him, that he had been in France, and that he was sent by Valiere: He continued in Custody 21 Days. After that time Mr. Harley sent for him, and told him, that he had prevailed with the Queen to pardon him, but that he must go immediately to Dunkirk, and see what Naval Preparations were there, and bid him say nothing, and he should make use of him.

He performed this Voyage in an open Boat from London, and returned in seven Days, and brought word there were but two Men of War, and they both unrigged; and that Fourbin was gone after the Russia Fleet Northwards.

He called to mind also, That in October, 1706. he was sent by Mr. Harley for the Paris Gazette, and he brought it accordingly.

Bara says, He was arrested at Deal (as he thought) by Valiere's means, who hindered him to have a Boat? he sent word of this to Secretary Harley, who wrote to Captain Whitehall, desiring him to help Bara to a Boat; but Mr. Whitehall would not do it, so Bara came back, and complain'd to the Secretary of it.

Bara said, He was at Calais with Chateauneuf about six Weeks before the Hampton Court and Grafton were taken. The Commissary told him there was a great Fleet in the Downs, which were to be Convoyed by some

some Men of War, and that they were Equipping at *Dunkirk* nine Men of War to Intercept that Convoy; and that he had received the most pressing Orders to speed away the Seamen to *Dunkirk*. *Chateauneuf* said, He hoped this Year they should have their Revenge; and that the Ships should not get out of the Downs so easily as they had done.

At this time *Chateauneuf* told him, *Valiere* had play'd him a Trick, and then shew'd him a Letter of *Valiere's*, part of which he read (but he would not let him see it all) wherein *Valiere* told *Chateauneuf*, That he should have a care of *Bara*, for that he was imployed by the Government in *England*. He staid but three Days at *Calais*, and came directly to Mr. *Harley*, and told him what he had heard about the *Dunkirk* Squadron; but did not at that time take any notice to him of what had been shew'd him in *Valiere's* Letter, having several times before acquainted him, that he trusted *Valiere* too much; and that *Valiere* was not the Man he took him to be; but Mr. *Harley* never answer'd him any thing to that Matter.

When he told Mr. *Harley* about the *Dunkirk* Squadron, he seem'd not to believe it; but when those Ships were taken, *Bara* went to Mr. *Harley*, and ask'd him if he did not believe it now; to which Mr. *Harley* reply'd, he remembred *Bara* had told him of it.

William Bland, of *St. Catherines* near the Tower, Waterman, saith, That in *August*, 1705. being at *Margate*, he met with one *Clarke* (whose true Name he has been since informed is *Valiere*) and after some time drinking together, *Clarke* propos'd to him to go to *France*, and told him he need not fear, for he had a sufficient Authority to protect him from any Mischief might arise from his going over.

Bland agreed with him to go over for 15*l.* to *Calais*, which he did. He carried over two Bags of Wooll, which was consign'd to *Chateauneuf* the Commissary at *Calais*, and a Letter to him. When he landed at *Calais* he was seized, and carried to the Governor, and also to the Commissary, to whom he gave the Letter.

He

He was after carried to the Inn, and had a Dinner provided for him and the Boy he had with him; and falling sick there, a Doctor was sent to him, and care taken of him, and used with much Civility, and the Commissary paid all the Charges. He returned, and took with him 8 or 10 Ankers of Brandy, and a Letter for *Clarke*, and delivered the Letter and the Brandy to *Clarke*.

He said farther, That when he came to *Calan*, his Boat was much out of Repair, and the Commissary took care to have it put in very good Repair out of the King's Stores, without any Expence to him.

The next time, which was the *September* following, he went over to *Calais*, which was also upon *Clarke's* Account.

He carried nothing over but *Bara*, and a small Parcel which belonged to *Bara*. *Clarke* wrote a Letter which he gave to *Bara*. When they Landed *Bara* left him, and went directly into the Town. *Bland* went to the former Inn. His Charges were paid as before. He went often to the Commissary's House, and was made much of. After about a Week or ten Days stay, he brought back *Bara*, and 17 Ankers of Brandy, and a Letter from the Commissary for *Clarke*, which he delivered to *Clarke* at *Margate*.

Bland went himself to *London*, leaving his Boat and his Boy at *Margate*; and *Bara* took the Boat and Boy and went to *Ostend*. He pretended that he was not at *Mrs. Riches* in *April* last, but was there the latter end of *May*. He denied also that he went into *France*, at any other times since the two Voyages above-mentioned. He appeared to be a Man of a very ill Repute.

Daniel Morillion, of *Deal*, being Examined, saith, That he first became acquainted with *Clarke* at one *Bailie's* House in *Deal*, about *July*, 1706. *Clarke* then proposed to him to go to *France*, and bid him take in what Goods he pleased to carry thither, and *Clarke* would give him a Letter which should protect him.

Upon

Upon the Credit of this, he and one *Verge* went over, and carried with them about 114 lb. of Comb'd Wooll, and also a Letter directed to Mr. *Châteauneuf* the Commissary of *Calais*, and another to one *Camus* a Merchant there, who was to furnish them with Brandy in exchange for the Wooll.

Upon their Arrival at *Calais* they were seized by the Guard, and carried to the Governor, who Examined them about the Dutch Transport Ships, and to what Place they were bound. The Governor returned them the Letter to carry to the Commissary, who sent them to *Marveille's* House an Inn, and told them they must not depart from *Calais* till they had his Pacquet, which he afterwards sent to them, directed to *John Clarke* Merchant of *Bristol*, together with a Pass to secure them against Privateers.

Upon their Return and Delivery of the Pacquet to *Clarke*, he bid them get more Goods as fast as they could, and go over as often as they could, though he should be out of the way, so that they could not have Letters from him. Accordingly in *August* they went over the second time with Wooll, but had no Letter. When they came to *Calais*, they were carried to the Governor, who asked them several Questions, and in particular how they durst venture without a Letter. The Commissary gave them a Pacquet for *Clarke*; but the Custom house Boat meeting them in their Return, they threw the Pacquet over-board, according to *Clarke's* general Direction; which was, when ever they thought themselves in Danger of being taken by any *English* Vessels, they should throw their Letters over board. When they saw *Clarke* they told him they had thrown the Pacquet into the Sea, he said, He was sorry they were forced to do it.

Morillion, upon his Return discovered all these Particulars to the Mayor of *Deal*; And soon after he and *Verge* were sent for by the Messengers, and carried before the Two Secretaries of State; Where being Examined, they acquainted them with all the Particulars that passed at *Calais*, and of their throwing the Pacquet into the Sea, according to *Clarke's* Order. Upon this they were Remanded to the Custody of the Messengers, where they remained Four Months; and

and at last were Discharged out of Custody without any further Examination.

Clarke used to Brag in all Companies, that he feared no Man, and talked very boastfully of his Protection and Power, from Mr. Secretary *Harley*.

Februry the 25th,
1707-8.

Daniel X Morillion
His Mark.

Joseph Verge of *Deal*, being Examined, saith, That he became first acquainted with *John Clarke* at one *Bayly's* House at *Deal*. He told them that they might go to *France*, as often as they could get Goods, and he would give them a Letter which would Protect them. *Verge* went to *Canterbury* to buy Goods, and then he, *Morillion*, and *Bayly* went to *Calais* in *July*, 1706. As soon as they Landed, they were carried to the Governor, who asked them, what Men of War and Merchants Ships were in the *Downs*: And particularly enquired about the *Dutch* Transport Ships, if they knew to what Place they were Bound, and if they were intended for a Discent upon any Part of *France*.

The Governor sent them with a Letter from *Clarke* (which they had shewed to him) to the Commissary, to whom it was Directed; who stopt them Two or Three Days, and then sent them back with a Pacquet, Directed to *John Clarke* Merchant of *Bristol*. They sold their Goods to one *Camus*, to whom they brought a Letter from *Clarke*, but had no Letter from him for *Clarke*. They landed the Goods near *Birchington* about Midnight, and carried the Pacquet to *Clarke* at *Margate*. *Clarke* asked them if they would go again. They said they could not till their Goods were sold: Upon that *Clarke* disposed of the Goods for them, and gave them the Money in Ten Days. Then they went to *Calais* again without any Letter, but with such Goods as they could get upon their own Account. They were carried to the Governor, and examined, as to what Ships were in the *Downs*; and the Commissary asked them if they brought a Letter from *Clarke*: They said the *Dutch* Transports were sailed, and that they had no Letter. They said, *Clarke* told them they might go tho' they had no Letter. They brought back Brandy,
and

and a Packet for *Clarke* from the Commissary; and the *Custom-House* Boat coming up with them, they threw their Packet over Board.

Verge was carried before the Mayor of *Deal*, where he denied he had been in *France*, but *Morillon* confessed it: The Examinant and *Morillon* were both sent for by Messengers, and examined by the Two Secretaries of State, and told them the whole Matter. The Examinant was remanded to the Messengers, where he lay four Months, and then without further Examination was discharged.

When he was in Prison at *Deal*, *Clarke* came to him, and bid him not fear, he would take Care he should come to no Harm.

The very same Night he came home to *Deal*, *Clarke* came to him, and proposed to him to go over to *France* again; but he refused to go, being sick at that Time.

In *July* or *August*, 1707. *Clarke* sent for him again, and proposed to him to go to *France*, and shewed him at several Times, Letters subscrib'd *R. Harley*. The same Night *John Clarke* himself, *Ph. Watton*, and *Verge* the Examinant, went off from *Deal-Beach*, and landed at *Bologne* the next Morning. They were seized when they landed, but *Clarke* went to the Governor, and about Two Hours after returned, and bid the Men refresh themselves, for he would go back that Night. They brought back Brandy, and landed *Clarke* at *Dimchurch*, and he went away immediately for *London*.

In *September*, they went over again from *Hythe* to *Bologne*, with about 240 lb. of Wooll, and a very large Packet of Letters directed to the Commissary; upon their Arrival they were seized and carried to the Governor, and examined about the Ships in the Downs. The Commissary took them to his own House, and treated them at his own Table, where the Captain of the *Bologne* Sloop Dined with them, and boasted of his having robb'd some *English* Gentlemen in *Kent*.

They brought back Letters for *Clarke*, and landed at *Dimchurch*, and gave the Pacquet to *Clarke*.

Some time after, *Clarke* sent for *Verge* and *Watton* to *Dover*, and there they took in *Le More*, and about 30 lb. of Wooll, and had Letters from *Clarke*, and in-

intended to go for *Bologne*, but were taken by an *Ostender*, who took from them all their Clothes, and all they had. In *Verge's* Hat was *Clarke's* Packet, which the *Ostender* took from him. They could not get back to *England* because of the Wind: They went to *Bologne* in a manner naked; but the Commissary being gone to *Paris*, they could not get Credit from his Clerk; but *La More* prevail'd with one Mr. *Strike* a Merchant, to give him Credit for 5 l. The Commissary's Clerk delivered Two Letters to them for *Clarke*. They put into *Dover*-Peer, where their Boat was taken, and they being taken by Messengers, delivered to them the Two Letters directed to *Clarke* which they had from the Commissary's Servant.

He said, He believed *Clarke* to be disaffected to the Government, and gave this Reason for it, That being about to go over to *Bologne*, he said to *Clarke*, Master, if we should bring back the good News that *Tboulon* was taken, he hoped he would give them a Guinea or Two. *Clarke* made Answer, That if he would bring News that the Siege was raised he would be better pleased, and would give them Ten Guineas.

Feb. 25, 1707-8.

Joseph Verge.

John Weaver of *Deal* Mariner, being examined, said, That *John Cartet* of *Deal* brought him first acquainted with *John Clarke* about *June* or *July*, 1706. *Clarke* shew'd him a Paper, with a Seal, and the Name of Mr Secretary *Harley*, and said he was employed by him; which *Weaver* believed the rather because *Clarke* had been before examined by the Magistrates, and was set at Liberty. *Clarke* propos'd to him to go to *France*, and *Philip Watton*; and he went in a small *Deal* Yaul to *Calais* with a parcel of Wooll, and Letters to the Commissary, Mr. *Chateau-neuf*, and one *Camus* a Merchant: As they landed, they were seized by a Guard, and carried immediately to the Governor, from thence to a House whither the Commissary of *Calais* came to them, to whom they gave the Letter which they brought from *Clarke*.

They staid there Four or Five Days, and then came back, and brought with them Brandy, and a

Letter from the Commissary to *Clarke*, which upon their Return they delivered to him.

In a few Days after, they were sent over again to *Calais* by *Clarke*, with a Letter to the Commissary, and also some Wooll, and they were treated as before; and when they returned were charged with Letters to *Clarke*, which they delivered to him: After this *Clarke* and they disagreed for some time.

But in *June* 1707. *Clarke* proposed to *Weaver* and *Watton* to go over again into *France*, and *Clarke* and they went over to *Bologne*: Upon their Landing they were all Three made Prisoners. *Clarke* had his Liberty in Two Days, the others were detained Prisoners Eight or Nine Days, and then they all returned for *England*.

In Six Weeks after, *Weaver*, *Watton*, *Clarke* and *Le More*, went over again to *Bologne*. They were confined all, except *Clarke*: Afterwards they were all carried to the Governor, who treated them civilly. *Clarke* was taken by the Governor into another Room, and staid with him privately about Two Hours. When they returned for *England*, *Clarke* put on board Brandy and Champagne Wine, and a Man whom they did not know, was sent back with them.

In *September*, 1707. *Weaver*, *Watton*, and *Verge*, made another Voyage to *Bologne*, and carried Wooll consign'd to the Commissary.

They were not made Prisoners at this time, but were carried to the Commissary's House, and dined with him; and that Afternoon they returned with a Packet of Letters from the Commissary to *Clarke*, and landed at *Hythe*

Feb. 25. 1707-8.

John Weaver.

Philip *Wathing* of *Deal*, Mariner, being examined, saith, That in *June*, 1706, he became first Acquainted with *John Clarke*, the said *Wathing* being then lately returned from *France*, where he had been a Prisoner.

Clarke proposed to him to go to *France* again, and said, He had Authority to bear him out, for he was used to send People to *France* upon the Account of the Government.

After

After taking some Time for Consideration, the Examinant, and one *John Weaver*, agreed to go over; whereupon *Clarke* and *John Carter* met them at an Ale-House. *Clarke* was to give them Five Pounds apiece: *Weaver* desired to know what they were to carry; *Clarke* said, Some small matter of Wooll, and such Letters as he should send to the Commissary of *Calais*, and to bring back whatever the Commissary should deliver to them.

The Examinant saith; That *Clarke* and *Carter* put Two Bags of Wooll on Board a small Deal Yaul, and *Clarke* gave him a Letter to *Chateaneuf*, and they went from *Hythe*, and they arrived at *Calais* in about Four Hours; they were seized at their Landing, and carried before the Governor, who enquir'd what News in *England*, and about the Ships in the Downs, and asked several Questions what Strength the *English* had in the *Streights*. They told the Governor, they had a Letter for the Commissary: The Governor sent them to him, and they delivered the Letter, and about Three or Four Days after, the Commissary came to them himself, and brought them a Packet of Letters to be delivered to *Clarke*, which *Weaver* delivered to *Clarke* upon their Return, and he went away immediately to *London*.

In *July*, *Clarke* told the Examinant, they must go again, and ordered them to *Hythe*, where they took in three Packs of Wooll, and had a Letter to the Commissary; they were seized at Landing, and carried first to the Governor, and after by a Guard to the Commissaries, to whom they delivered the Letter.

But the *Dunkirk* Galleys being then in the Road, they were kept under a Guard for 10 or 12 Days, and not suffered to return till they were gone; then they returned to *Margate* and gave the Packet to *Clarke*.

The Examinant saith, That *Clarke* told them, He could have other Men go for less Money, and they refusing to go for less, *Clarke* and they parted for that Time.

The Examinant said further, That about *June 1707*. he and *Weaver* went to *Clarke* for some Money he owed them, and then they agreed with *Clarke* to go

for *France* again, and *Clarke* went with them himself; they went off from *Hythe*, and sailed to *Bologne*, where they were all taken into Custody: But *Clarke* upon writing to the Governor, was immediately set at Liberty, and afterwards told them that he had waited on the Governor, and had done the Business; and then they were all set at Liberty, and returned to *Margate*, and brought with them Seven or eight Ankers of Brandy.

Philip Wathing saith, That in *July* following, he and *Weaver* went over again from *Hythe*, and carried *Clarke* and one *Le More*; when they arrived at *Bologne* they were seized, but *Clarke* Writing to the Commissary, he was releas'd, and afterwards all of them were carried to the Governor, who took *Clarke* from them, and was alone with *Clarke* three or four Hours. The next Day they came away, and brought one *James* a *Scottish* Man with them, and landed them at *Hythe*, they scrupled to take in this Man, but *Clarke* said, He would bear them out.

In *August*, *Clarke* went with the Examinant, and one *Verge* from *Deal* to *Bologne*; they then carried with them nothing but Provisions: When they landed, *Clarke* was at Liberty, and went into the Town for Two or Three Hours, and then came to them, and told them, They must get ready to go away that Night. He was in very good Humour, and said, He had now catch'd the old One, by which the Examinant and *Verge* understood he had heard some good News: They landed at *Hythe* the same Night.

The Examinant says, That in *September*, he, *Weaver* and *Verge*, went again by *Clarke's* Order, and carried Letters to the Commissary of *Bologne*, and Four Bags of Wooll; when they landed, they were carried to the Governor, and being asked several Questions as usual, they were sent to the Commissary's, and Dined with him at his own Table. In three or four Days after they were dispatch'd with Letters to *Clarke*, which they delivered to him.

Clarke's General Directions to them were, That if they met with *English* or *Dutch* Ships, they were to throw their Letters over-board, but if they met *French* Ships they might shew their Letters.

The Examinant farther says, That in the latter end of *September*, he, and *Verge* and *Le More* went over

ver again, but near the *French Coast* they were taken by an *Ostender*, who stript them and plundered them of every thing. However, they went on to *Bologne*, but the *Commissary* being gone to *Paris*, his Clerk would give them no Credit, but *Le More* got some Credit in the Town. They were kept at *Bologne* about 14 Days, and then the *Commissary's* Clerk brought them two Packets for *Clarke*, with which they set out and landed at *Dover*, but in their going from thence to *Deal*, they were seized by the *Messengers*, and their Letters taken.

Whilst they were at *Bologne*, they were shewed an *English Man* who came over from *Rumny-Marsh*.

The *Examinant* further saith, That the Second Time he went to *Calais*, their Boat was taken by the *Bologne Sloop*, and carried before the Governor, who released them as soon as they told him they were employ'd by *Clarke*.

The *Examinant* further says, That the first Time they carried *Le More* over, they did not bring him back with them, because (as *Clarke* said) he might not see the said *James*.

Feb. 25, 1707-8.

Philip Wathing.

Ralph Hatton of the Port of *Hythe*, says, He was first brought acquainted with one *John Clarke*, by the means of *John Carter* of *Deal*, who told him *Clarke* was employed by the Government to get News, which he was to have from the *Commissary* of *Calais*.

The first Voyage he made upon *Clarke's* Account, was about *September*, 1706. when *Clarke* press'd him to go over immediately, tho' he had at that Time no Goods; but *Ralph Hatton* refused to go without Goods: Whereupon about 80 lb. of Wool were provided, which he and his Brother *Thomas Hatton* carried to *Calais*, together with a Letter for the *Commissary* of *Calais*, Mr. *Chateaufneuf*. He believes the Letter did not relate to Trade, because the Wooll was sold to another Person.

He landed at *Calais*, and was seized by the Soldiers, and afterwards carried to the *Commissary*, to whom he delivered the Letter.

The *Commissary* carried *Hatton* to the Governor, and he did not open his Letter till he came to the Governor: *Hatton* was received very kindly by the Go-

vernor, who made him drink, which was a thing very unusual.

The Governor opened the Letter, and shew'd it to several Gentlemen then present, who seem'd pleased with it.

The Governor order'd the Commissary to carry him to *Merveille's*, the *Golden Lion*, the best Inn in *Calais*; where the Commissary treated his Brother and him very well all the while they staid, at his own Cost.

The next Morning the Commissary brought a French Gentleman to them, and said, The Governor had order'd that he should be carried over to *England* in their Boat. They did accordingly take on Board the Gentleman, but no Letter or Goods were sent by them.

The Gentleman spoke good *English*: He did not own what his Name was. During the Blowing Weather, *Hatton* said to him, If he had any Papers about him that would do himself or them Hurt, it was best to throw them over Board, because they might be forced on Shore in the Day-time: The Gentleman said, He had none, but what he had was in his Head.

They carried the Gentleman to *Clarke*, who was then at *Mrs Riches*, not well, and *Clarke* sent him to *London* that Night, and followed himself the next Day.

This Gentleman came back to *Deal* in three Weeks, and would have had *Hatton* carry him over to *France*, but he refused.

This Gentleman said, He came in 14 Hours from *Paris* to *Bologne*, and went Aboard the *Bologne Sloop*; but the Sloop was forced to *Calais* by the Weather, and so he came in *Hatton's* Boat.

About the middle of *October*, *Clarke* sent to *Calais* *Ralph Hatton*, *Thomas Hatton*, and *Will. Reven*, with one Pack of Wooll, and a Letter directed to the Commissary *Chateaneuf*.

When they came to *Calais* they were seized and taken before a Judge, and were accused for having carried over to *England* a Spy.

Merveille by Order of the Commissary, desired them to deny the Fact, which they did. They were

were kept in Custody Ten Days or more, till they could hear from Court; and by Order from thence they were discharged, but forbid to carry over any Persons whatsoever.

At this Time they brought over from the Commissary, Letters for *Clarke*, which they deliver'd to him.

About the middle of *December*, he and *Will. Reven*, and one *Francis Baker* were sent over to *Calais* by *Clarke*, with a Pack of Wooll, and a Letter to the Commissary. They were received there as usual, and carried to the Governor, and the Commissary did not open his Letter till they came to the Governor. Upon their Return they brought a Packet of Letters for *Clarke*, which was carried to him by *Reven*.

Hatton had no further Dealings with *Clarke* till about *June* last, when *Clarke* hired a Boat of *Hatton*; and *Clarke*, *Weaver* and *Warphin*, went over in that Boat to *Bologne* with Wooll, and return'd about Ten Days after.

Upon his Return, *Clarke* told *Hatton*, He had been out the longer, because he was kept under a Guard till he could get a Letter delivered to the Governor, and then he was set at Liberty, and then waited on the Governor.

When *Clarke* came from *Bologne*, he brought Papers along with him, and went immediately for *London*.

In *July*, *Clarke* came to *Hytbe*, and lay private there till the Boat came; as soon as the Boat came, *Clarke*, *Warphin* and *Weaver*, and *Will. Le More*, went on Board for *Bologne*, they return'd in about a Week's Time, and brought with them a Man called *James*, who, they say, was the Duke of *Bologne's* Groom, who went away with *Clarke* for *London*.

Before *Clarke* went, he gave a Letter to *Hatton*, with Orders to watch at a certain Place on the Coast for the *Bologne* Sloop, which he was to know by the Signal of hoisting *Dutch* Colours on her Main-top, and he was to give the Letter to the Captain of the Sloop; but the Sloop did not come, so when *Clarke* came from *London* in *August*, he had his Letter again.

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He sent his Boat twice (he believes) to *Bologna* to enquire after the Sloop, there being two Horses kept privately to be put on board her.

This Examinant further saith, That when the Groom was brought over in *July*, *Le More* was left behind. *Clarke* told the Examinant he had him detain'd there, lest he should betray the Groom when he came to *England*.

Feb. the 25th, 1707 8

Ralph Hatton,

T *Thomas Hatton* being examined, declared, That he had been acquainted with *John Clarke* about a Year and a half. *Clarke* said, He was employed by the Government, and might send to *France* when he pleased.

In *June*, 1706. he helped to get Wooll into the Boat.

He said, *Clarke* made his Business very publick. In *August*, 1706. he was employed by *Clarke*, and sent over to *Calais*, with *Steed* and *Gosby*, and carried 200 lb. of Wooll, together with a Letter for Mr. *Chauneuf*.

Upon landing they were carried to the Governor, and well received: He asked them, What News in *England*, and what Ships of War and Merchant-men were in the Downs.

The Commissary shew'd his Letter to the Governor, and then carried them to *Marveille's* House: They had not leave to go, till Letters from *Paris* came (as he was told) so their stay was about Five or Six Days. They brought back Brandy, and a Packet of Letters for *Clarke*.

Thomas Hatton said further, That in *September*, at *Clarke's* Request, he and his Brother made a second Voyage to *Calais*, and carried Letters for the Commissary, and they were carried to the Governor as before; and when they came away, the Commissary gave them a Letter for *Clarke*, and *Merveille* told them that the Commissary said, they must take a Gentleman aboard, and carry him to *England*, which they did accordingly.

The Examinant further says, That in *October*, 1706. he went over with *Reven*, and his Brother *Ralph Hatton*, to *Calais* where they were seized and carried before

before a Judge, upon account of a Man brought from *France* to *England*, in the former Voyage, by his Brother and himself.

Merveille told them as from the Commissary, That they must deny to the Judge that they carried over any body, tho' the Man was put on Board by the Commissary's Order.

After an Imprisonment of several Days, they were discharged and sent away for *England*, with a Letter to *Clarke* only.

The Examinant says, he helped about eight several times to put Wooll on board divers Boats for *Clarke*, and he lay about 14 Days to watch for the *Bologne* Sloop, in order to put two Horses on board to be sent thither.

Feb. 25, 1707-8.

Thomas Hatton.

William Reven of *Deal*, Mariner, being examined, declareth, That in October, 1706. when *John Clarke* lay at Mrs. *Riche's* House, she engaged him to go over to *France* for *Clarke*. *Clarke* shewed him the Secretary's Pass, and said he had a Licence to send any body to *France*.

The Examinant went over first with the Two *Hattons*: When they landed they were seized and carried before the Governor; and after that they were examined before the Admiral, or the Judge at *Calan*, for having carried over a Man for *England*. They were kept in Custody 14 or 15 Days, till Orders came from *Paris* to discharge them. Then the Commissary dispatch'd them away without any thing but one Letter to *Clarke*, which they sent to him.

The Examinant farther says, That about a Month after Mr. *Clarke* order'd him, *Thomas Finnis*, and *Fr. Baker* of *Dover*, to bring their Boat to him to *Margate*, which they did, and there they took in some Wooll, and a Sack with some things in it.

They were seized at *Sandwich* by the Custom-house Officers, and their Wooll taken; but they did not meddle with the Sack, which they brought back to *Clarke* at *Deal*; and about a Week after the Examination, *Baker* and *Ralph Hatton*, were ordered to take in some Wooll, the same Sack, and a Letter,
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They were seized at *Sandwich* by the Custom-house Officers, and their Wooll taken; but they did not meddle with the Sack, which they brought back to *Clarke* at *Deal*; and about a Week after the Examination, *Baker* and *Ralph Hatton*, were ordered to take in some Wooll, the same Sack, and a Letter,
and

and to carry them to *Calais*, which they did, and delivered the Sack and Letter to the Commissary.

At the same Time they took in their Wooll, they also took in a young Man, whom they carried to *France*.

In a short Time they were dismissed from *Calais*, with Brandy, and a Packet of Letters from the Commissary to *Clarke*.

The Examinant says, They were usually carried first to the Governor's House, and the Commissary came to them there.

Feb. 25, 1707-8.

W. Reven.

Johanna Riches of *Deal*, Victualler, being examined, declared, That *John Clarke* did much frequent her House; he lodged there about six Months: The first Time he came to her, was to enquire how he might Vend his Brandy to the best Advantage. He proposed to her to make a Venture with him: And told her, That for 50*s.* laid out in Wooll, she should have 4*l.* in Brandy, without any Risque; for the Government, by whom he was employed, had agreed to pay the prime Costs. She Ventured once with him, but never had any Return from him.

There was a *Frenchman* brought to *Clarke* at her House late in the Night, who had divers Papers with him, and he gave them to *Clarke* to read. *Clarke* pretended it was his Sister's Husband, and that he lived at *Calais*.

Clarke sent the Examinant to get a Horse for the *Frenchman* immediately, and about one a Clock the *Frenchman* began his Journey for *London* without a Guide. The next Morning *Clarke* went after him.

Johanna Riches further said, That about a Week afterward *Clarke* returned to her House, and about a Week after that, the *Frenchman* returned to her House, and brought a Box with him, which *Clarke* opened; and after he had view'd and perus'd what was in it, being Three or Four Papers and a Parchment with a Seal to it, and other things, he fastned the Box, and sealing it in several Places with his own Seal, then gave it her to lock up in some safe Place.

Some time after the said *Clarke* sent one *Reven* and another with some Wooll, and with this Box, for

France;

France; but the Boat was taken, and the Wooll was seized by the Custom-house Officers; but the Boatmen having put their Victuals into the same Sack where the Box was, no Notice was taken of the Box, and *Reven* brought it back again to *Clarke*, who gave it to the Examinant, requiring her to lock her self up, that no body might see what she did; and then to open the Box, and dry what was in it, which she did; and afterwards *Clarke* sent *Reven* to *Calais*, and gave him the Box, and upon his Return he told the Examinant, He had delivered it at *Calais*.

When the *Frenchman* was at her House, he brought thither Three other *Frenchmen*, and they were some time together privately with *Clarke* in his Chamber, and afterwards they rode out all together; and the next Day *Clarke* came back, but she never saw the *Frenchmen* after.

Clarke was often in Drink, and was then very foolish, and used to boast he had the Heads of the Nation on his side, and that no body was capable of the Business he was engaged in, but himself, and no body durst meddle with him.

Johanna Riches further says, That about Three Quarters of a Year ago, towards the latter end of *April* (the same Night he agreed with *Weaver* and *Waffin* to go to *Calais*) he came to her House in the Night, and desired a private Lodging, and then sent her out to learn what Men of War were in the *Downs*; and she went to the Packet-Master, who told her there were only Three Men of War there, and named them to her. She brought this Account to *Clarke* presently: She has forgot the other Names, but she verily believes the *Royal Oak* was one of the Ships, because a Midshipman belonging to that Ship, was at that Time in her House, who borrowed a Bottle of *Sal Armoniack* of her for his Wife, who was then on Board the *Royal Oak*.

Upon her Naming the Ships to *Clarke*, he set them down immediately in his Book, and soon after went out, and staid so late that he could get no Lodgings, but lay in her Bed, and she sat up all Night.

The Examinant said, She believed that one *Bland* went over to *France* about that Time: For *Bland* and one Mrs *Atwood* being together at the Examinant's House,

House, he said, He hoped he should soon bring them better Liquor, and then ordered the Examinant to buy for him Two Half-Ankers, and three Rundlets. She says, That *Bland* told her, He had been Four times in *France* since the War. The Examinant said further, That *Bland* went into the *Downs*, and went aboard several Ships in the *Downs*. He told the Examinant, It was only to get some of the Ships to take off his Brandy when he came back; but she look'd upon that as a Pretence only, and that his true Business was to observe what Ships were there, and of what Value they were.

The Examinant farther says, That *Clarke* told her, that the Father of one of the three *Frenchmen* which he brought to her House, was as great a Man as any in *France*.

Feb. 25, 1707-8.

Johanna Riches.

John Hartley, about 15 Years old, Apprentice to John Weaver, being examined, saith, That he went over twice with his Master, and one *Waffing*, to *Calais*, upon *Clarke's* Account: When they brought them to the Governor of *Calais*, he asked them what Ships were in the *Downs*, and whither they were bound.

In the second Voyage, they met with a small *French* Privateer, who enquired of them what Men of War and Merchant Ships were in the *Downs*; and *Waffing* and *Weaver* (as the Examinant believes) told them, as well as they could, all they knew of the Men of War and Merchant Ships, where they were design'd, and when they were to sail; and having given this Account to the Privateer, he suffered them to go on for *Calais*.

Feb. 25, 1707-8

John Hartley.

John Carter of *Deal*, Butcher, being examined, declared, That he came acquainted with one *John Bara* about the 27th of *March*, 1706. who did use to go over from *England* to *Calais*, and return in *French* Boats: About that time he was desired to provide a Boat to carry over *Bara*; but afterwards the *French* Sloop coming, *Bara* went over in that. *Bara* staid about a Month, and then returned in a *French* Boat

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(as *Carter* believed) and as *Weller* told the Examinant, brought Brandy and Letters over with him. He was seized at *Dover* by Mr *Whiteball*, and examined before the Magistrates, but soon after was sent for to *London* by Mr Secretary *Harley*'s Order (as the Examinant was informed) and in about Four or Five Days *Bara* returned to *Deal*; and pulling out of his Pocket a handful of Guineas, shew'd them to the Examinant, and told him, See what I have got by being seized at *Dover*, which was by your means.

Clarke spoke very ill of *Bara* to the Examinant, and perswaded him not to have more to do with him, but only with *Clarke* himself.

The said *Carter* declared, That he acquainted Mr. *Whiteball* with *Clarke*'s Proceedings, who bid him take notice of all that *Clarke* did, and for that purpose to go on with him. After that, he assisted *Clarke* in getting Wooll for him, and procuring Men for him to go over to *France*; and also received *Clarke*'s Letters for him.

The said *Carter* declared, He saw a Packet of Letters that came from *London* directed to *Clarke*, and saw *Clarke* open the Packet, which *Clarke* said came from Secretary *Harley*; and he shewed him the Name of R. *Harley* at the bottom of the Letter. In the Packet were several Letters seal'd up.

The Examinant said, He procured *Jo. Weaver*, and *Will. Watton*, who went twice to *Calais* for *Clarke*, and carried Letters from him, and brought back Packets of Letters from the Commissary of *Calais* for *Clarke*.

He said also, That *Clarke* employed one *Gosby*, and one *Steed*, both of *Walmer*, to go for him to *Calais*; but they would not go a second time, because, as they told the said *Carter*, They were examin'd very strictly by the Commissary of *Calais*, what Ships were in the Downs, and what other News was in *England*: And the Commissary took Notes of all they said, and detained them at *Calais* whilst they sent to *Paris*, and had a Return; and for these Reasons they were afraid to go any more.

The Examinant *Carter* farther said, That in the next Voyage, which was made by the two *Hattons* in the beginning of September, 1706. they brought with them

them a *Frenchman* from *Calais*, who immediately upon his Landing went with *Clarke* for *London*. When *Clarke* returned to *Deal*, he brought with him Three *Frenchmen*, who by some means or other got over to *France*.

The said *Carter* farther said, That he often advised *Clarke* to be more private than he had used to be in managing his Correspondence with *France*; for if he continued to act in so publick a manner, the Mob would knock him on the Head.

Carter said, He told *Clarke*, he wondred how such great Persons as *Clarke* said employed him, could be so put upon by him. *Clarke* replied, He knew what he had to do; for, said *Clarke*, It is easier dealing with them than with you, meaning the said *Carter*. *Clarke* said, He knew his Master *Harley* very well, and almost any thing would serve him.

The said *Carter* farther said, That he and *Clarke* being riding together upon the Beach, they saw 18 Ships at Sea; thereupon *Clarke* said, Here is News for my Master *Harley*, I will send him Word, Here is a Squadron of *French* Ships. *Carter* said, What before you know whether they are *French*. To which *Clarke* replied, It is all one for that, it will serve my turn as well.

Clarke would often speak contemptuously of the Great Men above.

Carter farther says, That *Clarke's* manner was to give Orders to the Men who went over, that if they were taken by the *French*, they should shew their Letters, and they would help them to get to *France*; but if they met with *Englisfomen*, they were then ordered to throw their Letters over-board.

The said *Carter* also said, That at last he broke off Correspondence with *Clarke*: He had known him Drunk and Sober, and always thought him to be in the *French* Interest. He would several Times send over Boats without Goods. *Clarke* pretended he was a Protestant, but *Carter* said, He never believed it; he would never go to Church, and always talk'd favourably of the Papists; he was a fewd, drunken Fellow, and talked very extravagantly and foolishly.

This Examinant being asked, Why he gave *Clarke* Warning of the Danger he run in keeping this Correspondence

respondence so openly? He said, That the Mob had several times come about them, and called them *French Dogs* and *Rogues*, and reproached them for betraying our Ships, and giving Intelligence to the Enemy.

And he further says, that though *Clarke* railed at *Bara*, yet he seemed very great with him when they met.

February 25th, 1707-8.

John Carter.

Captain *John Jordan*, a Riding Officer of Her Majesty's Customs at *Folkstone* in *Kent*, saith, That for sometime last past, he hath heard of one *Clarke* on their Coast, who held a Correspondence with *France*, but had no Personal Knowledge of him till the 24th of *December* last was 12 Months; at which time he seized his Boat, as it came from *France*, at *Dimchurch*.

On the 30th of *December* following, the said *Clarke* came to him at *Hythe*, and demanded the Reason why he seized the said Boat; and Captain *Jordan* replied, for carrying Wooll to *France*, then *Clarke* told him, he was imployed by the Government to learn News from *France*, and he could not go over unless he carried some Wooll, and that he had done several Times; whereupon the said Captain *Jordan* laid his Hand on *Clarke's* Shoulder, and said, I have therefore a great Mind to seize you; then the said *Clarke* seemed concerned, saying, If you do, I shall and will deny all I have said (there being no Body but them two in the Room.)

Then the said *Clarke* took out of his Pocket a Paper-Writing, signed *Harley*, with a great Seal at one side, which the said Captain *Jordan* read, and it was a Pass for him and his Servant, &c. and the said *Jordan* having heard, that this said *Clarke* had been took up at *Dover* and *Deal* for the like Practices, and again discharged, he let him go.

And he further told the said Captain *Jordan*, That he should have an Order from the Secretary of State, for to have his said Boat returned; who Answered him, That when he saw such an Order, he knew how to Obey it, but no such Order being ever produced

to

to him; he Condemned his said Boat the following Term.

And the said Captain *Jordan* farther saith, That *Clarke* soon after Procured another Boar, which went to and from *France*, as before; which he saith, Landed at *Dover* about the 23d of *July* last, and part of the Goods seized; that she brought from *France*.

August 2d, 1707. *Clarke's* Boat came from *France*, and Landed at *Soram-Cliff* near *Hythe*.

August 14th, 1707. She came from *Bologne*, and landed at *Dimchurch*.

August 28th, 1707. *Clarke's* Boat went off for *Bologne*, from *Hythe-Stade*.

September 20th, 1707. *Clarke's* Boat went over again, and returned to *Dover* on the 5th of *October*, where it was seized.

On the 4th of *October*, 1707. the said Captain *Jordan*, by Order of Mr. *Baker*, seized two fine Horses at *Hythe*, belonging to the Duke of *Bologne*, under the Care of Mr. *Clarke*, and one *James Gordin* the Duke's Groom, which Groom then got away, and he has not heard of him since.

On the 6th of *October* following, the said *Clarke* sent a Letter to the said *Jordan*, telling him, he was informed he had took away his Horses out of *Mongers* Stable, that the Horses were his, and for his own Use, and if he pleased to return them to the said Stable, it would oblige him; otherwise, he must take his Measures in *London*. Signed *John Clarke* and ready to produce.

On the 17th of *September*, 1707. *Clarke* was sick at the *King's-Arms* at *Folkstone*, where the said *Jordan* sometimes visited him; and the said *Clarke* did then tell the said *Jordan*, that the first time he went over to *Bologne*, having then a small Parcel of Wooll with him, the King's Commissary *Collenson*, met him at the Water-side, and asked him what he came there for, and looked very sour upon him, and then carried him and one *Le More* (one of the Boatmen) up to the Governor, who was very rough with them, telling them, they came there for something else than to bring such a small Parcel of Wooll, which would not bear their Charges, threatning them to tell the Truth; then *Clarke* desired to speak with the Duke privately;

privately; then *Clarke* told the Duke, he came to learn News. Which Expression much surprized him: But *Clarke* told him (as the said *Clarke* informed the said *Jordan*) that if he could serve his Excellency on the other side (meaning *England*) he would serve him faithfully.

But the said *Le More* was threatned with Death, as being a *Frenchman*, and had had formerly a Commission in an *English* Privateer against his King, so he fell down on his Knees, and begg'd for his Life; and *Clarke* told *Jordan*, that upon his Interest and Pleading for him, he was Pardoned.

And *Le More* himself has told the said *Jordan*, that the Duke of *Bologne* asked them, whether the *English* were not in some Apprehension of Fear, when their Gallies appeared off of the *Kentish* Coast, *Clarke* replied, he believed they were. The Duke answered, they need not, for that Coast is under my Protection: *Clarke* asked his Excellency, whether or no he might have the Liberty to mention it, when he came Home. He answered him, That he might. Then *Clarke* asked the Duke, when he came over to *Bologne* again, What if his Excellency should be at *Paris*? He replied, He would give Directions that he should be well used, and that the said *Le More* was not permitted to come over in *Clarke's* Boat, but was put on Board of one of their Shallops, and so set on Shore by them in *England*.

And *Le More* further told the said *Jordan*, that he verily believed, that the said *Clarke* shewed the Secretary of State's Pass to the Duke of *Bologne*.

23. February, 1707-8.

John Jordan.

Lancelot *Whitehall*, Collector of the Customs of *Deal*, being Examined said, that about *Christmas* 1705. he had Notice of some Persons lurking to carry on the *French* Trade; in order to Discover them, he thought at last of one *Carter* who had been an Offender, who in hopes of Pardon might be willing to help to discover them. *John Carter* said, If he might have time he would undertake to do it.

About *March*, *Carter* discovered *Clarke*, but he being out of his District, he gave Notice to the Officers of *Sandwich*, who took him; and afterwards he

was sent for by Messengers to *London*, and in a little time was discharged, as Mr. *Whitehall* has been informed.

Some time after, *Carter* informed him of one *Bara*, who was lying concealed, in order to go over to *France*; and he had like to have surprized him, but a *French* Sloop came in the mean while and carried him off, about a Quarter of an Hour before the Persons employed by him came.

Mr. *Whitehall* said, That in *April*, *Carter* inform'd him, that *Bara* was returned, and he seized him at *Dover*, and had him Examined before the Mayor of *Dover*, who took Affidavits of the Matter. Mr. *Whitehall* sent an Account of this to the Commissioners of the Customs (with Copies of the said Affidavits now in the Hands of Mr. *Baker*) by his Letter dated the 29th of *April*, 1706. now produced; and to which Mr. *Whitehall* refers.

This gave occasion to Mr. Secretary *Harley* to send a Letter to Mr. *Whitehall*, dated the 29th of *May*, 1706. the Original Letter being produced by Mr. *Whitehall*, he refers to it. To this Letter he wrote an Answer of the 31st of *May*, 1706. He produced a Copy of that Letter, which he Transcribed from a foul Draught, and therefore could not be positive as to every Word in the same; but he is sure it was to the Effect and Sense of the Letter.

After he had sent that Letter away, the same Day *Bara* applied to Mr. *Whitehall*, to help him to a Boat to go to *France*; Mr. *Whitehall* said he would not do it without an Order from the Secretary; and thereupon he sent away another Letter to Mr. Secretary *Harley* the same Day, to the Copy of which, he likewise refers.

Mr. Secretary *Harley* return'd an Answer to this last Letter, by a Letter dated the 1st of *June*, 1706. to which he refers; but Mr. *Whitehall* did nothing upon the Letter, not thinking this Letter to contain Orders which were full and clear enough.

Some time after, *Carter* brought to Mr. *Whitehall* Three Letters, which he had received from *Clarke*, with Directions to put them into the Hands of the Men who were going for *France*; one of the Letters was Directed to *Canus* (or such like Name) a Merchant

chant at *Calais*, the Second to the Commissary at *Calais*, and the Third to the Governor or Commissary of *Bologne*, he is not certain to which of them. Upon which, he wrote to Mr. Secretary *Harley*, to give him an Account of those three Letters, and told him, that the Wind being now out of the way, he had now an Opportunity, if he pleased, of seeing them, and judging if *Clarke* dealt honestly or not. To this Letter he never received any Answer. Mr. *Whitehall* had no Copy of this Letter with him, his Clerk who kept his Books, being here in Town when Mr. *Whitehall* came to the Lords Committees, upon the Summons.

Mr. *Whitehall* being asked, why he did not Open those Letters, or stop them? He said, he would not do it, having been reprimanded for what he had done before.

Clarke and *Bara* were generally known on the Coast, by the Distinction of Mr. *Harley's* Spies, especially *Clarke*, who bragged of being imployed on all Occasions, and in all Companies; but *Bara* was more Cautious, and seldom appeared by Day.

Mr. *Whitehall* said, that it was his Opinion; and the general Opinion of People upon the Coast, that they carried more Intelligence to *France*, than they brought from thence.

He said, the Trade to *France* was much suppressed, till this Encouragement was given, by imploying so great a Number of Men. *Clarke* did not Confine himself to particular People, but imploy'd any Body he could get; by which Practice the whole Coast is corrupted: So that now a much greater Number of Officers will be wanting, to prevent the pernicious Intercourse with *France*, than have yet been imployed.

February the 23d.

L. Whitehall.

Reasons for Apprehending *Joseph Verge*, and *Daniel Morillion*; and Examining *Valiere* alias *Clarke*; together with some Remarks, and my Opinion thereon, and my Letters.

The Cause of my Writing to Sir *Charles Hedges* 22d August, 1706, was Grounded,

1. Upon *Clarke's* Corrupting so many Seamen on our Coast in going for *France*, as appears by the First Paragraph of the said Letter.

2. *Clarke's* voluntary boasting of his Power, and shewing his Licence to *Ste. Colledge*, and *Ball*; and frequently to many others.

3. His Presumption in Expressing himself at *Walmer-Castle*, to *Jos. Wildbore*, and others then in Company, saying, He would Protect any One's going to *France* for Five Shillings.

About a Day after I laying in a Coffee-house, how pernicious it might prove for a Boats Crew going to *Calais*, at a time the *Dutch Transports* was at Sail; *Clarke* answers in the Mayor and my Presence, that that was not Treason, that Treason was only to those that carried Warlike Stores and Implements, and such as held Traiterous Correspondence, and not such Men as went over to Trade on their own Accounts.

Considering the said Expressions, and finding by *Morillion's* Affidavit, &c. that said *Clarke* had the first Voyage in *July*, 1706. sent him with *Baily* and *Verge*, with a Letter to the Commissary of *Calais*, who askt him concerning the *Dutch Transports* in the Downs, the Number of Men of War, Rates, what Merchants Ships, when they were to sail, likewise what Frigats Cruising off *Beachy*, *Dungeness*, *North foreland* and *Margate*, &c. and then brought *Clarke* an Answer of the same Letter at Return; said Reasons did cause me to Examine *Clarke*, who shewed me two Licences, for his being on our Coast of *Deal* and *Dover*, unmolested, under the Hand of Mr. Secetary *Harley*, the one dated in *May*, the other in *June*, 1706. for Fourteen Days. And I observing at the time of his sending over the first Boat, the last Licence was expired some Weeks.

What gave me the further jealousy was, in observing that *Clarke* lodged and frequented little Houses of ill Fame, and kept scandalous and fripery Company, and frequently was disguised with strong Drink, at which times he was full of Talk, and of his Power whereby he was known by the Name of *Clark*: the Spy, by Men, Women, and Children,
from

from *Margate* all along the Sea-Coast to *Rumney-Marsh*.

And as 'twas generally said, that he was a Person Poor and Needy, and but a Journeyman Wigg-Maker; and withal, he seeming to my Opinion an open Lecky Fellow, and of a shallow Capacity; it was not consistent with my Reason, to believe that such a Person could come at the Secrets or Knowledge of the Councils of *France*, so as to gather from thence any point of Importance by Corresponding with the Governor or Commissary of *Calais*. But I concluded the contrary, and I believed him a Spy upon us, and 'tis my Opinion, through his Means the Seamen of our Coast for two Years last past have been so corrupted, that *France* has had Intelligence to their Advantage thereby.

As also it appears to me to believe, through *Clarke's* sending over so very many sets of Boats and Men to *France*, the same Gangs have on their own Accounts and Will, gone afterwards so oft as they please, by which Means, 'tis my Thoughts, *France* has had often Intelligence from said Persons, all they knew or were capable of telling; and very possible through said Means, may have been the Cause of not only the taking the sundry Frigats as were Cruising off *Dungeness*, &c. about them times as they were Cruising off their Stations; but I fear also might since be the Occasion of the *Grafton*, and *Hampton-Court*, with 20 Sail of Merchant Ships in *May* last.

Northumberland-House,

Tob. Bowles.

Feb. 23. 1707.

James Rasbury Waterman being Examined, says that about *June* last was 12 Months, a Man whose Name he knew afterwards to be *Bara*, came to him at *Whitehall-stairs*, and asked for a large Boat, pretending he was to go to look after a Ship that was fallen down the River.

The Examinant made some difficulty at first, not knowing whether he was to go, but afterwards he was prevailed upon, and did provide a Boat, and carried him as far as *Margate*, into which Place he was in a manner forced by the Weather, but positively refused to go any farther with him.

Isaac Howard, then Servant to the said *Rasbury*, being Examined, saith, that he went over to *Calais* with the said *Bara*, in the Boat provided by *James Rasbury* from *Margate*, that when they landed at *Calais*, a File of Musqueteers took them into Custody, and as they were going along, a Man speaking something to *Bara*, *Bara* struck him a blow in the Face with his Hand. That they were carried before the Commissary of *Calais*, where he was kindly entertained, and staid with him about two Hours, and after that *Bara* was at Liberty all the while he staid there, and after two Days the Examinant brought *Bara* back to the *Dowry*. The Examinant farther says, that about a Month or six Weeks after, *Bara* asked the Examinant to go over with him again to *France*, but he refused.

William Mason Waterman being Examined, says, that at the same time when *Isaac Howard* refused to go with *Bara*, the Examinant agreed with him, and carried him to *Dunkirk*. As soon as they landed, *Bara* went directly to the Governor's House, and the Examinant staid below till *Bara* came down to him. He found *Bara* to be well known, and well received there. He staid there two Days, and then the Examinant took him into his Boat, and set him down near *Sandown Castle*. This was in the latter end of *July*, or beginning of *August* last was twelve Months. The Examinant farther saith, that *Bara* was very fearful of being seen any where upon the Coast, because he was known every where.

The Information of *John Carter*.

THIS Informant saith, that upon *Thursday* the 26th of this Instant *February*, about Six in the Evening, being passing into the Park; a Gentleman that he had often seen at Mr. *Baker's* Office (who he has been since told is called Mr. *Hind*) came to him and invited him to drink, which he refused; then *Hind* asked him if he would take a walk in the Park, and he agreed to it; and then *Hind* asked him, what the Lords did with *Bara* and *Clarke*: He replied, he did not

not know what. Then *Hind* said, he heard *Bara* had squeaked. And he answered, he believed he had: Then he asked him what Captain *Whitehall*, Mr. *Bowles*, and *Jordan* could say in the Matter. He replied, he could not tell, but believed they knew a great deal relating to that Affair. Then said *Hind*, I suppose they have got Mr. *Harley's* Letters to shew: And farther enquired if any Letters were, or could be produced relating to the Ships that were taken, and bid him learn that if possible: *Carter* replied, he knew not.

Then the said *Hind* told him, that if he would discover what he knew, and pick out, and learn what others had said, relating to these Matters now depending before the Lords Committees (with Words to that effect) and go with him to Mr. *Harley*, to inform him the same, he said he should have 100 Guineas. Then farther said, he should have 200 Guineas, out of which, he should give the said *Hind* a good Pair of Gloves. And for the said *Carter's* farther Encouragement, the said Mr. *Harley* would give him a good Ship, and then bid the said *Carter* spend what Money he pleased, and that freely, where he could get Intelligence; and particularly, amongst those People now under Examination before the Lords.

And *Hind* farther said, that Captain *Baker* was the chief Promoter of these Matters, and that he should be turned out of his Business when Mr. *Harley's* Trouble was over. And further said, that Captain *Whitehall* was a great Rogue, and was very inquisitive who Mr. *Bowles* was. *Carter* replied, a Gentleman of a good Estate, and a great Merchant in their Country. After this Discourse, they parted, with a Promise to meet again in the Morning, which they did in *Whitehall*; and there the said *Hind* and he went aside; and *Hind* then told him, he had been with Mr. *Harley*, and that he directed him not to bring the said *Carter* to him yet, for the Matter was to go before the Queen as this Day, and would see him again to morrow, and he should go before Mr. *Harley*, and then told him also, that Mr. *Harley* inquired if he was an honest Man, and thought he might Confide in him, for otherwise, said he, it might do me a mischief;

to which *Hind* replied to the Secretary *Harley* (as he told *Carter*) he verily believed he might, and afterwards spoke some reflecting and unbecoming Words of the Lord *Sunderland* and others.

Furat' coram me.

Jos. Addison.

John Carter.

February 28. 1707-8.

A Bout October last, *Bland's* a Waterman of *London*, had been hovering about the *Downs* to and fro, for near Three Weeks, in a large Wherry, with the addition of a Strake higher Built, to make her the more bold in the Sea: And after he had been about said time on our Coast, in the Night at High-water, he with his Two other Crew put his Wherry to the Shore, and took in the same Five Bags of Wooll; at which time came to the Boat Four Persons that got hold of the Land-rope; and halled her in, on which *Bland* comes forward with a Knife in his Hand, in Order to cut the Rope; but One of the Four Persons up with a Club, and said, if he offered to cut the Rope he'd knock him down. Whereupon *Bland* slept after, then hope heave out the Five Bags of Wooll in the Sea; soon after the Boat fell along the Shore, out jumps *Bland*, and runs away. Soon after he and his Two Fellows were seized by the Constables. Next Morning I had both Parties before me.

On Examination of the Four Persons, *Bland* and his Two Watermen, all proved *Bland* in the Boat at same time that he went forward with a Knife to cut the Land rope, he hove the Wooll out of the Boat, then jump't out of her, and run away. He denied the whole, and all, and said, he was at another Place.

It appearing plain he was in the Boat, also by other Evidence: I set him by, and Examined again his Two Watermen. the Oldest of which said, they designed cross the Water, which he reckoned *Ostend*, the other said, they were bound to the other side with the Wooll: And that *Bland* said he would make as short a Trip of it as he could.

Then I ask'd *Bland* his Business, on board the Merchants Ships in the *Downs* the Two Days past; and

and particularly on board of Five Ships last afternoon; he owned that part, and said, 'twas to ask if they would buy of him some Brandy, if he should bring some on board.

Bland denied e're being at *Calais*, saying, he was ne're there in his Life.

I ordered him to Prison, where he remained about nine Days, then he went to *Dover* Prison, soon after I heard he was Bailed thence.

My opinion on the foregoing Reasons is, that *Bland* designed for *Calais*, that his going on Board the several Merchants Ships in the *Downs*, I believe was in Order to take notice, and give an Account thereof; and their Value; as also whatsoever Intelligence he knew, or was sensible of giving to our Enemies at at *Calais*, &c.

Northumberland-House.

Tob. Bowles.

February 23, 1707.

Admiralty-Office 2d. January, 1707-8.

Gentlemen,

BY Command of the Prince, I send you the inclosed Copy of a Petition of *John Barker*, giving an Account of One *Bland* his Corresponding with *France*, to be laid before the Right Honourable the Earl of *Sunderland*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most Humble Servant.

Secretaries to the Earl of
Sunderland.

J. Burchett.

To His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, &c.
Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, &c.

The Humble Representation of *John Barker*, of Kingston, upon Hull, late Master of the Ship *Isabella*.

Sheweth,

THAT on or about the Month of *August*, 1705. Your Petitioner was taken Prisoner into *France* on the said Ship, and Confined in *Calais* Prison, till the Month of *August*, 1706. In the Course of which time

time one *James Fauset*, a Servant to Mr *Bland*, a *Waterman* at *Billingsgate*, came often to see your Petitioner, that his said Master *Bland* had brought him thither, and caused him to be confined in that Town, for fear he should lay open to the Ministry of this Government, his illegal Practices of Carrying and Conveying the News, and other secret Affairs and Transactions of his own Nation to the *French Court*. And the said *James Fauset* did then also declare to Your Petitioner, That to his certain Knowledge, his said Master held a constant Correspondence with several Merchants in *Calais*, and from Time to Time brought them the News-Papers, and other private Intelligence, to the Detriment of this Nation. And the said *Fauset*, as his Mother (who lives in *Weaver-Lane* in *Southwark*) alledges, made his Escape from *Calais*, by swimming to the Packet-Boat, who is since gone a Voyage to the *West-Indies*, for fear of Harm from his said Master.

Your Petitioner therefore thought it his Duty humbly to acquaint Your Highness of this Matter, for the Service of the Nation, and the better to prevent further Disappointments, which will unavoidably happen, while such Persons remain undetected.

John Barker.

A Copy of several Letters written by M. de Matveof, Ambassador of the Czar of Muscovy, to Mr Secretary Boyle, with the Answers thereto.

S I R,

London, July 22, 1708. O. S.

The Mus-
covite Am-
bassador's
Letter to
Secretary
Boyle, Ju'y
22.

HAVING observed (ever since I had the Honour of being Ambassador Extraordinary of his Czarish Majesty, the Emperor of *Great Russia*, at the Court of *Great Britain*) the sincere and particular Affection which Her Majesty has shew'd to my Master, and her earnest Desire of maintaining a good Correspondence between the Two Crowns of *Great Russia* and *Great Britain*, also the Queen's Zeal for Justice so well known throughout the Universe; and lastly, the singular Favour and Benevolence her Majesty has been pleased to confer on me: I have all the Reason in the World to hope, That she will vouchsafe to give me a Satisfaction proportionable

tionable to the unparallel'd Affront, which was put upon me yesterday in the Evening in the Street call'd *Charles-street*.

The Matter of Fact speaks of it self; and I shall only say in short, That the Bailiff of that City had the Rashness to Arrest me in my Coach, and to carry me Prisoner to the *Black Raven*, a scandalous House, without notifying to me the Reason; and to abuse me, by thrusting himself into my Coach, and seizing on my Person, after having taken away my Sword, Hat and Cane, as it were from a Malefactor; not only contrary to the Law of Nations, but even the Right of all private Persons. The Immunity of Ambassadors, and their Sacred Privileges, are sufficiently known; and as for the rest, if the Pretence of Debts be alledg'd, it is impudently done; for I have appointed this very Day for the Time of Payment, and I am so far from going away without discharging them, that I have not as yet received any Letter of Credence, nor Passport, nor other Things necessary for my Departure; so that this Snare has been laid for me purely with a Design to insult the Honour of his Czarish Majesty, in the Person of his Representative. Therefore I solemnly protest against this Violence offer'd to the Law of Nations, and demand that all those who are guilty of it be severely punish'd.

The Queen, who is so jealous of the Respect due the Ambassadors of Crown'd Heads, and has so gloriously vindicated the Honour of the Earl of *Manchester*, her Ambassador at *Venice*, and caus'd a rigorous Punishment to be inflict'd on the Officers of the Custom House, some of whom were set in the Pillory, and others condemn'd to the Gallies, only for insulting the Gentlemen of his Retinue; cannot but most justly revenge the Affront lately put upon me, by a Corporal Punishment.

Count *Zobor*, who was delivered up to the Discretion of the King of *Sweden*, for picking a Quarrel with his Envoy, likewise affords an Instance of the Satisfaction I require; as being desirous of nothing with greater Earnestness, than to avoid all the ill Consequences of this Affair: For in case the Criminals

‘minals are conniv’d at, under any Colour whatsoever;
 ‘I shall be oblig’d to take other Measures, and retire
 ‘without Recredentials; leaving the whole Matter
 ‘to the Management of his Czarish Majesty my
 ‘Master, as the Protector of his injur’d Honour, and
 ‘of his abused Minister. Sir I am, &c.

Sign’d

A. de MATVEOF.

Another LETTER to the same.

S I R,

London, July 26, 1708. O.S.

Another
to the
same.

‘FORasmuch as I have not receiv’d any Testimony
 ‘of Concern or Regret, neither on the part of
 ‘the Queen’s Majesty, nor from any of Her Mini-
 ‘sters, since *Thursday* last the 22d Instant, when I sent
 ‘to you in Writing, my Complaints about the wick-
 ‘ed Attempt made upon my Character; and in re-
 ‘gard, that no Resentment has been in any wise
 ‘shew’d, upon the Occasion of the Indignity which
 ‘the Honour of his Czarish Majesty, my Master, has
 ‘suffer’d after an unheard of manner; you can-
 ‘not take it ill, that I entreat you to get a Passport
 ‘for me as soon as possible, and without delay, to
 ‘the end, that I may forthwith go out of this King-
 ‘dom, I am, Sir, &c.

Sign’d

A. de MATVEOF.

*A Copy of the Answer to the former, from Whitehall,
 the 27th of July, 1708.*

S I R,

Mr Boyle’s
Answer.

‘ACcordingly as I had the Honour to tell your
 ‘Excellency the first Time I was with you, after
 ‘the great Affront that was put upon you; I have
 ‘us’d my utmost Endeavours, with all the Zeal I
 ‘profess for your Excellency’s Person and Character,
 ‘to find out the most effectual means for causing a
 ‘due Reparation to be made. As soon as I arrived at
 ‘*Windfor*, I inform’d the Queen of the Outrage com-
 ‘mitted against your Excellency, and her Majesty
 ‘order’d me to assure you, That she is extremly
 ‘concern’d upon account of that enormous Proce-
 ‘dure,

' dure, and highly displeas'd with Her Subjects who
 ' were the Authors of it. And forasmuch, as the
 ' Queen has all the Respect imaginable for his Cza-
 ' rish Majesty, whose Friendship and good Corre-
 ' spondence have been at all times, and ever will be,
 ' most dear and precious to her; and in regard, that
 ' she has a very particular Esteem for your Excellen-
 ' cy's Person and Merit: She will omit nothing that
 ' lies in her Power, to give an ample Satisfaction for
 ' the extraordinary Affront which has been put upon
 ' your Excellency, and to shew her own Resentments.
 ' On Sunday last, an Extraordinary Assembly of her
 ' Majesty's Privy Council was call'd at *Windsor*, and
 ' Seven of the Principal Accomplices in that despe-
 ' rate Attempt were taken up and committed to Pri-
 ' son; and the Council is to meet again about that
 ' Affair as soon as possible, which will be on *Thurs-*
 ' *day* next, to treat, in the same manner the rest who
 ' shall be found guilty of that insolent Presumption:
 ' And further, the Queen has ordered her Attorney-
 ' General to draw up an Indictment against all those
 ' Persons; to the end, That they may be punish'd
 ' after the most severe and rigorous manner that can
 ' be according to the Law of this Realm: And I am
 ' very sorry that your Excellency expresses so much
 ' Earnestness to depart; since every one would be
 ' glad that you would stay, to see with what Strict-
 ' ness, Endeavours would be used to give you Satis-
 ' faction.

' As for my part, I am extreamly troubled that the
 ' Occasion is so sad, and the Subject so disagreeable,
 ' upon which I profess my self devoted to your Ser-
 ' vice: But as I always took great Delight when I
 ' was otherwise employed; so your Excellency will
 ' permit me, even on this unfortunate Account, to
 ' declare how much I am concern'd for your Inte-
 ' rest, and with what Affection and Esteem, I am
 ' your, &c.

Sign'd

H. BOYLE.

To his Excellency M. de Matveof, Ambassador Ex-
 traordinary of his Czarish Majesty.

S I R,

Another
of the
Ambassa-
dor's.

London, July 27. 1701. O. S.
S I R,
Pursuant to your Word which I obtain'd this
Day, I waited from Noon, till half an Hour af-
ter Three a Clock, for the Resolution in Writing,
about the solemn Complaints I brought to you the
22d Instant: But forasmuch as the Business very
much resembles so many former Promises, which
prov'd ineffectual in other Affairs; I shall leave it
to your Discretion, and only entreat you to send
me a Passport for my self and Family. Sir, I ex-
pect at least this Favour from your kind Disposi-
tion; who am, &c.

Sign'd

A. de MATVEOF.

*To Monsieur Boyle, Minister and Secretary of State
to her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.*

*A Copy of the Answer to the last Letter, from Whitehall,
the 29th of July, 1708. O. S.*

S I R,

Mr Boyle's
Answer.

I Have sent to your Excellency this Morning, the
Passport you desire: And as for the Orders con-
cerning your Moveables, having writ about them
some time ago, I have since got further Information
in the Treasury; where they assure me, That the
Orders are issued out, and that the Officers of the
Custom-House are to wait on your Excellency this
Morning, to cause the Equipages to be transported
without any Molestation, and I hope they have al-
ready done it to your Excellency's Satisfaction.

I also give my self the Honour to notify to your
Excellency, That an extraordinary Meeting of the
Lords of the Queen's Privy Council is to be held
this Day at Noon, to enquire farther into the Cir-
cumstances of that dismal Affair: They have made
a strict Search after those who were in any wise
concern'd therein, and have caus'd Ten others to
be apprehended; so that there are at present, Seven-
teen Persons confin'd in Prison, for being concern'd
in that enormous Action against your Excellency.
And further, express Orders have been given again
to the Attorney-General, to prosecute them with
the utmost Rigour, and to omit nothing that may
con-

‘ contribute toward the making to your Excellency,
 ‘ the most signal Reparation that can be, according
 ‘ to our Laws.

‘ I have already had the Honour to assure your
 ‘ Excellency of the Queen’s Sentiments touching this
 ‘ Outrage : But I am to repeat it again, That her
 ‘ Majesty will not forbear, by all possible means, to
 ‘ shew the extraordinary Indignation she has con-
 ‘ ceiv’d against those who have put so notorious an
 ‘ Affront upon the Ambassador of her good Friend
 ‘ and Ally, his Czarrish Majesty, your Master.

‘ I cannot conclude without returning Thanks to
 ‘ your Excellency for your last Letter of Yesterday ;
 ‘ assuring you, That my Duty, as well as Inclination,
 ‘ engages me to use my utmost Efforts, in order to
 ‘ procure the most ample Satisfaction for your Ex-
 ‘ cellency ; and that nothing affords me greater De-
 ‘ light, than being perswaded, that you’ll do me the
 ‘ Justice to believe, That I am, with a great deal of
 ‘ Respect and Affection, Sir, your Excellency’s, &c.

Sign’d

H. BOYLE.

*To his Excellency M. de Matveof, Ambassador Ex-
 traordinary of his Czarrish Majesty.*

After these Letters were written on both sides, the
 Muscovite Ambassador retir’d to Holland ; but a new
 Memorial has been since receiv’d on his part at Court,
 with a Letter sent by his Czarrish Majesty himself ;
 a Copy of which is here subjoin’d.

*A Translation of a Letter written in Latin by his Sacred
 Czarrish Majesty, to the most Serene Queen of Great
 Britain.*

(After Both Titles.)

‘ WE cannot forbear notifying to Your Majesty,
 ‘ with how great Trouble of Mind and Hor-
 ‘ ror, by the humble Remonstrance of Andrew de
 ‘ Matveof, our Ambassador at your Court, charged
 ‘ with several important Commissions, we have re-
 ‘ ceived an unexpected Piece of News, viz. That
 ‘ the said Ambassador, after having obtained an Au-
 ‘ dience

The Czar
 of Musco-
 vy’s Let-
 ter to the
 Queen.

dience of Leave of your Majesty at *London*, the
 Place of your Residence, out of premeditated Ma-
 lice, and of set Purpose (as it appears) was set up-
 on in the open Street, by several Bailiffs, who re-
 ceiv'd their Commission from a certain Viscount or
 Sheriff, and acted like Robbers against the publick
 Laws of Nations, with an unheard of and unparal-
 lell'd Barbarity : For by dispersing his Servants, vi-
 olently breaking his Coach, taking away his Sword,
 Cane and Hat, and tearing his Cloaths, put upon
 him such a notorious Affront, as no civiliz'd Person
 would presume to offer to a foreign Minister of his
 Character, nor even to a Commoner, unless he
 would run the Risque of being most severely pu-
 nished : And what most of all enhances the Hei-
 nousness of the Fact, while our said Ambassador,
 crying out for Help against the Outrage and Rob-
 bery, had got together some Persons, who intend-
 ed to rescue him out of the Hands of the Pillagers ;
 and when they, for that Purpose, had stopp'd the
 Coach, and being desirous to know the Cause,
 brought him into the next Victualling-House ; the
 Audacious Miscreants produc'd a Warrant from the
 Magistrate to detain the said Ambassador, for the
 Summ of 50 *l.* Sterling, due from him to certain
 Merchants ; and when the People who ran toge-
 ther, began to separate again upon the Discovery
 of the Matter, they forthwith hurry'd him into a
 Hackney-Coach, taken by Force, and deliver'd him
 up to be confin'd in a certain infamous House call'd
The Black Raven. And although our said Ambassa-
 dor had notify'd this unheard of and flagitious
 Outrage to the Secretary of State ; nevertheless he
 could not be found, and Secretary *Walpool* only
 came to the said House, not to set him at Liberty
 (as it most evidently appears) but to be an Eye-
 Witness of this barbarous Usage, the like to which
 was never yet seen under the Sun. Neither did he
 offer any Assistance to our Ambassador, as a Person
 skill'd in the publick Law of Nations, which pro-
 tects the Character of an Ambassador from all man-
 ner of Insults, but went away : So that our said Am-
 bassador, being destitute of all Help, and forsaken,
 was forc'd to redeem himself from the House of

‘ Bort-

Bondage, and after a long space of Time, to procure his Liberty.

Forasmuch then as our Majesty is apparently assaulted by this wicked Attempt, and Indignity put upon the Person of our Ambassador, such as was never practis'd, nor even heard of in the whole World, much less among Civiliz'd People, not only profaning, but quite subverting the Law of Nations: Therefore, hoping that Your Royal Majesty will have a due Regard to the grievous Affront offer'd to us in the Person of our Ambassador, together with the Infringement of the Law of Nations, occasioned primarily by the Sheriff, as the Author of the whole Mischief; inasmuch as the said Sheriff countenanc'd so audacious an Attempt, and look'd upon the detaining of our Ambassador as a Trifle; and secondarily by the Bailiff, who presum'd to abuse our said Ambassador in the open Street, after the above-mentioned manner; and lastly, by the Merchants who occasioned his Confinement (as is evident from their malevolent Instigation, in order to overthrow the ancient Friendship establish'd with us and our Empire.) Wherefore we being perswaded, That your Majesty will esteem those Persons no otherwise than as the most profligate of Pillagers, and Violators of the Law of Nations, proportionably to their Guilt, we entreat your Majesty to consent, that for an Example to others, a diligent Search be made after the rest of the Accomplices of the Crime, and that a Capital Punishment, according to the Rigour of the Law, be inflicted on them all, or at least such a one as is adequate to the Nature of the Affront which every particular Person put upon the Ambassador.

The same Ambassador, by Virtue of the Instructions given him on this Subject, will more largely explain our Request to your Majesty; which has been already declar'd by our Ministers to your Majesty's Resident in our Court. On those Considerations, we have reason to hope from your Majesty's Justice such a Satisfaction for this intolerable Outrage; and the rather, in regard that your Majesty's Honour, and the Reputation of all your Subjects of *Great Britain* will, by this means, become

‘ famous throughout the whole World; and we shall
 ‘ be certainly assur’d of the Continuance of your
 ‘ Royal Friendship, and all effects of a contrary Opin-
 ‘ ion will be entirely removed; and lest, upon
 ‘ Failure of a Satisfaction worthy of, and equivalent
 ‘ to the injur’d Honour, we be compell’d to obtain it
 ‘ by way of Reprisal; which indeed would be very
 ‘ irksome to us, upon account of that particular Es-
 ‘ teem we have for your Majesty’s Friendship. Fi-
 ‘ nally, We wish your Majesty Health and a prosper-
 ‘ ous Reign.

Given at our Camp near the Village of *Sowolewo*,
 the 17th Day of *September*, O. S. in the Year of our
 Lord, 1708. and the 27th of our Reign, by your Af-
 fectionate Brother.

Sign’d, By his Sacred Czarrish Majesty *Peter*;
 underneath Count *Golofkin*, *Peter Scapfireff*,
 Secretary of the Privy Council.

High and Mighty Lords,

Petition
 of the
 Council of
 State to
 the States
 General.

‘ IT was anciently one of the Fundamental Laws
 ‘ and chief Maxims of the Government of the Ne-
 ‘ therlands, even before they came into the Houses of
 ‘ *Burgundy* and *Austria*; that no Taxes or Subsidies
 ‘ could be imposed or raised, without the unanimous
 ‘ Concurrence and Consent of the Lords States of the
 ‘ respective Provinces. Hence undoubtedly came,
 ‘ that when there was any Necessity that requir’d
 ‘ their Consent for raising Money, Application was
 ‘ made unto them by Prayer and Petition; for the
 ‘ Demesns and certain other fix’d Subsidies, (which
 ‘ were to be applied for the Security of the Country,
 ‘ and maintaining some Garrisons on the Frontiers
 ‘ where they had something to fear from the turbu-
 ‘ lent and unquiet Temper of the *French*, as also a
 ‘ Body of National Cavalry, which grew some time
 ‘ after more numerous, to be in a readiness against
 ‘ all unforeseen Accidents) being not sufficient to de-
 ‘ fray those Charges, when War, or the Service of
 ‘ the Country, requir’d extraordinary Expences,
 ‘ they were oblig’d to Petition for the necessary Sup-
 ‘ plies, which were granted. The Council of State,
 ‘ erected by the Emperor *Charles V.* was appointed
 ‘ amongst other things, to form that Petition in his

‘ Ab-

Absence out from Country; and notwithstanding
 through the Application of the Regency of *Philip II.*
 of *Spain*, and their Union by the Authority of the
 States, the Republick received great Alterations in
 its Form and Constitution, yet the Business of the
 Petition was left to the Council of State, which
 was as formerly, appointed for the directing and
 managing the Affairs relating to the Common State,
 their Defence, Preservation and Union. The Con-
 sent on the said Petitions has been granted in diffe-
 rent ways, for a short or longer time, according to
 the Nature of Affairs, and the Circumstances of
 Times; but it has been generally for a Year,
 since the Republick has been settled, when the Af-
 fairs, for which the Consent aforesaid was desired,
 allowed that Limitation; and this Method has been
 yearly continued without Interruption, since the
 Year 1593. to this Time.

Therefore, *High and Mighty Lords*, this Year
 drawing to an end, the Council of State following
 the ancient Custom and Order, have found them-
 selves obliged to take into Consideration what shall
 be necessary and requisite in the Year 1709. for the
 Support, Security and Welfare of the State, that
 they might present in a due Time, their gene-
 ral Petition to your High Mightinesses, and desire
 the Consent of the Lords States of the respective
 Provinces thereunto, and especially considering,
 That the States, with their High Allies, are still
 engaged in an Expensive War against the Crown
 of *France* and her Adherents; That the Necessaries
 for carrying on this War as it ought to be, and
 bringing it to a good and wish'd for Conclusion, are
 so extensive, and attended with many Difficulties;
 That by reason of the difficult Operations of this
 Campaign, tho' hitherto successful, the Troops of
 the State have suffered very much; and that several
 other things, without which the War cannot be
 continued, have been either spent or very much di-
 minish'd; and lastly, considering, that in order to
 redress and re-establish all these things, Time,
 which is so precious in War, ought to be husband-
 ed and managed with the utmost Care.

' The means for procuring the Security and Welfare of the State may be considered in Respect to Affairs at Home and Abroad; and the Council of State has taken the latter for the Subject Matter of their Considerations, seeing the Republick is still engag'd in a War, and namely, in regard to the Forces, first by Land and then by Sea, according to the usual Custom. First, they have considered how far the Affairs have been carried to the Advantage of your High Mightinesses and your Allies in this War, and especially the last Campaign, and by what Efforts, and the manner thereof. 2d, The present Condition of the Enemies; from whence it will appear in the 3d place, with what Vigour, Care and Efforts, the War ought to be continued in the Year 1709. 4thly, They have considered that those Efforts ought to be made with all possible Zeal and Diligence. 5thly, With Alacrity, Vigour and Firmness; and 6thly, With the universal and unanimous Concurrence of the respective Provinces; from whence it shall be concluded, That upon these Grounds we may soon expect, with the Blessing of God, a good and lasting Peace. To these Considerations shall be added a particular Detail of the Ordinary and Extraordinary State of the War for the next Year, and in particular of Sea Affairs, with their Importance in several Respects for the Advantage of the State.

' As to the first point it is to be observed, That after the Decease of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, the Duke of *Anjou* was introduced as his Successor, with the sudden breaking the Treaty that had been solemnly made some time before to prevent it: That by these means the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, with all their States and Dominions became united: That the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria* Confederated themselves with them, and by these means the French Troops took Possession of all the *Spanish Netherlands*, and the chief Fortresses of the Countries of *Liege* and *Cologne*. to the East side of the *Rhine*: That consequently nothing was heard on the Frontiers of the State, but great Preparations of War, and Motions of Troops. tho' they were outwardly covered with specious Embassies for adjusting all things

things in a friendly way, with no other real Design, as the Event has justified, than to blind the Allies, if possible, in respect to those Preparations of War. By these means your High Mightinesses were necessitated to prepare your selves against the Dangers you were threatned with, as much as it lay in your Power, and take every where Precautions suitable to the Fears you had from the formidable United Power of the Enemy. The Frontiers of the State being of large Extent, and therefore having many Ports and Fortresses, it was necessary to put them in a good posture of Defence in all Parts, not knowing which way the Storm should first happen to fall. It was by the same Reason found necessary to augment the Forces both by Sea and Land; and notwithstanding a greater Body of the latter was kept on Foot after the Treaty of *Reswick*, than after the Conclusion of the preceding Wars; yet it was of an absolute necessity considerably to augment them by Recruits, new Levies, and taking Foreign Troops into Pay. The War being kindled and begun on all sides, and the Enemy sparing neither Men nor Money to render their Armies more numerous, out of good Will or Force, than in former Wars, your High Mightinesses were thereby obliged to make a further Augmentation of your own, by taking more Foreign Troops, and augmenting your National Cavalry, and otherwise, and to cause a good number of Troops to act on the West side of the *Maeye*: And that they might do the Service expected from them, to erect large Magazines on the Frontiers for their Subsistence in the Winter, and supply them with all Necessaries for the Operations of War in the Field: And lastly, to repair from Time to Time the Loss of the Men and Horses. They were at the same Time obliged to promise and pay great Subsidies to several Princes, for the Performance of the Capitulations made with them, to take their Troops, or else to bring them over to the Party of your High Mightinesses and your Allies, and divert, by their Arms, those of the Enemy to other Parts. To support these great and excessive Charges, the State was obliged to borrow considerable Sums, and im-

‘ pose on the good Inhabitants thereof, extraordinary
 ‘ Taxes, though by the Calamities of War they had
 ‘ from time to time received great Losses, and that
 ‘ the Means of their Subsistence were much lessen’d :
 ‘ But seeing, as it has been mention’d, there was no
 ‘ other way to get out of these Dangers, your High
 ‘ Mightinesses, according to your high Wisdom,
 ‘ thought it more Glorious to bear patiently those
 ‘ Charges, how great soever they were, than by a-
 ‘ voiding the same, expose the Republick to an uni-
 ‘ versal and lasting Subjection.

‘ It was by these means that God Almighty was
 ‘ pleased, out of his infinite Goodness, to bless with
 ‘ Success the Arms of your High Mightinesses and
 ‘ your Allies, sufficiently every Year since the begin-
 ‘ ning of this War, tho’ sometimes more in one Year
 ‘ and in one Part than in others, by reason of several
 ‘ Accidents that are unavoidable in War. The Enè-
 ‘ mies were removed at a great distance from most of
 ‘ the Frontiers of the State : The *Lower Rhine*, the
 ‘ *Maeze*, the Archbishoprick of *Cologne*, and the Coun-
 ‘ try of *Liege*, as far as to the *Sambre*, were deliver-
 ‘ ed from *French* Garrisons, and a good Part of the
 ‘ *Spanish Netherlands* reduc’d to the Obedience of the
 ‘ Allies : The States and Countries of the High Al-
 ‘ lies along and about the *Danube*, have been freed
 ‘ from the Invasions of the Enemies : The greatest
 ‘ Part of the Principality of *Catalonia*, and several
 ‘ considerable Places in *Valencia* and *Andaloufia*, were
 ‘ possessed and maintained : *Lombardy* and *Italy*
 ‘ have been restored to their Lawful Princes and
 ‘ Sovereigns : The Town and Castle of *Suza* were
 ‘ recovered, and thereby a Door opened into *Savoy*,
 ‘ *Dauphine* and *Lyonnois*, and even into *Burgundy* : And
 ‘ to come nearer to the Events of this Campaign, it
 ‘ is to be observed, that notwithstanding the same
 ‘ could not be opened in *Piemont* but very late, be-
 ‘ cause the bad Weather has continued there much
 ‘ longer than usually, and that the Passes in the high
 ‘ Mountains of the *Alps*, which are passable in the
 ‘ fine Season of the Summer, have for a long time
 ‘ remained covered with Snow ; yet notwithstand-
 ‘ these difficulties, the Success of the Operations of
 ‘ War on that side, have by their Rapidity recom-
 ‘ penced

penced the casual Loss of a good Part of the Summer, and proved answerable to the Dexterity and Bravery with which they were managed. The Confederate Troops under the Command of the Duke of Savoy, to conceal their true Design from the Enemy, having by their unexpected Passage, with some Cavalry and Cannon drawn upon Sledges by Mules, through the Mount *Cenis* and *Little St. Bernard*, allarmed the French for the Dutchy of Savoy, and obliged them to send most of their Troops for covering the Provinces of the *Tarantaise* and *Morienne*, and securing Fort *Barraux* between *Chambery* and *Grenoble*, made a sudden Countermarch towards the Forts of *La Perouse* and *St. Louis*, in the Valley of *St. Martin*, which they possess'd, and afterwards forc'd *Exilles* to surrender, though by its situation on a high and steep Rock, it seem'd to be impregnable, and that no Artillery could be brought thither but by the Strength of Men, and the help of new invented Machines. This Success was followed with the taking of the Regular and well provided Fortress of *Fenestrelles*, and by the Conquest of that Place and *Exilles*, they have taken from France the two Keys she had to penetrate into Italy, which all their Kings since *Charles VIII.* to the present, have always, and as it were by Succession, had in view; and on the contrary, the Duke of Savoy has opened a way into France.

The Island of *Sardinia* in the *Mediterranean Sea*, has been Conquered; a Kingdom of great extent, and so fertile, that it has formerly served not only for a Granary for the whole Country of Italy, but proved also a Subject Matter of Contention and Envy, first between the two most powerful Nations, bordering on the *Mediterranean Sea*, and afterwards between the two nearest Trading Republics.† Out of that Kingdom may be supply'd the scarcity of Corn in *Catalonia*, for the Subsistence of the Troops, which Corn must have been otherwise transported thither with great Charge from the *Milanese*. That Country abounding with Horses though of a little size, will afford an easie Opportunity for Remounting the Cavalry in *Catalonia*, besides several other Advantages, which the Bay

† Florence
and Genoa

of *Cagliari* affords to Navigation in the *Streights*, as it was experienc'd in time of need, by the Fleet of the State; when it was sent in the time of the first War with *France*, to the Assistance of *Sicily*, which made a good use of that Bay.

The Island of *Minorca*, and its chief Fortress and Port of *Mahone*, have been reduced to the Obedience of King *Charles*, with a quick and unexpected Success; for though that Fortress is very well built, and was provided with all Necessaries for a long time, and a good Garrison, and covered besides with Lines, Towers and little Forts, yet that Place was Conquer'd in 24 Hours, without any Loss that deserves to be mention'd, and thereby were acquired several other Advantages in Relation to *Catalonia* and Italy, with a safe and good Harbour for the Ships of the Allies.

But above all, we are to consider the Operations of this Campaign in the *Netherlands*; the Glory and Advantages the Arms of the Allies have acquir'd thereby, and the fruitless Stratagems and Machinations of the Enemy, to hinder the same: For, notwithstanding the *French*, after their unsuccessful Expedition against *Scotland*, of which we shall speak more at large when we come to Sea Affairs, appear'd in the Field with a very numerous Army, and through several unavoidable Accidents, prevented the Army of the Allies about *Soignies*, and made themselves Masters, by secret Intelligence, of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and of the neighbouring Forts of *Plassendael* and the *Red House*, by Force of Arms, rendering thereby the Communication between the *Scheld* and the *Lys*, and the Frontiers of the State, very difficult; yet their treacherous Intelligence upon the Castle of *Antwerp*, though well laid and contriv'd, was disappointed by the Vigilance of the Allies; their Project of besieging *Audenarde*, prevented; and the Enemies were so vigourously attacked the 11th of *July* last, about that Place, that they were defeated and forced to abandon the Field of Battle, with great Loss, and retire behind the Canal of *Bruges*. The Lines of *Commines*, which till that time had covered the *French Flanders* and other Countries behind the same, were forced.

The

' The County of *Artois*, the Country about *Dunkirk*,
 ' and the Frontier of *Picardy*, brought under Con-
 ' tribution; and all the Designs of the Enemy upon
 ' *Dendermond* and the *Dutch Flanders*, (except the
 ' Land of *Cadsant*) being by these Means disappoint-
 ' ed and prevented, the Allies undertook the Siege of
 ' *Lisle*, and a numerous Train of Artillery, with all
 ' other Necessaries was brought thither by Land,
 ' notwithstanding the various Enterprizes of the En-
 ' mies to prevent it. That Siege has been however,
 ' very difficult and bloody, by Reason of the
 ' vigorous Defence of a numerous Garrison, consist-
 ' ing of choice Troops; as also upon account of the
 ' natural and artificial Strength of the Place; the
 ' repeated, though always fruitless, Efforts of the
 ' Enemy to relieve that Town; or by their Enter-
 ' prizes upon *Brussels*, which they published them-
 ' selves, and their secret Conspiracies in *Antwerp* and
 ' *Aeth*, to oblige the Allies to abandon that Siege; as
 ' also because of the frequent Attempts they made,
 ' though unsuccessfully, to disturb the Convoys, and
 ' in particular at *Wynendale*, where the Design of the
 ' Enemy, tho' he had a great Superiority of Forces,
 ' was disappointed in a most glorious Manner, by an
 ' inferior Number of the Allies; to which must be ad-
 ' ded the Difficulties occasioned through their possess-
 ' ing the Banks of the *Scheld* and the *Canal of Bruges*;
 ' the interrupting of Correspondence; the cutting of
 ' Banks; the making of Inundations, and the great
 ' Number of Flat-bottom'd Boats, to cut off all Com-
 ' munication from the Sea-side, with the Armies em-
 ' ployed in the Siege of *Lisle*. However, notwith-
 ' standing these and other Difficulties, that Place has
 ' been obliged, after a Siege of two Months, from
 ' the opening of the Trenches, to yield to the Va-
 ' lour of the Troops of your High Mightinesses and
 ' those of your Allies and to submit to them, with
 ' Hopes that the Castle will soon be obliged to do
 ' the like. By this Conquest is broke the Chain and
 ' Barrier of the strong and well fortify'd Places,
 ' which *France* has had for this long time from the
 ' Sea to *Namur*, to cover her ancient Territories,
 ' and the Allies have opened a Way to penetrate
 ' thereinto. Thus has been reduced a City, which
 ' through

through her Largeness, Opulency, and Riches, her Manufactures and Commerce for Exchange of Money between *France* and the North, had rendered her self so Famous: And with that Town there has been at the same time acquir'd a considerable Part of a Province of the *French Flanders*, which having been formerly yielded by *France*, together with the Province of *Artois*, to the House of *Austria*, by the Treaties of *Madrid* and *Cambray*, at the Price of the Victory of *Pavia*, was afterwards restored to that Crown by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*. And when the War is removed at some Distance from that City, the Income thereof being managed with due Oeconomy and Care, will contribute very much to the Advantage of the Common Cause.

However, High and Mighty Lords, notwithstanding the great Efforts that have been made heretofore, these great Successes and Advantages were not obtained without a World of Difficulties, and much Blood and Treasure, because of the great Power of the Enemy, and the Resistance they have made. The *Lower Rhine* and the *Maeze* could not be rescued, but by the bloody Siege of *Keyserwaert*, and several others, both difficult and expensive along those two Rivers; while at the same time these Provinces found themselves in great Danger on the side of *Nimeguen*, *Hulst*, *Maastricht* and *Antwerp*. The Affairs of *Germany*, where the Enterprizes, had spread every where the Terrour of their Arms, could not be restored, but by the sharp Fight at *Schellemburg*, and the Bloody, though Glorious Battel of *Blenheim*. The good Turn the Affairs of *Italy* and *Piemont* have taken, has cost a World of Trouble, Blood and Money: The Principality of *Catalonia*, and in particular its Capital City, could not be acquired, but by a long and active Siege, and maintained by a vigorous Defence: and to render the last Campaign in the *Netherlands* successful, it was found necessary, not only to send into the Field all the Troops that could be spared from the Garrisons, and to cause a whole Army of *German* Troops to march that way, but also to have a Reinforcement of several Battalions from
England.

‘ *England*. And yet notwithstanding all these Measures, they found it very difficult to succeed, which does undeniably confirm what has been said of the Siege of *Lille*; from which it is certain, and beyond Contradiction, that if the great Efforts that have been mention’d, had not been made on this side, those great Advantages could not have been obtained over the Enemy.

‘ The Conjunction of the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, which continues still, is to be consider’d in the second Place, and the State and Condition of both. This Conjunction and Union sheweth, that all the Reasoning and Arguments that are sometimes deduced from the Difference of Climate, Temper, Inclination, Customs, and Manner of Living of these two Nations, to prove their Natural Antipathy, signifie nothing at all, when the Necessity of Affairs, or the Constitution of Government require the contrary, and bring an Alteration in their private and publick Interests; as it has been formerly observed, for those two Crowns have, more than once, strictly confederated themselves. As to what concerns their present State, and in the first Place, that of *France*, it is true, that since the beginning of this War, she has been restrained, within narrower Limits, by the successive Conquests of the Allies; yet, without mentioning in this Place the Advantages that Crown has by her Constitution and Form of Government, and her great Resources (which ought well to be consider’d) of Men, by Reason of the vast Number of their Subjects, and of Money, through their great Trade, and export of the Merchandizes of their Growth and Manufacture, the Contributions they raise, and the Profits they make by their Privateering; and above all, by their Navigation and Trade to the *Spanish West-Indies*, (which will be more largely discuss’d) it is to be observed, That *France* is still in Possession of the whole Dutchy of *Savoy*, the *Upper Rhine* from *Hunninghen* to the River *Queich*, and of *Brisac* and *Rebel*, which serve her on that side as a Bulwark, and give a continual Allarm to Two of the most considerable Circles of the Empire) as also of *Triers* and the *Mozelle*, as far as *Traerbach*: And those Con-

‘ quests

' quests enable her to draw great Advantages in
 ' Money, or Things worth Money, from the Neigh-
 ' bouring Territories of the Allies. *Spain*, which
 ' was heretofore in the Grand Alliance, continues in
 ' her Party, except *Catalonia*, and some Fortresses in
 ' *Valencia* and *Andalousia*; and with *Spain* the *Indies*,
 ' the Island of *Sicily*, the Provinces of *Namur* and
 ' *Luxemburgh*, and part of *Hainault* and *Flanders*, of
 ' which States no particular mention shall be made,
 ' the same having been sufficiently done heretofore,
 ' except the *Indies*, which having been only con-
 ' sidered in general Terms, deserve a more serious and
 ' particular Discussion, because of their Importance
 ' in respect to *Spain* and *France*. With the *Indies*, are
 ' to be understood the South and North Parts of *A-*
 ' *merica*, with the most considerable Parts of the *An-*
 ' *tilles*, that are still in the Possession of *Spain*: And
 ' 'tis certain, that that Crown, which in it self
 ' was not very considerable, owes to the *Indies*, and
 ' in particular to their Conquests in *America*, the
 ' Grandeur and Lustre she attain'd to; and if she
 ' had kept to her self the vast Treasures of that
 ' Country, 'tis very probable she would have con-
 ' quered all her Neighbours, and perhaps prescrib'd
 ' Laws to all the Kingdoms and States of *Europe*.
 ' This will be no matter of Surprize and Wonder, if
 ' we consider (without entering into a particular De-
 ' tail of the Riches of that Country) that it appears,
 ' upon creditable Proofs, that during the whole
 ' Course of the 16th Century, they have brought
 ' every Year from thence into *Spain*, no less than
 ' 50 Millions (of *Florins*) in Gold and Silver, besides
 ' Jewels and other rich Goods and Merchandizes. It
 ' was upon that Consideration, that the Princes who
 ' filled then the Throne of *Spain*, during that time,
 ' were so careful and jealous of their Dominions in
 ' those Parts. *Philip* II. after the Revolution of
 ' *Portugal*, having discovered a Design of the Inhabi-
 ' of these Provinces, to open a Way directly to trade
 ' in the *Indies*, endeavour'd with all imaginable
 ' Care to divert that Project, and in order thereunto,
 ' conniv'd at their Trade with *Spain*, which in several
 ' Respects was very profitable and advantageous unto
 ' them: And the same Prince having upon his Death
 ' thought

' thought fit to give the *Netherlands* to his eldest
 ' Daughter, excluded them in exprefs Terms, from
 ' the Navigation and Commerce of the *Indies*. His
 ' Son and Succellor did not follow his Example, for
 ' having rashly and inconsiderately forbid the Trade
 ' between the Inhabitants of these Provinces and his
 ' Kingdoms, the high Regency of the said Provin-
 ' ces and their Subjects, were thereby encouraged
 ' and animated to fit out formidable Fleets to in-
 ' fest the *Spanish* Coasts, and attack their Fleets in
 ' their Return from the *Indies*, in order to bring, as
 ' much as it lay in their Power, those Treasures into
 ' this Country; and the Success of their Enterprize
 ' was so good and so quick, that four Years after
 ' that Prohibition, the Commerce with the *East-Indies*
 ' was settled, and they penetrated into *America*,
 ' even into *Peru*, and other Parts along the Coasts of
 ' the South Sea, through the Negligence of the *Spaniards*
 ' in providing their Places, the Dissatisfaction
 ' of the *Crioles* and *Milatoes*, and the Ignorance of
 ' military Art amongst that People; and such Ad-
 ' vantages were obtained thereby, and such a Trade
 ' settled, that it would not be difficult to prove,
 ' That the State was never more Flourishing, nor en-
 ' joy'd more Riches than at that time, whereof the
 ' Circumstances might have been better managed
 ' than they were afterwards; and *Spain* was by these
 ' Means, and their own Mismanagement, brought
 ' into a great Confusion as to their Finances, and so
 ' to the Terms of the Treaty of *Munster*.

' *France* having had an Eye upon the *Spanish* Colo-
 ' nies in *America*, even during the Life of *Charles II.*
 ' King of *Spain*, got an Information of their Condi-
 ' tion, and sent, for that purpose, in the Year 1680,
 ' a Squadron of Men of War, under the Command
 ' of the Count *d'Estrees*, who took a View of their
 ' Harbour and Roads, sounded the Depth thereof,
 ' and observed their Forts and Avenues; and having
 ' thereby discovered the Negligence of the *Spaniards*
 ' for the Security of their Colonies, they improved it to
 ' their Advantage, and got a great Profit by the plun-
 ' dering of *Vera Cruz*, and other Places, by a handful of
 ' Buchaneers and other Pyrates; and Lastly, In the
 ' late War by their Enterprize upon *Carthagena* King
 ' *Charles*

Charles II. being dead, the French by their secret Intrigues with the Duke of Anjou, under Pretence of an Agreement, whereby the French Guinea Company at St. Malo, was to supply the Spanish Colonies with Negroes, and some other Pretences, carried their Point so far, that the Trade and Navigation to the Spanish West-Indies, was granted to the Subjects of France, and the English and the Subjects of this Republick excluded from the same. The Galeons and Flozilla's were fetch'd and Convoy'd by French Men of War, and brought into France, or into the Spanish Ports nearest to that Kingdom; as it has been lately seen in regard of a Fleet from New-Spain, which put into Passage under a French Convoy, and was immediately conducted from thence to Brest. By this Means, and the private Ships continually sent from France into the South Sea, great Treasures, even greater than some imagine, have been from time to time brought into France, whereby that Crown has been effectually supported in this War. It follows from thence, that it is highly necessary to take suitable Measures against it, and to consider, with the utmost Care, which Way and by what Means our Ancestors had so great a Success in America, and in the Attempts they made upon the Spanish Fleets in their Return from thence, to see whether it will be possible, by taking the same Measures, to put a Stop to a Navigation and Commerce so advantageous to France.

Having thus plainly demonstrated, that all the Advantages gain'd over the Enemies, could not be obtained any other Way, than by the great Efforts that have been made; and that they are still formidable, and use all possible means to get over all these Difficulties, and keep possession of their own Territories, and of those they have usurp'd, it is in the third Place, the Opinion of the Council of State that the Forces both by Sea and Land, and other Means hitherto employed by your High Mightinesses, are to be continued for the Year ensuing, nay, even augmented, if it be possible, in order to make the utmost Efforts for bringing this War to a good and speedy Conclusion. Above all things, these Preparations must not be lessened, because

cause your High Mightinesses would be thereby disabled, not only from prosecuting your Conquests and Victories, but also unable to preserve the Advantages already obtain'd, and so would dwindle into a Defensive War; which, as it was formerly observed, is slightly carried on by those who make it, and encreases the Courage of the other Party, and at last produces a sort of Peace, which in its Consequences ought to be esteem'd no less dangerous than War it self, especially for a State like this, whereof the Substance is, for the most part, grounded on Commerce, Navigation, Fishery and Manufactures.

But in the fourth Place it is highly necessary, That these Efforts be made with all possible Zeal, Alacrity and Dispatch; which Necessity is justify'd both by Reason and Experience in this and the preceding Wars with *France*. This will appear the better, if the Constitution of a Monarchical Government, where Orders may be given and executed with Diligence, is duly considered; as also the Temper of that Nation, their Vigilance and usual Activity; and on the other hand, the Constitution of the Regency of this State, and the Delays with which the Consent of the Provinces on things resolved, is granted; the Extent and Circumstances of the Necessaries of the next Campaign, which require a great deal of Time, and the short Interval that there is now, according to the present way of making War, between the end of one Campaign, and the beginning of another, are so many Reasons, which undeniably shew the indispensable Necessity of using all imaginable Zeal and Dispatch in the Preparations for the next Campaign. Experience confirms this Truth in a most certain and evident manner, and it were to be wish'd that the Events of the preceding Wars, and even in this, had not given any Instance of the Delays and Negligence of some of the Allies, in providing what their Welfare and Preservation requir'd from them; that their Countries and Dominions had not thereby been exposed to the Invasion of the Enemies, heavy Contributions, and even Burnings, and other Devastations. That their Towns and Fortresses had not been forced and conquered: That before the
Troops

' Troops took the Field, the means of their Subsistence had not been cut off from them. and such
 ' Camps taken by the Enemy, as secured their own Frontiers, and hinder'd them from being attack'd.
 ' 'Tis to these Reasons that the Loss of *Cambray, Valenciennes, Bouchain, Mons*, and several other Places, which in the former Wars yielded to *France*, is to be attributed; and notwithstanding the Enemies have not been able to get any Success by this means in the *Netherlands*, during this present War; yet it must be owned that they have not been prevented: and that generally speaking, they have been as soon, and sometimes sooner in the Field, than the Armies of the Allies. The Enemies being now actually busy in re-establishing their Provinces, and Orders being already given (according to certain Information) to the Intendants of the respective Provinces of *France*, to get in a readiness their respective Number of Men, for having their Armies compleat and ready to act in the beginning of the Spring, it is of absolute Necessity, on the part of the Allies, to use all possible Dispatch and Application, without any Loss of Time, for preparing every thing, in order to take the Field betimes, and before the Enemy, for prosecuting the Advantages already obtained.

' In the Fifth Place, the War must be carried on with Vigour, Courage, Constancy and Resolution. It is to these Virtues that this Republick owes its Establishment; for our Ancestors had nothing so much at Heart as to secure their Liberties with Courage, Patience and Constancy, notwithstanding all the Difficulties, Obstacles and Calamities they had to struggle with in the Prosecution of their great and noble Design. The War of Forty Years, which they carried on before there was any Truce with *Spain*, does sufficiently manifest this Truth; and to be fully convinc'd thereof, it is enough to consider the Circumstances and extraordinary Accidents that happen'd in that War. We are not to forget the Devices, Motto's and Emblems with which the Provinces, Cities and Commonalties exhorted each other to Courage and Constancy, and to carry on the War with Vigour and Patience;

' nay to give their All rather than give by Force the
 ' Tenth Penny demanded by *Spain*, and suffer any
 ' Encroachment on their Rights and Privileges. The
 ' Object or End of this present War is not less confi-
 ' derable than it was at that Time, seeing the Preser-
 ' vation of the State, our Religion, Liberties, and all
 ' that is valuable and dear in the World, is concerned
 ' therein : And those dear Pledges acquired with
 ' the Blood and Treasure of our Ancestors, and
 ' left unto us by them, cannot be preserved too care-
 ' fully, nor defended or maintained with too much
 ' Constancy and Firmness. That Courage and Re-
 ' solution is, next to the Blessing of God, the only
 ' Cause of the Advantages obtained in the present
 ' War, and a right Use ought to be made thereof
 ' with the like Vigour and Constancy. The demo-
 ' lishing of the Lines of *Comines*, and the Conquest
 ' of *Lille*, which has ensued thereupon, give an Op-
 ' portunity to the Allies, as it has been already ob-
 ' served, to penetrate into the Heart of *France*, and
 ' a good reason to hope to see in a short Time a
 ' good and secure Peace, for which this War was un-
 ' dertaken ; but 'tis altogether impossible to obtain
 ' this great End, unless the War is prosecuted with
 ' the same Vigour wherewith it begun. And indeed,
 ' *High and Mighty Lords*, things are gone too far to
 ' grow remiss at this Time ; for such a Remissness
 ' would be as much inconsistent with Prudence,
 ' Wisdom and State Policy, as with the Reasons of
 ' War and the Practice and Maxims of the wisest Na-
 ' tions ; and above all, this could never agree with
 ' the Gratitude due to the Almighty for the Advan-
 ' tage already obtained. The Countries and Towns
 ' conquered, especially those in *Flanders*, which cost
 ' so much Blood and Treasure, would be thereby in
 ' the utmost Danger of being recovered by the Ene-
 ' mies, who, by their great Power, if not oppos'd by
 ' a sufficient Number of Forces, provided in due
 ' Time with all Necessaries for their Subsistence and
 ' Operation, would find it very easy to attack those
 ' Places, because their many Frontier Towns would
 ' afford them the Necessaries for such Enterprizes :
 ' And if that Design was not prevented and hindred,
 ' through the Remissness or lessening the Efforts in

the beginning of this War, and the Prosecution thereof were thought necessary, there would be certainly no way to answer for that Loss, or to retrieve it.

VII. Now, *High and Mighty Lords*, there is good Grounds to hope, with the Blessing of God, that the State and their Allies, prosecuting the War with a sufficient Force, Zeal, Firmness, and unanimous Concurrence, and making a Right Use of the Advantages already obtained, will shortly bring the Enemy to the Terms of a Good and Sure Peace. That Surety and Certainty is absolutely necessary, because it is in vain for a People to propose to themselves the Advantages and Comforts of Peace and Tranquillity, unless they have at the same Time reason to enjoy the same with Security. And notwithstanding the War is carryed on for the sake of Peace, and that therefore Arms, how justly soever they have been taken up, ought to be laid down, as soon as convenient, wise and equitable Conditions are offer'd; yet the utmost Care is to be taken, that the Conclusion of a War, may not prove the Beginning of a new one, and the End of Troubles the Beginning and Occasion of new Difficulties. Your High Mightinesses are now, for the third Time engaged in War with a Crown, which has shew'd by many Instances, that amongst other Maxims, she holds this, That a Peace must serve as the Foundation of greater Designs for the future; which prefers her own Interest and Conveniency to Treaties and Engagements, and looks upon the Performance of a solemn Word and Promises, as a Virtue only becoming Subjects, and has no other Rule, than what she thinks her Advantage and Interest. The Treaties that have been from Time to Time made with *France*, confirm beyond Contradiction the Truth of this Assertion; and to be convinc'd thereof, there is no need to call to mind the Ancient Times, but only to cast our Eyes on the Consequences of the Treaties of *Westphalia* and the *Pyrenees*. By the former, *France* obtained the *Savoy* and *Alsace*, with the Fortresses of *Brisac* and *Philipsburgh*, which extended her Frontiers to the *Rhine*, and gave her an Entrance into the Heart of the Em-

Empire: And by the latter Treaty, she acquir'd a
 great part of *Luxemburg*, the Country between the
Sambre and the *Maeze*, with two Thirds of *Artois*,
 whereby she became formidable in the *Netherlands*;
 but yet this being not enough to satisfy her Designs,
 she disturb'd the Emperor on the side of *Hungary*,
 and *Spain* by the means of the War she had with
Portugal and the *Netherlands* upon certain pretended
 Rights of *Devolution*. The considerable Parts of
 those Provinces yielded unto that Crown by the
 Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, did but augment her De-
 sires to get the rest, and therefore that Treaty con-
 tinued hardly Four Years. The Treaties of *Ni-*
meguen were sufficiently broke almost as soon as
 they were concluded, by many Usurpations under
 the Name of Dependencies of the Places yielded by
 those Treaties and *Re-unions* thereunto, whereby
 they got a great part of the *Roman Empire*. Not-
 withstanding that by and after the Treaty of *Res-*
wick, safe measures, as Men thought, were taken
 for confirming the same, and preventing the new
 Troubles, which were foreseen and apprehended
 from the Death of the King of *Spain*, *Charles II.* of
 Glorious Memory; yet upon the Death of that
 Prince, that Treaty and Measures were suddenly
 broken, upon Pretence of surprizing Distinctions;
 so that it evidently follows from these Instances, that
 the Security of a Peace to be made, is not to be
 expected from Solemn Treaties alone, tho' corro-
 borated under Hand and Seal, between such a Pow-
 er as *France*, which has all along manifested, that she
 has nothing in view but to enlarge her Territories
 and Dominions, and a Republick as this, which
 owing her Liberty and Independency to God, is
 obliged to defend the same with Constancy, Virtue
 and Bravery, according to the Glorious Example
 of our Ancestors. The Memory of this War, and
 the Animosities conceived before, are not immedi-
 ately to be extinguished by a Treaty of Peace, and
 especially with *France*, which a long Time since,
 and especially, since the Treaty of *Munster*, has
 look'd upon this State as one of the chief Obstacles
 to their Ambitious Designs upon the *Netherlands*,
 and therefore grounded the Pretence of the War,

' which began in the Year 1672. on the Measures
 ' your High Mightinesses had taken in the Year 1662.
 ' for the Security of the said Provinces, and have,
 ' since the Death of the late King of *Spain*, look'd
 ' upon this State as one of the greatest Opposers to
 ' the Designs they had of Uniting and Consolidating
 ' the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*. There is besides
 ' to be consider'd, the Difference of Religion, and the
 ' Design of *France* to extirpate that which your High
 ' Mightinesses hold for the True One; and lastly,
 ' The troublesome and unquiet Temper of the *French*
 ' Nation, which for two Centuries past, has made
 ' other People affraid of their Neighbourhood. All
 ' these Considerations shew, that no other Peace
 ' but a sure one is to be admitted: We do not mean
 ' however, such a Peace which is rather to be figured
 ' in the Imagination of Men, than to be expected in
 ' this World, considering the continual Vicissitude of
 ' Human Things, and that God Almighty in his
 ' infinite Wisdom, has thought fit to cover future
 ' Things with Darknes, to expose the Folly of Men,
 ' who carry their Care and Fears further than they
 ' ought; but such a Peace which may be made with
 ' all possible Prudence and Precaution, as was the
 ' Truce of Twelve Years, which our Ancestors con-
 ' cluded with *Spain*, that is, in Concert and with the
 ' Concurrence of the High Allies, that may remove
 ' the Enemies at a distance from the Frontiers of the
 ' State, secure a good Barrier, whereby this State
 ' may, after the Conclusion of the War, remain flank-
 ' ed and covered by Sea and Land by their Friends
 ' and Allies, which as well as your High Mightinesses
 ' are engag'd in the present War. Therefore the
 ' Council of State presents unto your High Mighti-
 ' nesses their General Petition, &c.

*An Abstract of the Act for the better Securing the Trade
 of this Kingdom by Cruisers and Convoys.*

ENacted for the better preserving such Ships as shall
 be employed in the Trade of *Great Britain*, That
 above the Ships of War for the Line of Battle, &c.
 43 Ships shall be employed as Cruisers, viz. 6 Third
 Rates, 20 Fourth Rates, 13 Fifth Rates, and 4 Sixth
 Rates;

Rates; whereof 9 on the North-East Coast of *Great Britain*, and 3 on the North-West Coast, in such Stations as shall be directed by the Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*, &c. and shall be Careened at least three times a Year; and the Seamen on board such Ships shall not be turned over to any Ships but such only as are appointed for Cruising.

Nothing in this Act contained, shall restrain the Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*, &c. from directing any of the said Ships to be employed in the Line of Battle (in case of Necessity) on this side Cape *Finister*, but without such Direction, such Ships shall be always employed as Home-Cruisers, except when Careening, &c.

Lord High-Admiral, &c. shall before the 20th of *March*, 1707. appoint the Commissioner of the Navy, or some one or more Persons, to reside at such Places as her Majesty shall appoint to superintend and oversee every thing relating thereto, and that they have things necessary when forced by bad Weather into Port, or come in to Careen, &c. and so soon as refitted, shall order them to Sea again.

The Commissioner of the Navy in the Out-Ports, &c. shall send up to the Lord High-Admiral, &c. within 8 Days after the Meeting of every Parliament, an Account, digested into Columns, of the Time when any of the said Ships sailed out of Port, when she came in, with the Number of Days cast up she was out on Duty, and an Account how often, and Times when Careened every Year, the Reasons of her putting into Port, and Time and Reasons of her Stay there; all which shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within 8 Days after the Meeting of every Session.

The Lord High-Admiral, &c. shall before *March* 26, 1708. appoint the said Number of Men of War of the Rates aforesaid, to be Cruisers and Convoys on this side Cape *Finister*, for the Year 1708. and every Year after, during the War, between *Novemb.* 1. and *Decemb.* 1. shall appoint the like Number, &c. for the Year ensuing; and if any be taken or lost, shall appoint others of the same Rate, &c. in their room.

After *March* 26, 1708. any Ship of War, Privateer, &c. taken as Prize by any Her Majesty's Men of War,

Ec. and adjudged a Prize, the Officers and Seamen on Board such Ship, *Ec.* shall after Condemnation have the sole Property in such Prize, *Ec.* to their own Use, to be sold by such Persons as shall be appointed by the Commanders, *Ec.* as shall take such Prize, or the major part of them, the whole to be divided, *Ec.* according to the Proportion as by Her Majesty's Proclamation to be issued out for that purpose, shall be directed.

And if her Majesty, or the Lord High-Admiral, *Ec.* shall take into the Service any such Ship so taken and condemned, then such Ship, with her Stores, *Ec.* shall be appraised by Officers appointed by Her Majesty, and by the like Number of Persons appointed by the Majority of the Commanders, *Ec.* that took such Prize; and on producing such Appraisement and Certificate of Delivery of such Ship, *Ec.* to the Commissioners of the Navy, they shall make forth a Bill for the full value within 15 Days, for Payment, according to the Course of the Navy, to be divided as aforesaid.

And for a further Encouragement, there shall be paid by the Treasury of the Navy, upon Bills to be made forth by the Commissioners of the Navy, to the Officers, Seamen and others, actually on Board such Ship in such Action, 5 *l.* for every Man which was living on Board such Ship so taken at the beginning of the Engagement; the Numbers to be proved by the Oaths of Three or more Officers, *Ec.* belonging to the Enemies Ship, before the Mayor, *Ec.* of the Port where such Prize shall be brought in, which Oaths the Mayor, *Ec.* is hereby impowered to administer, and shall grant a Certificate thereof without Fee, directed to the Commissioners of the Navy; upon producing whereof, together with a Copy of the Condemnation by the High Court of Admiralty, to the said Commissioners, they shall within 15 Days, make out Bills for such Bounty, directed to the Treasurer, *Ec.* to be paid according to the Course of the Navy, and divided as Her Majesty's Proclamation to be issued out shall direct.

Nothing herein shall exempt any Ships, Goods, *Ec.* so taken as Prize from Payment of Customs, *Ec.* but on bringing such Goods, *Ec.* into any Port of Great
Bri-

Britain, they shall be unladen, &c. in the Presence of the Officers for such Port, and the Goods, &c. put into her Majesty's Warehouse lock'd up with Three Locks, the Key of one to be kept by the Collector, another by the Comptroller, and the other by an Agent imployed by the Captors till sold, who may bring Appraisers, &c. to view, &c. and when sold, the Person buying shall pay the Customs before Delivery, &c.

That all Appraisements and Sales of such Ships, Goods, &c. shall be made by Agents nominated in equal Numbers by the Commander, Officers, and Ships Company, if Commander, &c. shall nominate one or more, then the Officers entitled thereto, or Majority, shall nominate the like Number, and also the Ships Company the like Number, to act on their behalf.

After the Sale of such Prize, &c. Publick Notice shall be given by the Agents, of the Day appointed for the Payment of the Shares, to the Captors aforesaid; after which, if any Men's Shares remain in the Hands of the Agents, either due to such as shall die, or run from the Service, or not legally demanded within Three Years, such Shares so remaining, &c. shall go to *Greenwich-Hospital*.

And as well the Bills to be made for the Value of such Prizes taken into Her Majesty's Service, as the Bills for Bounty, shall be made payable to such Persons as shall be appointed to Appraise or Dispose of such Prizes; and the Shares of such Captors, if not legally demanded within Three Years after Publick Notice given, shall go to *Greenwich-Hospital*.

If any Commander, &c. shall break Bulk on Board, or imbezel any Goods, &c. belonging to such Ship so taken, they shall forfeit treble the Value of the Goods, &c. one third part to *Greenwich-Hospital*, and the other Two thirds to the Informer. This Act to continue during the War, and no longer.

An Abstract of the Act for the more effectual Discovery of the Death of Persons pretended to be alive, to the Prejudice of those who claim Estates after their Deaths.

ENacted, That Persons having Claim, &c. to Estates, &c. after the Death of any within Age, Married Woman, or others, on Affidavit made in

Chancery of their Title, and that they have cause to believe that such Minor, &c. is dead, and his Death concealed, may once a Year move the Lord Chancellor, &c. to order the Person suspected to conceal such Minor, &c. at such Time and Place as the Court shall direct, to produce and shew him to the Persons (not exceeding Two) named in the Order.

Guardians, &c. refusing to obey such Order, the Court of Chancery shall order the Minor, &c. to be produced in that Court, or before Commissioners appointed at such Time and Place as the Court shall direct; two of which Commissioners shall be named by the Prosecutor, and at his Cost and Charge; and on Refusal to produce such Infant, &c. in the Court of Chancery, or before the Commissioners, whereof Return shall be made and filed in the Petty-Bag-Office, in either of the Cases the Minor, &c. shall be taken to be dead, and it shall be lawful for any Rightful Claimer to enter upon such Lands, &c. as if the Person concealed were actually dead.

And if it appear to the Court by Affidavit, that such Minor, &c. for whose Life such Estate is holden, is or lately was at some Place beyond Seas, it shall be lawful for the Prosecutor, at his own Costs, to send over one or both the Persons appointed by the said Order, to view such Minor, &c. and if a Personal View of such Infant, &c. be refused, then upon a Return of such Refusal to the Court of Chancery, and filed in the Petty-Bag-Office, such Minor, &c. shall be taken to be dead, and any Person claiming, &c. may enter upon such Lands, &c.

But if afterwards it appear, that such Infant, &c. was alive at the Time of such Order made, then such Infant, &c. may re-enter upon such Lands, &c. and maintain an Action against those, who since the said Order receiv'd the Profits of such Lands, &c. and recover full Damages, &c.

If such Guardian, &c. holding any Estate, &c. determinable upon the Life of any Person, shall by Affidavit or otherwise, satisfy the Court of Chancery, that he hath used his Endeavours to procure such Infant, &c. to appear, and that he is living at the Time of such Return made and filed, then such Person shall continue in Possession of such Estate, &c.

Every

Every Person as Guardian or Trustee for any Infant, and Husband seized in Right of his Wife, &c. after the Determination of such Estates, &c. without Consent of the Person next entituled, continuing in Possession, shall be adjudged a Trespasser, and the Person entituled to such Mannors, &c. shall recover in Damages against him so holding over the full Value of the Profits received during such wrongful Possession.

An Abstract of the Act for the better preventing Mischiefs that may happen by Fire.

ENacted, That after March 25, 1708. the Church-wardens of every Parish within the Cities of London and Westminster, and Bills of Mortality before May 1. following, or as soon after as may be, and so for ever after, shall place (at the Charge of the Parish) upon the Mains and Pipes of any Waterwork whatsoever, so many Stop-Blocks of Wood, with a Two Inch Plug, or so many Fire-Cocks, and placed at such Distances, as the Church-wardens shall direct, and the Top of such Stop-Blocks to lie even with the Pavement; and may fix any Mark in the Front of any Houses against the Places, for better making known where such Fire-Cocks lie; and may keep an Instrument in each House where the Mark is, to open the Plug or Fire-Cock (the Stop-Blocks, &c. to be kept in Repair at the Charge of the Parish, and the Plugs by the Owners of the Mains) and each Parish shall keep a large Engine, and Hand-Engine to extinguish Fires; and one Leather Pipe and Socket of the same size, as the Plug or Fire Cock, to convey Water clean, without Loss or Help of Bucket, into the Engine; and in default thereof, and on Conviction before Two Justices, shall forfeit 10*l.* one Moiety to the Informer, and the other to the Overseers for the Use of the Poor, to be recovered by Distress and Sale. And the Turn-Cock whose Water shall be found on, or first come into the Main where the first Plug shall be opened at any Fire, shall be paid 10*s.* by the Church-wardens where the Fire shall happen; and the first Engine-Keeper which brings in a Parish Engine, if in good order and compleat, with a Socket, Hose

Hose and Leather-Pipe, shall be paid 30 s. the Second 20 s. and the Third 10 s. to be recovered from the Church-Wardens by Warrant from Two Justices of the Peace, &c.

The Watermen belonging to each Insurance-Office, not exceeding 30 for each Office, shall be free from being Impressed, their Names and Places of Abode being Registered with the Secretary, &c. of the Admiralty.

If any Menial, or other Servant, through Negligence, shall Fire any Dwelling-House, &c. being lawfully Convinced by Oath of One or more Witnesses, before Two Justices of the Peace, he shall forfeit and pay 100 l. to the Church-wardens of the Parish where the Fire shall happen, to be distributed amongst the Sufferers, as the Church-wardens shall think fit; and in case of Non-payment, such Servant by Warrant of Two Justices, shall be committed to some Work-house for 12 Months, and kept to hard Labour.

After May 1, 1708. all Houses built, either upon old or new Foundations, in *London*, &c. shall have Party-Walls between House and House, wholly of Brick or Stone, and two Bricks thick in the Cellar and Ground Stories, and 13 Inches thick upwards from the Foundation, through all the Stories of each House, and 18 Inches above the Roof; and no Muddillion or Cornish of Timber or Wood under the Eaves, shall be made in any new Houses, but all Front and Rear-Walls shall be of Brick or Stone, and carried Two Foot and a half high above the Garret-Floor, and Coped with Stone or Brick: and in Default hereof, the Owner and Head-Builder, shall each of them forfeit 50 l. one Moiety to the Informer, and the other to the Poor of the Parish, to be levied as aforesaid, on due Conviction upon Oath, or View of One or more Justices; and for want of Distress the Offender shall be imprisoned, &c. and the Share of such Forfeiture appointed to go to the Poor, shall be paid to the Church-Wardens, who are to give a Receipt for the same, and be accountable to the Parish.

On breaking out of any Fire, all Constables and Beadles, shall repair to the Place with their Staves, and other Badges of their Authority, and aid and assist, as well in the Extinguishing the Fires, as in
causing

causing People to work at the Engines, and in preventing Goods being stolen; and shall seize all ill disposed Persons they find stealing, &c. and give their utmost Assistance to help the Inhabitants to remove their Goods.

No Action, Suit, &c. shall be maintained against any Person in whose House, or Chamber any Fire shall after May 1. accidentally begin, or any Recompence be made for any Damage occasioned thereby. Defendant may plead the General Issue, and give the Act in Evidence, and if the Plaintiff become Nonsuit, &c. the Defendant shall recover Treble Costs.

Nothing in this Act shall extend to make void any Contract between Landlord and Tenant.

So much of this as relates to the Indemnity of any Person in whose House or Chamber any Fire shall accidentally begin, shall continue for Three Years, and from thence to the end of the next Session of Parliament.

An Abstract of the Act for the Encouragement of the Trade to America.

ENacted. That all Prize-Offices in any Port of *America* be Suppressed and Taken away, from and after June 24. 1708.

The Flag-Officers, Commanders, &c. of every Ship of War, shall have the sole Property in every Ship, &c. they shall take in any Part of *America* (adjudged lawful Prize, and subject to Customs and Duties) to be divided as Her Majesty shall think fit to order and direct.

The Lord High-Admiral, or any Persons by him impowered in *America*, shall (during the War, at the Request of any *British* Owner, giving such Bail as has been usually taken on granting Letters of Marque, except only for Payment of Tenths of the Prizes to the Lord High-Admiral) issue forth Commissions to any Persons whom the Owners shall nominate to be Commander (or in case of Death successively Commanders) of such Ship, &c. for Attacking and Taking any Ship, Goods, &c. belonging to Her Majesty's Enemies, in any Sea, Creek, &c. in *America*, not within 100 Leagues of *Asia* or *Africa*, already granted
to

to the *East-India* Company ; And such Ships, &c. taken by Private Owners, &c. being first adjudged lawful Prize, &c. shall be divided between the Owners and Captors (subject to Customs) in such Proportions as shall be agreed on between themselves ; and neither Her Majesty, or any Admiral, &c. shall be entitled to any Part or Share thereof.

The Judges of such Court of Admiralty, or other Persons thereto Authorized, shall, within Five Days after Request to them made, finish the Preparatory Examination, in order to prove the Capture Lawful Prize, &c. and the proper Monition shall be executed within Three Days ; And in case no Claim of such Capture, &c. shall be duly entred in the usual Form, attested upon Oath, giving 20 Days Notice after such Monition, or if there be such Claim, and the Claimants shall not within Five Days give Security, to pay double Costs to the Captors, in case the same shall be adjudged Lawful Prize, then the Judges shall, upon producing the said Examinations or Copies, and all Papers found, upon Oath, with such Capture (or on Oath that no such were found) immediately proceed to Sentence, either to Acquit or Condemn the same as Prize. Where Claim shall be entred, and Security given, and there shall appear no Occasion to examine Witnesses, other than what shall be then near to such Court, then the Judges shall forthwith cause such Witnesses to be Examined, and (within 10 Days after such Claim made, and Security given) proceed to Sentence. But where upon Enttring such Claim, &c. it shall appear doubtful to the Judges, whether such Capture be Lawful Prize or not, and it be necessary to examine Witnesses remote from the Court, and such Examination shall be insisted on, both by the Captors and the Claimants, then the Judges shall cause such Capture to be Appraised by Persons named by the Captors, and Sworn, and after such Appraisement, and within 14 Days after such Claim, shall take good Security from the Claimants to pay the Captors the full Value, according to the Appraisement, in case the same shall be adjudged a Lawful Prize, and shall then make an Interlocutory Order for delivering the same to the Claimants, or their Agents.

Claimants

Claimants refusing to give Security, the Judges shall cause the Captors to give Security, to be approved by the Claimants, to pay the Claimants the full Value, in case such Capture shall be adjudged not to be Lawful Prize; and shall make an Interlocutory Order for delivering the same to the Captors, or their Agents.

All such Captures brought into any of the Colonies, &c. in *America*, shall, without breaking Bulk, stay there, under the Care of the Naval Officer of the Port and Captors thereof, until by final Sentence they shall be cleared or condemned as Prize, or such Interlocutory Order shall have been made, &c. and upon Condemnation as Prize, shall (if taken by Privateer Ships) be delivered to their Captors or Agents, as their Goods and Chattels; and (if taken by Her Majesty's Ships of War) to such Persons, and to be so divided and disposed as Her Majesty, &c. shall direct: And if any Judges, &c. shall delay Proceedings, they shall forfeit 500 *l.* one Moiety to Her Majesty, the other, with Costs of Suit, to the Informants.

There shall not be paid unto or among all the Judges and Officers of such Court for Condemning such Capture, above 10 *l.* in case such Prize-Ship be under the Burthen of 100 Tons, nor above 15 *l.* if of any greater Burthen; and on payment thereof to the said Judges, &c. to be divided (as they shall think fit) among the Officers of the Court, such Judges and Officers shall be liable to every the Penalties hereby imposed, for neglecting to perform their Duties relating to the several Proceedings aforesaid, within the Times limited.

The Party aggrieved may appeal to Her Majesty in Privy-Council, so as such Appeal be made within 14 Days after Sentence, and Security given by the Appellants, that they will prosecute such Appeal, and answer the Condemnation, as also pay Treble Costs, as shall be awarded by Her Majesty, in case the Sentence be affirmed, and so as Execution be not suspended by reason of such Appeal.

No Mariner, or other Person serving on board any Privateer or Trading Ship in any Part of *America*, or being on Shore in any Part thereof, shall be impressed by Her Majesty's Ships of War, unless such
Ma-

Mariner shall have before deserted from such Ship of War, at any time after Feb. 14, 1707. on Forfeiture of 20 *l.* for every Man to the Master, &c. of such Ship or Vessel to be recovered with full Costs in any Court within Her Majesty's Dominions.

Every Master or Commander of any such Trading or Privateer-Ship or Vessel, shall before he entertain any Mariner, &c. to serve on Board such Privateer, &c. endeavour to discover whether such Mariner, &c. hath deserted from Her Majesty's Ships of War: And if he entertain any Mariner, &c. without reasonable Endeavour for such Discovery, or which he shall know or be informed hath deserted, such Master, &c. shall forfeit to the Queen, &c. 20 *l.* for every Man he shall so entertain, with Costs of Suit, in any Court in Her Majesty's Dominions.

After April 25, 1708. every Master of a Merchant Ship, or Commander of a Privateer, shall before he set Sail from any Port, deliver to the Chief Officer of the Customs of the Port, an exact List of all the Men belonging to his Ship, containing their Names, Ages and Descriptions of their Persons on pain of 10 *l.* to Her Majesty for every Man he shall entertain on Board, whose Name shall not be inserted in such List, with Costs, &c.

Every Officer of the Customs shall return to such Master or Commander, an attested Copy of such List so deliver'd to him; and on Death or Alteration of any Seaman, the said List shall be altered and delivered in to the Naval-Officer, where such Ship or Privateer shall arrive; which List shall be produced to any Captains, &c. of her Majesty's Ships of War (demanding the same) and if any Man belonging to Ships of War be found on Board, whose Name shall not be in such List, the Master or Commander shall forfeit to Her Majesty 20 *l.* for every Man so found on Board.

The Master of every Trading Ship and Packet-Boat, which shall after April 25, 1708. be bound for America, shall (at the Desire of Her Majesty's Officers, and at Her Charges) receive on Board, and carry to the Port or Place where she is bound, and deliver to such Person, to whom assign'd, any Number of Mariners, Seamen, &c. entred into Her Majesty's

Ship's Service and Pay (not exceeding the Proportion of a Fifth part above the Complement of Seamen, &c. which such Ship usually carries) on Forfeiture of 20 *l.* for every such Seaman they shall refuse to carry.

Her Majesty may, during the War, grant Charters to enable Societies, or particular Persons, to join in any Expeditions by Sea or Land, for the Attacking &c. any Ships, Settlements, &c. belonging to Her Majesty's Enemies in any Parts of *America*, and for Assuring to the Societies and Persons concerned, full and undoubted Properties to the Ships, Settlements, &c. which they shall take from the Enemy, with all the Proceed which may accrue thereby, under such Regulations, &c. as Her Majesty shall think fit; and at any time afterwards (altho' the War be then ended) by further Grants or Charters to confirm and assure the Premises to the said Societies, &c. so as to enable them to hold and enjoy the full Benefit thereof, according to the true Intent of this Act.

Proviso, Not to restrain any Her Majesty's Subjects from having a full and free Trade to any Part of *America*.

It shall not be lawful for any Commander of Her Majesty's Ships of War, Privateer or Merchant Ship, having Letters of Marque, to attack between *Rio la Hacha*, and the River *Chagre* on the *Spanish Coast* in *America*, or within five Leagues at Sea of any part of that Shore, any Sloop, Barco-longo, &c. belonging to the Subjects of *Spain*, who shall be concerned in Trade with any of Her Majesty's Subjects, or belonging to any of Her Majesty's Subjects going to or coming from any Port within the Limits aforesaid.

Acts 3 & 4 *Anna*, For Prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with *France*, shall not extend to restrain Her Majesty's Subjects from Carrying the several Contraband Goods therein mentioned, to any Port belonging to the Crown of *Spain* within the said Limits.

All Commanders of Private Ships, or Letters of Marque Ships, shall be subject to the several Laws in the

the Plantations for preventing carrying off Servants or Slaves without the Owners Consent.

During the War, any Privateer or Trading Vessel, may be Navigated by Three Fourths of the Mariners Foreign, and One Fourth at the least (sudden Death, Casualties, &c. excepted) *English*.

Every Foreign Seaman who shall have faithfully served on Board any Ships of War or Privateer, &c. of *Great Britain*, for Two Years, from *April 25, 1708*. shall be deemed a Natural-born Subject.

Her Majesty may grant to any engaged in Adventures in Pursuance of this Act, a Licence to buy in Foreign Parts any Ships (on Security they shall be so employed) so as the whole Number exceed not Twenty: Which Ships after the War, shall have the Privilege of *British*-built Ships.

Her Majesty's Subjects may Trade into any Part of *America*, to which they might lawfully have Traded before the making this Act, and not otherwise.

Proviso, Not to extend to prejudice *Hudson's-Bay* Company.

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